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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Can the United States ever bring peace to the Middle East? As Israel and Lebanon sign the latest in the long line of American-backed peace plans for the region and Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's special envoy, heads for Damascus, Edward Mortimer assesses the strengths and weaknesses of US diplomacy. Who are the key personal advisers around Labour leader Michael Foot as he sets out on the campaign trail? *In* the second part of Spectrum's special election series Nicholas Wapshott provides some surprising answers. Plus the first shots from John Pardoe in his election column on behalf of the Alliance, Roger Scruton's defence of South Africa and Suzy Menkes on the return of fun to fashion.

Thatcher will fly by Concorde to Williamsburg

● The Prime Minister has decided to fly by Concorde to the Williamsburg summit on May 28, interrupting her campaign.

● "The curse of mass unemployment" will be the main feature of Labour's attack on the Tory record, Mr Foot said yesterday.

● Labour has selected Mr John Tilley to fight Bermondsey, the seat lost in February by Mr Peter Tatchell.

● Mrs Barbara Castle, the former Labour minister, asks whether the Iron Lady is losing her mettle (Page 10).

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister has decided to interupt her election campaign to attend the economic summit of the seven main Western economic powers at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of May. But she will fly by Concorde, leaving London two days later than was first planned, and return about twelve hours earlier than planned.

An announcement confirming that she has resolved her doubts is expected soon.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has several times said publicly that she wanted to attend, and Sir Geoffry Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, have stongly advised it.

But the Conservative Party's campaign planners were nervous at the prospect of her being absent from the country for several days within two weeks of polling day. That and her natural caution have combined to delay a public statement.

At first Mrs Thatcher was to have paid a two-day official visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan before goint on to Williamsburg. Those arrangements were cancelled last week.

The travel plans now agred between Conservative Central Office and Downing Street entail an outward flight by Concorde to Washington on Saturday, May 28, and a return flight, also by Concorde, via New York on the evening of Monday, May 30.

That will mean the loss of only one day's campaigning, the Saturday, because the Conservatives by tradition hesitate to appear on the hustings on Sunday; the Monday, being a public holiday, is regarded by all the parties as likely to prove a wasted day.

Sir Geoffrey, Mr Pym, and officials will be travelling in the Royal Air Force VC10 which would have carried the Prime Minister, so the cost of Concorde tickets for her and her immediate staff will be borne by the Conservative Party. Each round-trip ticket will cost rather more than £2,400.

Mr Michael Foot criticized Mrs Thatcher yesterday for indecision over attending the Willaimsburg summit to which Labour attached much importance. The party wanted to see a big effort there to get the world back to full employment in international as well as national terms, he said.

He criticized her for saying, in an interview with *The Times* last week, that she did not expect to see "some new formula" agreed there to get the world out of recession.

Of the main parties, the Conservatives will be last in the field with their manifesto, which will be published on Wednesday. That has not inhibited their campaigning, however.

Central Office has no knowledge of any platform speeches by prominent Conservatives today; nevertheless, they are trooping to the broadcasting studios to open fire on the Labour manifesto as soon as it appears this morning.

Mrs Thatcher will be interviewed on ITN's *News at One* and *News at Ten;* Mr Cecil Parkinson will be on BBC radio's *World at One.*



Collapse of walls risk to houses

Many homes in several parts of Britain are at risk because of corrosion in the ties that hold cavity walls together.

In extreme cases there is a possibility of walls collapsing, and the necessary repairs can cost up to £20,000 Page 3

Chile protests

More than 100 arrests have been made in Chile after last week's violence prompted by growing frustration over the free-enterprise policies introduced by President Pinochet since Allende's overthrow Page 6

Burial find

A couple with a metal detector have found a burial site on a farm on the South Downs which experts think could shed new light on the period after the Roman exodus Page 3

Stern sit-in

Stern journalists are continuing to occupy the magazine's Hamburg offices in protest at the appointment of two right-wing editors Page 5

Marbles spirit

Lord Elgin said he approved of the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece if it was part of a worldwide attempt to recreate and recapture the spirit of Parthenon architecture Page 3

Brief car boom

British car sales, after a brief and unexpected boom, will begin to fall in the next few months, according to the DRI Europe research group Page 17

Cruise threats

Threats have been made by telephone against Tarmac, the company which is building silos for cruise missiles at Greenham Common air base Page 2

Stores battle

Linfood, the supermarket group, said it would match a £41m increased offer from Safeway for the Key Markets chain Page 17

Merger move

Delegates at the public employees' union conference will be asked to take steps to encourage a merger with the health service union Page 2

Etna rethink

Scientists and technicians were considering the use of bulldozers in attempts to stop the lava flow from Mount Etna, after the partial failure of explosives Page 5

Monaco winner

Keke Roseberg,the Finish world champion, drove his British-built Cosworth Williams to victory in the Monaco Grand Prix. Page 19

Tatchell 'successor' named

Mr John Tilley, whose present Lambeth Central seat disappears under boundary changes, was selected last night to fight the Southwark, Bermondsey seat for Labour. In Nottingham South, Mr Ken Coates, who was once expelled from the Labour Party for his views, was chosen.

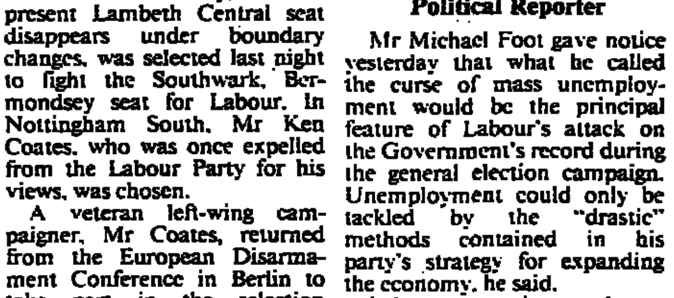
A veteran left-wing campaigner, Mr Coates, returned from the European Disarmament Conference in Berlin to take part in the selection procedure for the new constituency.

A university lecturer, he had been active in the running of the Bertrand Russell Peace Fundation and the Institute for Workers' Control.

In 1965, while president of Nottingham City Labour Party, he was expelled from party membership after attacking Labour Party policy on Vietnam. He was reinstated after five years.

Mr Coates faced five other candidates in the selection conference, including Mr Eric Moonman, the former Labour MP for Basildon. Mr Michael English, who was Labour MP for Nottingham West, which disappears under reorganization, decided not to contest the seat

Mr Tilley, aged 41, and an MP since a by-election in April 1978, sought the Southwark, Bermondsey nomination after the decision by Mr Peter Tatchell last month not to reapply for it. Mr Tatchell lost a bitterly-contested by-election in the south London seat in February to Mr Simon Hughes of the Liberal-SDP Alliance.



Mr Coates (left) and Mr Tilley

Foot calls for 'spirit of Darlington'

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot gave notice yesterday that what he called the curse of mass unemployment would be the principal feature of Labour's attack on the Government's record during the general election campaign. Unemployment could only be tackled by the "drastic" methods contained in his party's strategy for expanding the economy, he said.

Labour was going to change the opinion polls, which were "not very agreeable at the moment" Mr Foot declared. What would happen over the coming weeks was that Labour would "get the spirit of Darlington up and down the country", the spirit which had changed the whole atmosphere in the course of a campaign.

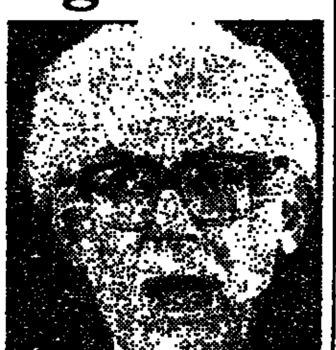
On the eve of the publication of the Labour manifesto, Mr Foot set out to rebutt the charge that his party's plans for a multi-million pound reflation of the economy in its first year will lead to fast-rising inflation, and defended the increased government borrowing that would be required to implement it.

Mr Foot said that reflation need not be accompanied by inflation if it was accomplished properly. Other countries had big budget deficits but their inflation rate had not risen.

"It should be the aim of policies to control inflation but above all else to deal with unemployment," he said on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend.*

Mr Foot said the money for Labour's alternative programme would come from North Sea oil revenues, which he said the Govenment was "pouring down the drain" on mass unemployment, from the reduced amount that would need to be paid out in unemployment benefit with the creation of jobs, and from borrowing.

"If we do not tackle the problem in this drastic long-term method, we will have unemployment at four million to five million for many years ahead. If that happens it will destroy everything else."



Mr Michael Foot: Drastic methods needed

Mr Foot predicted that Mrs Thatcher would be promising tax cuts during the election. "The short, sharp reason why Mrs Thatcher has not carried out the pledge she gave at the last election to cut taxes was because she has had to increase them to pay for mass unemployment."

The Labour Party was not in favout of scrapping Britain's defences, "as the Tories lyingly say". Labour was not in favour of scrapping the Nato alliance, but it was in favour of establishing a non-nuclear defence policy.

If cruise missiles were deployed in Britain it would make the achievement of any future arms-control agreement "well-nigh impossible," Mr Foot said. "We are determined not to go for a policy which would stop arms control agreements being made," he added. "We are determined to lead the way in stopping the nuclear arms race."

Mr Foot said that there were some things on which the Russians were talking sense. To say that they did not want to secure nuclear superiority over the United States was a sensible approach. "It would mean an appalling burden on their economy", he said.

Mr Foot was at pains to emphasize that the defence policy to be outlined in Labour's manifesto today had the agreement of Mr Denis Healey, his deputy leader. "We have discussed together, we have worked together".

Keep Falklands out of election, says Nott

Sir John Nott, the former defence Defence Secretary, said yesterday that it would be deplorable if the Falklands war figured in the general election campaign.

His appeal is apparently directed as much to his former Cabinet colleagues, including Mrs Thatcher, not to make political capital out of the British victory, as to members of the Opposition who attacked the Government's handling of the Falklands issue.

Sir John, photographed at his farm in Cornwall, told *The Times* in his first interview since he left Mrs Thatcher's cabinet,: "The Falklands has happened and it was a success but I would not want it to figure in the general election campaign."

He said it had contributed importantly to the restoration of self-confidence in Britain, which was already well under way when the Falklands crisis began, but that the loss of life that resulted was a tragedy and should not become a party political issue during the election campaign. Photograph: David Brenchley.

Full interview, page 4

Arms race is US fault – Mortimer

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Scarborough

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, yesterday laid the blame for the acceleration of the nuclear arms race firmly at the door of the United States and President Reagan in particular.

In a departure from his perpered text on the issue he told the National Union of Public Employees' conference in Scarborough: "The initiative for the latest round in the arms race comes primarily from the US, and we should recognize that."

When the US and the Soviet Union concluded the draft strateguc arms limitation Treaty four years ago, the Soviet Government had ratified it but the American Congress, prompted by politicians such as Mr Reagan, had declined to do so.

"We believe that there should be an independent British initiative", Mr Mortimer said. The Russians and Americans had sufficient nuclear weapons to blow up the world several times over and the addition of nuclear weapons by Britain did not aid the cause of peace.

"All it does is provide justificaton for the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world. If it is good enough for Britain, it is good enough for Argentina, East Germany, Isreal and the Arab states. It would justify the possession of nuclear weapons and installation of nuclear bases in many other countries," Mr Mortimer said.

He added: "The existence of nuclear weapons and bases, particularly US bases in Britain, ensures that in the event of war we become an immediate target for annihilation. We have better things to do with the scarce resources in Britain than to add to nuclear weapons and bases."

● NUPE workers are preparing a campaign of civil disobedience to disrupt the Government's nuclear defence exercises. Their leaders agreed yesterday to encourage the establishment of Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament groups in workplaces.

Delegates voted overwhelmingly to call on 700,000 employees of the public services not to cooperate with any civil defence exercises and promised union protection for conscientious objectors.

Pym wants deal on rebate by June 9

From Ian Murray, Gymnich

The British Government wants agreement on the size of its 1983 EEC budget rebate before the election on June 9. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, made this clear to his community counterparts at their informal meeting in the 17th century castle here over the weekend.

He left no doubt that he would be looking for a firm commitment for a rebate of about £800m of the £1,200m Britain is expected to owe the community this year. And he appeared more confident that he would succeed than he has for some time.

After the meeting he said that because a general election was pending it seems to be making negotiations easier.

But if Mr Pym was "reasonably encouraged", there was an ominous warning from M Claude Cheysson, the French minister, that there could be no short-term deal unless there was major progress on solving the tangled long-term future financing agreement for the community.

The major difficulties surrounding negotiations o the long term deal make it difficult to imagine real progress before the Stuttgart European summit on June 6.

West Gernamy, now holding the presidency of the Council of Ministers, is therefore making a last effort to try to reconcile the many differences before the foreign ministers meet again.

Over the week to come Herr Hans Werner Lautenschager, the junior West German Foreign Minister, will be touring EEC capitals to try to discover the answer to a number of specific questions before next week's meeting.

There seemed little doubt that the British Government intended to be firm in its demands. Mr Pym told his colleagues that it was a pity things were coming to a head, but this was because they had failed to honour last year's agreement to settle the problem by last November. He said after the meeting that Britain wanted to have figures agreed at next week's meeting which could be agreed by the Stuttgrt summit.

Continued on back page, col 5

Papal envoy stands by CND attack

By Nicholas Timmins

Archbishop Bruno Heim, the Pope's representative in Britain, appears determined to stand by his attack on Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, despite the anger it has caused.

Archbishop Heim, who is convalescing in a clinic in West Germany after an operation in Britain, could not be contacted yesterday, but Mr Peter Bander, a friend of the pro-nuncio, and his publisher, said that the archbishop had told him he "did not wish to withdraw a single comma" from his statement.

Mr Bander, who emphasized that he was not acting as a spokesman for the archbishop, said he spoke to Mgr Heim on Saturday, after details of a letter the archbishop is sending to members of the public who write to him appeared in *The Times.*

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, went out of his way at the weekend to support Mgr Kent. He said: "I have great respect for Mgr Kent personally and for his integrity and commitment to peace".

He had renewed Mgr Kent's permission to work for CND, he said, and there could be no difference among Christians over the ultimate aim of preventing nuclear war.

Mgr Hein's letter said that whether those advocating unilateralism were consciously sharing the Soviet ideology, were "useful idiots" or "blinkered idealists" would have to be judged in individual cases, "even in that of Bruce Kent".

The Roman Catholic Bishop in East London, Mgr Victor Guazzelli, said the pro-nuncio did not have the right to express the views in the public way he did.

War the only way, warning by Arafat

Damascus (Reuter) – Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, yesterday said war was now the only way to change the balance of power in the Middle East, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported.

The agency said Mr Arafat was speaking to military officials of his Fatah group and to other PLO officials in Damascus.

"Emergence from the present Arab impasse would be by adoption of the fighting decision and war on an official Arab level to change the balance of power in the region", the agency quoted Mr Arafat as saying.

"Effective war on the practical level is the only available means now of recharting the political map through an Arab military movement supporting the Palestinian-Lebanese national struggle."

The PLO would upset "imperialist American plans and say 'no' to Reagan and the programmes of his aggressive administration for Hegemony over the Arab region and control of its destinies", Mr Arafat said.

"The PLO will resume its role of struggle to rehabilitate the Arab situation and emerge from the current Arab impasse."

It was one of the toughest statements Mr Arafat had made in several months and came amid tension in eastern Lebanon, where Israeli troops are facing Syrian and PLO forces.

Mr Arafat's remarks appeared to reflect his recent shift towards hardline Syria and away from moderate Jordan, with whom his talks on Middle East peace efforts broke down last month.

His statement also coincided with warnings in the official Syrian media that Syria would try to torpedo a deal for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, expected to be signed this week.

Commenting on reports of a split among Palestininan fighters in eastern Lebanon, Mr Arafat said two visits he had made to their positions on Friday and Saturday had shown that "all Palestinian ranks and leadership are completely disciplined and committed to the unified Palestinian decision and Palestinian national unity".

Wafa reported earlier that Mr Arafat intended to make more trips to his men's positions in the Bekaa valley in Lebanon. His visit on Friday was the first since he quit Beirut last August during the Israeli siege.

● MARJAYOUN: Major Saad Haddad, the Israel-backed militia leader, said yesterday that the Lebanese Government would declare a "war of Liberation" against Syria if it refused to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops from eastern and northern Lebanon.

Syrians dig in, page 5
Leading article, page 13

The outlook is for rain followed by rain

By Clive Cookson

The Meteorological Office weather computers foresee no end to the steady stream of Atlantic depressions which have already made this spring one of the wettest on record.

One large system of low pressure is expected to drift across Britain during the week, keeping up the showers that have saturated the country for the past two months, and the computer-generated weather maps show yet another low moving in next weekend.

The powerful new Cyber computer at the Met Office in Bracknell has been issuing remarkably accurate predictions this year, up to a week ahead, but it is not programmed to look beyond that, and official long-range forecasts are no longer issued. Some unofficial forecasters see the rains lasting well into June – and that is as far as any reputable weatherman will go.

Yesterday, heavy showers moved up the eastern side of the country, giving the London Weather Centre another half inch of rain and bringing May's total so far to 1.5 inches – close to the average of 1.8 inches for the whole month. April's rainfall, 3.9 inches, was a new record for that month.

Official meteorological spokesmen remain anxious to play down the peculiarity of the wet weather. It is just an ordinary fluctuation of the sort that gives Britain some sort of abnormal weather every year, they say; no special factor, like dust from Mexico's El Chichon volcano, is required to explain our soggy spring. The atmospheric circulation is bringing excessive rainfall to the whole of Western Europe, while Russia basks in unusual warmth and sunshine.

For an unusual spell of unpleasant weather, this wet spring is behaving quite well. The rain is falling regularly day after day, normally in manageable quantities, rather than in a few great deluges, so the water has a chance to run off the land without causing serious flooding.

Because of the wet weather a lot of farmland is too waterlogged to bear tractors anbd equipment, and livestock and vegetable farmers are suffering particular hardship.

The AA yesterday reported that floods closed the A13 at Stanford le Hope, Essex, for two hours and several minor roads in the county were blocked too. The A120 at Bishops Stortford was passable only with extreme care.

The bookmakers William Hill yesterday reported a flood of money for various weather bets.

Forecast, back page

Merger talks planned for 'super union' to unite a million

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new "super union" that would unite a million workers in government employment is being planned.

Delegates to the policy conference of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) will be urged today by their leaders to approach the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) for a closer working relationship in the wake of last year's marathon National Health service strike.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of Nupe, said last night that such a step would be a "logical move" for two public service unions seeking to end low pay and forestall job cuts and the "privatization" of services.

Informal contacts on the setting up of a liaison committee between the two unions were held just before the recent death of Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of Cohse, and those discussions were regarded as the first step towards a possible amalgamation.

The name of the new union would probably be the Confederation of Public Employees. If it is established it will represent nearly a million workers in the NHS, local government, universities, the water industry and similar services.

It would vie in size with the giant engineering union and become the third largest affiliate to the Labour Party, with a block vote of about 800,000.

The motion being discussed today comes from seven hospital and district branches of Nupe. It calls on delegates to recognize that the experience of last year's pay dispute "has highlighted the need for considerable reduction in the trade union and staff organizations operating in the NHS".

The dispute demonstrated the desire for maximum unity and joint action by most NHS workers.

The motion continues: "Conference therefore calls upon the executive council to begin positive negotiations through the officers of the TUC on the question of Nupe's amalgamation with other health service trade unions.

"In particular, conference proposes that the union immediately starts discussions and negotiations with Cohse on the possibilities of an amalgamation or federation into one union."

Similar proposals from branches will be discussed at the Cohse policy conference in mid-June. Industrial logic points towards a merger but there are some political differences between the two unions, with Nupe supporting the left within the Labour party on most issues while Cohse is traditionally regarded as a right-wing union.

Cohse's general secretary, Mr David Williams, was elected to the Labour Party national executive committee with right-wing support. While Nupe's deputy general secretary, Mr John Sawyer, won a seat on the executive with left-wing backing.

However, minor changes in the composition of Nupe's executive, which yesterday confirmed the left in its strong position, are unlikely to affect the merger discussions.



Campaign commentators: Members of the BBC's team to cover the election photographed on the eve of intensive broadcasting of the campaign. They are (front row, left to right) David Dimbleby, Sue Lawley, Jan Leeming, Robin Day; (back row) John Timpson, John Tusa, Jimmy Young, Nick Ross, Fred Emery, Peter Snow. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Union may black rig firm to aid dismissed divers

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

Sub-Sea Offshore, the American firm which dismissed 26 divers at the weekend for taking part in a sit-in on a North Sea production platform, has been threatened with industrial action by the National Union of Seamen (NUS).

The union says it will shut down 14 Sub-Sea Offshore work sites and black three support vessels unless the firm's management enters into talks on union recognition by tomorrow.

Mr Warren Duncan, the union's spokesman for divers, said he had telexed the company last week suggesting a cooling-off period, followed by discussions over union recognition and the fate of the 16 divers. "If the deadline is not met, we have only one choice, we would call an official dispute", he added.

The dismissed divers are all members of the Professional Divers' Association. Their sit-in, over union recognition and bonuses, ended last week after interunion arguments and a court interdict ordering them to leave Chevron's Ninian Northern platform.

Odhams printing plant in Watford to be closed

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, has announced the closure of Odhams plant in Watford, Hertfordshire, which employs 1,6000 workers.

It will be merged with Sun Printers, also in Watford, to create, Mr Maxwell siad, "one of the most competitive, varied and efficient printing services in the world".

The company had agreed with four unions representing engineers, electricians and printers on the "orderly closure" of Odhams and the creation of a new division known as Odhams-Sun Printers.

The arrangement contrasts with Mr Maxwell's plans for BPCC's plant at Park Royal, in north London, which has been dogged by industrial problems in spite of an agreement with national union officials.

Mr Maxwell said that the Odhams agreement, which involves "substantial" numbers of voluntary redundancies, "makes if immediately possible to install web-offset presses and electronic make-up systems".

The company, which turned a £1.2m pretax loss in 1981 into a £12.4m profit last year, is turning the old site into an 18-acre industrial estate, with possible provision for a store and industrial use.

Youth jobs publicity to go ahead

By a Staff Reporter

A £1m government advertising campaign for the new Youth Training Scheme is to start today, in spite of Whitehall fears that it may be seen as politically controversial. The Manpower Services Commission (MSC), who operate the scheme, had imposed a publicity blackout, this was relaxed during the weekend with the agreement of the main political parties.

The television advertising is intended to tell 400,000 youths aged 16 who are due to leave school during the next two months that the Government will pay them £25 a week to train for a year in industry or community projects. The MSC has spent £2m on persuading employers to provide the training.

The scheme is bound to play a large part in Conservative claims to be tackling unemployment; and though the opposition parties support the idea of youth training, this particular scheme has been fiercely attacked by some Labour leaders, including Mr Neil Kinnock, the shadow Education Secretary.

Whitehall fears that the *advertising might be seen to be* profiving capital for the Tories has been heightened by the fact that Mr David Young, the businessman brought in to run the Manpower Services. Commission, is a close political ally of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, and Sir Keith Joseph.

Mr Young has agreed to remain silent until after the election and cancelled a scheduled appearance at a public event in Sunderland last Tuesday.

● Poverty wages are an important cause of economic wastage and inefficiency as well as hardship and injustice, the Low Pay Unit states in a booklet published today (our Labour Reporter writes).

The unit argues for a legally enforced national minimum wage for the seven million low paid workers who earn less than £90 a week.

The report, *The Case for a National Minimum Wage*, estimates that the number of families forced to rely on family income supplement has doubled since 1979, and it blames government policies for the deteriorating position of the low paid.

Firm threatened over silos

By Nicholas Timmins

Threats have been made against Tarmac, which is building the Greenham Common cruise missile silos, the company said yesterday.

A telephone call to the company's head office in Bilston, in the West Midlands, warned it of attacks on employees unless the company gives up the contract. A call to one of Tarmac's Yorkshire depots said that trucks would be burnt.

In South Yorkshire tyres have been let down on lorries in Tarmac's livery but driven by owner-drivers, and CND symbols have been daubed on a show house in gloss paint.

A Tarmac spokesman said the telephone calls had come from people "purporting to be supporters of the peace movement. But we would be very *surprised if CND were involved in this*."

CND is running a campaign against Tarmac and there have been demonstrations outside Tarmac offices, but the company spokesman said: "In our dealings with CND they have always been peaceful and amicable; there has been no hostility".

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, said the threats had no connexion with CND.

"We have a working party dealing with the issues of firms involved in nuclear preparations, but that group, like all our other groups, is committed to non-violence and our campaign has never, and will never, endorse violent action, or threats of that nature."

Women from the Greenham Common peace camp launched an appeal for funds yesterday, saying the camp had reached a crisis over its future. The appeal came after bailiffs evicting the women from land near the base impounded three cars to sell if the women do not pay £1,000 in costs awarded by the High Court and a further £1,000 for the eviction.

Miss Jane Hickman, the women's solicitor, said: "The financial situation at Greenham is extremely serious because the women at the camp have incurred a lot of expenditure on leaflets, transport and recent legal action".

Mrs Helen John, one of the peace women, described the council's move as "legalized theft". One of the impounded cars belonged to a German woman visiting the camp who would not have been involved with the earlier actions, and Mrs John said none of the cars belonged to women named in the High Court action.

She said the financial crisis would make it difficult for the women to sustain their action, but they would remain at the camp whatever happened.

● A fund to help people who get into financial difficulties as a result of civil disobedience and non-violent direct action against nuclear bases and other military installations is to be launched.

The Peacemakers Relief Society has been created with the support of the Quakers, peace campaigners and leading figures in CND at a time when direct action against nuclear bases is about to increase.

The fund stands at about £2,000 and has made three grants – £50 each to two peace camps and £100 for a Greenham Common woman to obtain counsel's opinion.

Founders of the fund include the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the Methodist Conference and cochairman of the World Disarmament Campaign, Mr Malcolm Harper, Director of the United Nations Association, and Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND.

Sellafield cancer link rejected

By Ronald Faux

Renewed speculation on links between increases in cancer cases in Cumbria and radiation emissions from the Sellafield nuclear complex *has* been rejected by a specialist in community medicine in the region.

Dr Peter Tiplady, health officer for east Cumbria and author of a report on the incidence of cancer in the county, said that the 60 per cent increase between 1979 and 1980 in the number of cases among men of myeloma, a particularly virulent form of bone cancer, could not be laid at the door of Sellafield.

Myeloma may be caused by radiation, and the disease was highlighted in a recent television documentary about Cumbria.

"It would be very speculative to suggest a connexion," Dr iplady said. "Seven cases of myeloma were reported in south-west Cumbria when the statistical average suggested there should be only 4.5 cases in a two-year period. That was a 60 per cent increase. In the *whole of the Barrow-in-Furness* district there was a total of 538 cancer cases in that time."

Dr Tiplady added that while the increase could be influenced by different diagnostic procedures, it was generally felt that it was real rather than artificial, and something the medical authorities in the area would be looking at. Work had begun to discover whether any of the myeloma sufferers were former Sellafield workers.

"It is not an alarming increase in itself, and I am not convinced in any way that it is related to the nuclear presence in west Cumbria.

MPs told committees may not query security bodies

By Peter Hennessy

The Government has denied that Commons select committees have the right to inquire into the Security Service (MI5), the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) or the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ).

The all-party liaison committee, the body comprising all select committee chairmen, was due to meet last Thursday to discuss the Government's statement, which was contained in a letter to their chairman, Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton. Their meeting was cancelled because of the calling of the general election.

The letter, sent by Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, reaffirms the convention that ministers shall not provide Parliament with information on the security and intelligence services, or answer questions about their activities.

Last year a liaison committee report said the home and foreign affairs committees already enjoyed the right to investigate the secret services.

That report and Mr Biffen's reply are seen by senior backbenchers as the opening bids in a dialogue rather than as conclusive exchanges. Whoever wins the general election, however, the issue will be revived.

Under a Labour government, backbenchers would be pushing at an open door. The party is pledged to enact a statute regulating the secret services, and a select committee to scrutinize them.

A new Conservative government might be prepared to allow more access and information for select committees, which would meet *in camera* to discuss sensitive material

Thatcher's 'rough style disturbed Whitehall

By A Staff Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher entered Downing Street ready to be "very unreasonable" and give civil servants hell until she was satisfied they were producing results, Sir John Hoskyns, her former senior policy adviser, will disclose in a television interview tonight.

Speaking on the *Panorama* programme on BBC 1, entitled Who Rules Britain?, Sir John tells Mr Michael Cockerell: "I think that is was such a departure from the rather *gentlemanly style of* Whitehall that people took it rather sensitively.

Whitehall's attitudes and performance will be defended in the programme by Sir Douglas Wass, who retired last month as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. He describes as "most unfair" Sir John's claim that senior officials adopted a policy of giving Mrs Thatcher time in the expectation that experience would blunt her radicalism.

"I would not say the present Government was immune to scepticism completely . . . . I had a great many instances in the last four years of ministers deciding to do things which perhaps we had reservations – civil servants had reservations about – but we have implemented them.

Timex settlement fails

By Our Labour Reporter

Union leaders at the Timex factory in Dundee, Tayside, are likely today to urge workers to reject a peace formula and continue their five-week occupation.

A 10-point plan agreed between national union leaders and Mr Frederick Olsen, the owner of the company, has been rejected by the committee controlling the occupation.

Shop stewards met last night to consider their recommendation to a mass meeting and it was thought they agreed with the stand taken by the committee.

On Friday, the company postponed court action to remove the occupying workers, but it will now press for a writ when the hearing at the Edinburgh Court of Session reconvenes on Wednesday.

Occupation of the factory began when 120 employees refused to accept compulsory redundancy, supported by 220 others dismissed last week. The company offered to rescind the dismissals and enforce redundancies for 90 days while voluntary severances were sought. If sufficient volunteers did not come forward, redundancy would become compulsory again.

● Miners at Cardowan colliery, near Glasgow, were unrepentent yesterday over the rough handling they gave Mr Albert Wheeler, the Scottih National Coal Board director

About a hundred voted overwhelmingly to begin an official dispute to fight the proposed closure of their pit at Shotts, near Glasgow. A branch meeting of the national Union of Mineworkers in Glasgow agreed to invoke nationally agreed colliery review procedures.

Directors' pay 'doubled' after privatization

Directors of state industries that have been privatized in the past four years have received pay rises of between 28 and 108 per cent in their first year since denationalization, according to a trade union booklet out today (our Labour Reporter writes).

The Labour Research Department, which studied 14 state industries since the Conservatives came to power, concludes: "The evidence shows clearly that workers and the public lose from privatization – while big business takes the profits."

The report found that speculative gains on the shares of the companies in the first day of trading amounted to between 3 and 34 per cent. Less than a sixth of those who bought shares in Cable and Wireless. British Aerospace and Amersham still hold them.

Telejector contract investigated

Avon and Somerset Police are investigating a contract for the lease of publichouse video equipment from Telejector, the firm which came close to signing an exclusive agreement to screen next season's league football (Clive Cookson writes).

The investigation arose from one complaint against Telejector, and no more than five statements have been taken. A police spokesman said: "This does not involve wholesale fraud".

London and Liverpool Trust, Telejector's parent company, is launching its own investigation, with the help of the publican who made the complaint.

Mr Michael Robinson, a London and Liverpool Trust director, said yesterday that the number of Telejector installations was increasing despite recent adverse publicity in the press.

Sale room

Enthusiastic bidding for royal jewels

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The romance of royalty was underlined by Sotheby's week-*end sales. A Geneva jewel sale* included state regalia of the Qajar rulers of Iran, unseated by the Pahlevis in 1925, and they were bid far beyond the estimate. In New York Sotheby's sold lacquer with a royal Japenese provenance and the bidding was equally enthusiastic.

In Geneva a cushion-cut diamond weighing 74.65 carats mounted with a border of small diamonds, a pin, an aigrette to the military cap of the last Qajar shah, Ahmed – as attested by a late photograph – sold for 462,000 Swiss francs (estimate 300,000 to 400,000 francs) or £137,910.

There was also his imperial dress sword, the front of the hilt and scabbard encrusted with rose-cut diamonds, at 143,000 francs (estimate 40,000-70,000 francs) or £42,686.

On the death of Ahmed both items passed to his heirs and thence to his grandchildren, who had sent them for sale.

The three-session Geneva jewel sale on Friday totalled £3,427,246, with 39 per cent left unsold. Sotheby's commented that there were plenty of people buying, but they shied away from lots with high reserves.

Sotheby's New York sale of Japanese works of art included a black and gold lacquer writing *set made for the imperial* household and recorded as belonging to the Emperor Meiji by 1886. They were presented to a private collector in Washington in exchange for a biological abstract. His descendants had sent them for sale.

The suzuribako (writing table) made $27,300 (estimate $7,000-$10,000) or £15,617; the ryoshibako (box) $14,300 (estimate *$7,000-$10,000*) and the bundai (box) $13,200 (estimate $7,000-$10,000) or £8,148. All three pieces are decorated with flowering cherry trees on hilly landscapes in black and gold lacquer of the late Edo period (nineteenth century).

The Sotheby's sale of carved netsuke and lacquer was only 3 per cent unsold but the session devoted to paintings, ceramice and arms was 35 per cent unsold.

The two-day Sotheby sale in New York devoted to Latin American art on Thursday and Friday totalled £1,116,890, with 38 per cent unsold. Sotheby's commented that the many speculators who had bought in that field were demanding too high reserves on the pictures, which therefore failed to sell.

Woman who knew spy stood in local poll

By John Witherow

The woman who was condemned by the Security Commission for not exposing Geoffery Prime, the spy, stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate in the local elections on May 5.

Miss Dorothy Barsby, who failed to report Prime's spying for the Russians while he was working at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) at Cheltenham, won only 92 votes in Swanscombe ward, in Dartford, Kent, and came last in a field of six.

She was proposed by Mr Tony Gillham, chairman of the Dartford Conservative Party, who described her yesterday as "attractive, intelligent and a good conversationalist who was interested in party matters".

Miss Barsby was later selected by a committee to fight a ward that had been a Labour stronghold: "To some extent she was a paper candidate. She was never going to be elected, but some of them, go on to better things", Mr Gillham said.

Miss Barsby, aged 34, is a friend of Prime's first wife, Helena, who told her that Prime had confessed to spying for the Russians nine years before he was caught.

Neither woman approached the police and Miss Barsby, a former personnel officer who had lived in Dartford for 18 months, told an MI5 investigating officer that she knew of no reason why Prime should not handle secret documents.

The Security Commission described her behaviour as "disgraceful", but Mr Gillham said that is was too early to form a judgment and she had probably left her interrogation by the security officer believing she had answered all his questions.

"When she was interviewed she thought, the vetting officer *would press her into telling* something about Prime, but instead he asked her about herself. It is very convenient that the officer is now dead and all the mud is now being thrown at Dorothy and Helena and not him", he added.

Mr Gillham denied that her standing as a local Conservative candidate could affect the general election campaign of Mr Robert Dunn, the Tory MP who was elected to the Dartford seat in the 1979 election with a majority of 1,392.

He said that Miss Barsby becane friendly with Mrs Prime while she was a pupil at a local grammar school near Dartford. They had maintained their friendship when Miss Barsby went to live in London and after Mrs Prime married in 1969.

When it was discovered that neither woman had attempted to reveal Prime's espionage activities government legal advisers considered prosecution but found that there was no evidence that either had committed a criminal offence.

Mr Gillhan said that Miss Barsby had been in contact with her parents to assure them that she was well, but she had given no indication where she was staying or when she would return to her home in London Road, Dartford.

Haughey claims FitzGerald policies rejected

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Opposition in the Irish Republic, claimed yesterday that his Fianna Fail party's victory in the Donegal, South-west by-election on Saturday was "a massive rejection" of the policies of the government of Dr Garret FitzGerald (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

The result has been interpreted in Dublin as disappointing for Dr FitzGerald, whose coalition Government has been trying to push through unpopular budget measures.

Despite Mr Haughey's claim, the easy victory for his party's candidate, Mr Cathal Coughlan, a school teacher, did not reflect any big swing to the Fianna Fail party.

A surprise in the poll was the *doubling of votes for the* candidate of the left-wing Workers' Party. Mr Seamus Rogers got 2,992 votes.

Science report

Aural clue to when whales left the land

By Clive Cookson

The Fossils of ancestral whales which lived on land about 50 million years ago have been found in Pakistan. The discovery, by a group of US palaeontologists, seems to solve an important mystery of mammalian evolution: when did whales take to the sea?

The primitive whale fossils, which have been named Pakicetus, were embedded in the rocky hills of the Indus valley. They consist of the back part of a skull and several teeth, including an exceptionally well preserved middle ear.

Professor Philip Gingerich, of the University of Michigan, said that although the skull's anatomical details clearly showed it to be a whale, its ear was that of an animal living mainly on land. It did not have the directional "sonar" system of modern whales, in which the left and right earbones are isolated from one another.

The remains of Pakicetus were unearthed from sedimentary rocks of continental rather than marine origin. The same strata contained fossils of animals known to live on land, including hoofed mammals.

According to Professor Gingerich, Pakicetus probably lived on the shores of the ancient Tethys Sea, which once separated the Indian subcontinent from the rest of Asia. "We speculate that ancestral whales initially were land mammals who, feeding on both meat and fish, colonized the sea shore," he said.

"Enticed by an abundance of fish, they then moved offshore and gradually made their home in the sea." That transition happened between 50 million and 40 million years ago."

A full-sized Pakicetus skull would have been 18in long and 6in wide, with a wolf-like snout. The shape of the rest of the body is speculative, because no other bones have yet been found, but it was probably at least 6ft long and 300 lb in weight.

Source: *Science* (vol 220, pp403-406)

Computer crime at £2m a day

New technology is helping dishonest employees to steal more than £2m a day from their companies, according to the Guarantee Society, a subsidiary of the insurance firm General Accident.

The society said insurance payments for crimes committed by employees in commerce and industry increased by 40 per cent last year. "With the advent of new technology and computerized services, criminal fraud by company employees is becoming increasingly difficult to detect," Mr Douglas Procter, the society's manager, said.

Home Office statistics quoted by the society show that the number of fraud offences in England and Wales increased from 106,671 in 1981 to 123,101 last year.

The society gave as an example of fraud a company director who signed cheques drawn in his favour. He balanced the books by forging suppliers' invoices and inflating the stock figures. The loss was £80,000.

Roadside 'safe' defeats police

A suspected abandoned safe turned out to be a Midlands Electricity Board junction box cemented into the ground after West Midlands police traffic division sent a Land-Rover with towing gear and the uniformed branch sent constables to push.

A member of the public had reported to Halesowen police station a safe on the road verge.

Youth drowned

A youth who drowned after falling from a capsized dinghy at Marlow, Buckinghamshire was named yesterday as Kevin Lynch, aged 17 of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Fagan remand

Michael Fagan, of Holloway, north London, was remanded in custody for social and medical reports until June 2 by Highbury Corner magistrates on Saturday after admitting assaulting three policemen.

£70,000 robbery

Two gunmen wearing balaclava helmets stole more than £70,000 in wages from the Bouverie Street offices of the *News of the World* and *The Sun* in London on Saturday.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.80; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Ir 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Dir 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

‘Millions’ of homes at risk from hidden fault that weakens outer walls

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Millions of homes in the North, in East Anglia, on the South Cost and in other exposed areas are potentially at risk from serious structural faults that have cost owners up to £20,000 to rectify.

Between 1890 and 1940 more than nine million homes were built, many using cavity wall method of construction, which surveyors say is beginning to show evidence of faults that can lead to callapsing walls.

It 's impossible to be precise about the number of homes affected; cavity wall construction has been in use since the early century, but did not become a widespread method of building until the 1920's.

Some experts believe, however, that as many as half of Britain's 21 million houses have cavity walls. Mr Malcolm Hollis, chartered building surveyor who predicts that by the end of the century about seven million homes will need remedial treatment.

At the heart of the matter are the metal "ties", used to hold the inner and outer sections of wall together. There is growing evidence of serious erosion which renders them useless.

Mr Adrian Jones, a chartered building surveyor with the Sussex firm of King & Chasemore, says cavity wall tie failure is causing problems "as never before," which could lead to the callapse of many houses built before the Second World War.

"When the ties rust away the walls are left in two halves, each insufficiently strong to stand alone. A house in this condition may be falling apart", Mr Jones said.

"The problem is coming to light now because most houses from before the turn of the century were built with solid walls, so there were no ties to rust. It has taken forty to eighty years for the problem to show itself.

If the defect is caught early enough, then repair costs could be as low as £1,000, which would cover replacement ties or a new type of cavity wall insulating foam which acts as a structural support.

But if the house is structurally unstable then repairs for an average three bedroom home can total £20,000.

Although the corrosion of wall ties is regarded as a problem affection houses built before the Second World War, a spokesman from the Building Research Advisory Bureau said that the defect had been discovered in postwar houses as well.

The first signs were long horizontal cracks in the outer wall, which if unattended would widen. The outer wall can also bulge to the point where it "pops" and collapses.

Householders who believe their homes show signs of possible tie failure should ask a qualified chartered building surveyor to carry out a detailed inspection of the property. But he must have the right equipment, such as fibre optic probes.

It is thought that most insurance policies do not provide cover against tie failure. As Mr Hollis points out it is impossible to get insurance cover against old age, of which this problem is a symptom.

Mr Jones admits that in Sussex he ehas only come across a handul of homes which were virtually collapsing, but says there are many more which show signs of this potentially serious structural problem. He warns potential buyers of a house built during that period to have the property examined by a structrual surveyor.

The problem is not confined to privately owned homes. A council estate in the Aigburth district of Liverpool is suffering from an advanced form of tie failure.

It was only discovered after residents applied to buy their homes. Surveyors showed that the walls were dangerously close to collapsing repair bills could total £18,000.

A spokesman for Liverpool City Council commented last week that tie failure was a common problem in the city; it was not surprising that the tenants had encountered it.

Mr Hollis said that areas particularly exposed to wet and windy conditions were prone to the problem.

"In Liverpool they had enormous problems on council estates with ties that have gone, resulting in the outer wall bowing considerably."

Mr Hollis said that when the ties completely eroded most of the wieght was borne by the outer wall, which was not strong enough. In the worse cases, the outer walls collapses.

He believed that at least 5 per cent of houses in the North, in London and on the South Coast which have been inspected show signs of the problem. Unfortunately, only about one house in 10 is surveyed. So it could be more widespread.

Mr Hollis agreed that probably 5 per cent of all homes with cavity walls in those areas were showing signs of failure.



Pincer movement; Nichola Johnson, aged two and a half (left) coming face to face with a live Scottish lobster at Billingsgate Market open day in London yesterday. (Photograph John Voos).

Doctors tune in by phone to baby's heart

By Pearce Wright

For ten days, doctors listened to the heart of an unborn baby by telephone because its mother, aged 31, lived 14 miles from the hospital and had no transport. She was also a diabetic who had experienced complications in the latter stages of an earlier pregnancy.

A method of monitoring the baby's progress over the public telephone network was devised by Dr Kevin Dalton, Dr Andrew Dawson and Mr Nigel Gough, an electronics specialist, of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff.

The procedure began after the thirty-fourth week of pregnancy. In spite of the cost of telephone charges, monitoring the patient from home each day cost less than 6 per cent of the daily hospital bed charges and the share of the equipment for examining the baby's heart. Heartbeats arriving at the obstetric unit appeared instantaneously on a computer display screen.

An account of the procedure is described in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal*. Telecardiogram recordings, as they are called, were tried first for short periods on women with no complications and involved five people at home and ten in hospital.

A small "squawk box" is placed on the wonam's abdominal wall.

Made by Soncaid, a specialist firm of medical equipment suppliers, it consists of an electronic detector and a loudspeaker. The mouthpiece of the telephone is placed beside the loudspeaker for the heartbeat to be transmitted.

In the case quoted, the daily link between home and hospital continued until irregularities were detected and the woman was admitted to hospital, where she gave birth to a normal baby.

Group call for inquiry into sentencing by JPs

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Bristol group of Radical Alternatives to Prison (RAP) has asked for a judicial inquiry by the European Court of Human Rights into "the maladministration of local justice in England and Wales".

It says that there is no justification for wide variations in sentencing practice by magistrates' courts. That is disclosed, it says, by the compilation during the past decade from Home Office statistics of an annual league table of rates of adult imprisonment by the courts.

The latest figures showed that 1981 was a bad year for fair play, RAP claims. Dorset sent 13.23 per cent of male adult offenders directly to jail, compared with a national average of 9.39 per cent and a low figure of 4.14 per cent in Warwickshire.

"Individual benches within county areas provide even more startling contrasts". Newbury, in Berkshire, sent 14 times as many people to prison as the Blyth Valley Bench in Northumberland, 22.6 per cent, compared with 1.6 per cent.

Though RAP has drawn the attention of successive Home Secretaries and Lord Chancellors to the wide variations, "no practical action has been taken to curb the powers which some magistrates abuse with so little concern for the basic rights of their fellow citizens".

RAP says individual cases from Newbury or Dorset cannot be referred to the European Court of Human Rights

Trainee GP miscarries after 75-hour shift

A doctor's union has stepped up its campaign for shorter working hours after a young pregnant trainee doctor was said to have miscarried as a result of over-work. The incident was described in last week's *Doctor* magazine by Dr Jane Bernal, a member of the 5,000-strong Nedical Practitioners Union. She said the trainee doctor working at an inner city children's hospital, who was three months' pregnant, fell ill at the beginnig of a 75-hour weekend shift which began at 9am on a Friday.

She asked to go home, but her consultant refused permission because no other doctor was available. Although she was vomiting, and had diarrhoea, she carried on working and treated about 100 patients with no more than an hour's rest at a stretch. On the Tuesday she had a miscarriage.

The article concludes that the case "demonstrates the sort of thing that doctors have put up with for much too long, and why something needs to be done urgently. Clearly neither the hospital nor the Department of Health and Social Security has any intention of doing anything about making sure this sort of thing does not happen

Dr Bernal, who leads the union's junior doctors' section, said they were demanding a minimum 60-hour working week and the abolition of long weekend shifts.

Dr Bernal said the woman did not want to be named, and did not identify the hospital or health authority, but said the doctor was considering legal action.

Burial ground find fills historical gap

By David Nicholson-Lord

A couple using a metal detector have uncovered a burial ground in West Sussex which may cast new light on the period after the Romans left Britain.

The find was revealed at a public meeting in Chichester on Saturday. Thirty volunteers will start intensive excavations in July on the early medieval, or Dark Ages, burial ground, which is thought to contain hundreds of graves.

Among items found so far are silver and bronze jewelry, described as of high quality, coins, rings, buckles and spearheads. One brooch from Jutland, has been dated at about AD 400 and appears to indicate that the Jutes, who colonized Britain in the wake of the Romans, settled in Sussex.

Among the graves that have been examined are those of a warrior of 6ft 3in, who was buried with his spear, and a wealthy woman buried with her handbag containing Roman coins.

In one grave a woman was buried with a coin behind her ear, indicating the belief that the "ferryman" required payment for transporting the souls of the dead to the after-life.

The farmland site, at East Marden, on the South Downs in West Sussex, has been covered with soil until the main dig begins. It is under guard and protected by a bull to deter would-be robbers.

Mr Alec Down, director of excavations at Chichester, said: "There is a great gap in our knowledge which could be filled by this site".

It is believed that the ground was used for burials for 300 years. Chichester was one of the main Roman centres in Britain and there has been no certainty about the identity of their successors in the area. It is considered to be significant that the remains are of Jutes rather than Saxons.

Uncovering Imperial Rome, page 10

Lord Elgin rejects Greek claim

By Ronald Faux

Lord Elgin and Kincardine said yesterday that he would approve of the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece as part of a worldwide attempt to recreate and recapture the great spirit of the Parthenon architecture.

However, he dismissed the present case being put by the Greek Government for their return, which he said was "as weak as water".

The Greek Government are to make a formal claim for the return of the sculptures, removed by a forebear of Lord Elgin from the Parthenon in the nineteenth century with the approval of the Greek authorities.

Neither the British Government nor the British Museum have shown any sympathy in the past for the Greek claims to the marbles, and Lord Elgin believed that the present demands, however engagingly expressed by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, would not win sympathy.

"They are merely saying that 'I want one thing to go from your museum to my museum', he said.

"But if an attempt is made to recapture the entire spirit of the great architecture by bringing together the Parthenon collections from around the world, then that would be different."

● ATHENS: It is still not clear whether the request for the return of the Elgin Marbles will be made by the Greek Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels or by Miss Mercouri, who is due in London on Saturday as guest of the Institute of Contemporary Arts (Mario Modiani writes).

Livingstone accuses the press of distortion

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, today accused newspapers of portraying him as a "raving lunatic". He says in the magazine *Titbits* that newspapers have become "propaganda sheets" for their editors or owners.

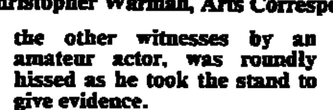
Titbits has given Mr Livingstone a regular column. He said he had jumped at the chance of contributing a column "to reach over one million people without reporters, editors or owners twisting what I want to say".

If he believed everything he read about "Red Ken" then "I wouldn't vote for him myself".

Mr Livingstone added: "Clearly no one in Britain wants to see censorship of the papers, but there are now so few left and there is so little choice in political terms that some sort of action is required.

"I am tempted to say that we need a new law to prevent millionaire Australians coming over here to buy up our newspapers. But instead we could just extend the existing laws which control political balance ."

‘Inquest’ decides Mozart was murdered by person unknown



By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who was buried in a pauper's grave the day after his death in 1791, was murdered, a "jury" decided on Saturday.

After listening to two hours of evidence on the circumstances surrounding the composer's death, the "jury", at the Brighton Festival, remained divided in its opinion, but less than half of the 250 believed that he had died of natural causes, as the official version has it.

A majority returned a "verdict' of murder, but disputed which of three suspects was guilty. Finally Franz Hofdemel, a Viennese court offficial and husband of Mozart's piano pupil, Magdalena, possibly helped by his mistress, emerged as chief villain, with 60 votes to support his guilt.

Sussmayr, Mozart's composition pupil and lodger and thought to be the lover of his wife, Constanza, received 39 votes. Salieri, the court *Kapellmeister*, who has already gained a bad name through Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus*, was thought guilty by 28 people.

The proceedings of this "inquest" provoked high passions and Salieri, played like the other witnesses by an amateur actor, was roundly hissed as he took the stand to give evidence.

Poor Mozart. If Shaffer's play had him turning in his grave, this event would have had him spinning.

The "inquest" was presided over the Mr Michael Hutchinson, QC, who acted as the



Mozart

coroner and, like all good judges, had prepared his summing-up before hearing the witnesses.

The idea for the "inquest" came from Mr Ian Hunter, artistic director of the festival, whose theme is the last years of Mozart's life.

It sought answers to the question why Mozart, the most popular composer in Vienna, was buried hastily in a pauper's grave on December 6, 1791. Crowds had gathered outside his house as he lay dying, yet only a dozen attended his funeral and three went to the graveside.

The evidence was gathered by Mr Simon Whitworth, a barrister, who prepared briefs to be presented by three other barristers. It claimed that Mozart was not a pauper, was not depressed or worn out and was not an unrecognized failure.

Those claims are based on research by Mr Francis Carr, who is writing a book on the subject, and by Professor Horace Fitzpatrick.

The mystery of why Mozart was buried in a pauper's grave when a third-class burial giving him a single grave had been arranged remains unresolved.

Everyone enjoys good, mysterious inquest, and at the end of the proceedings Mr Hutchinson concluded that a charge of murder would have to be contemplated.

ELECTION JUNE 83 Nott's farewell ● Test for Jenkins ● Nupe demand ● Fowler on NHS

No nostalgia for Nott as he turns his back on Parliament and the press

By Craig Seton

A year ago Sir John Nott, as Defence Secretary, was weighed down with the pressures of the Falklands campaign. Now that he has left the Commons after 16 years his concerns are his new City career and his 150-acre farm in Cornwall.

He can even afford the luxury of worrying about how to clear his three-acre lake of reeds and wondering whether the run of sea trout on his local river will provide good fishing.

In the first general election since he entered the Commons for St Ives in 1966 Sir John is able to relax on his farm near Hayle, in Cornwall.

He told *The Times*: "I do not have any regrets about leaving the House. It was a decision made over a period of time. I am not a person who goes in for nostalgia, as I have always looked forward to the next event and the next career rather than concentrating on memories of the past one."

In spite of the rumours that the Falklands campaign finally determined him to give up his parliamentary career, Sir John, who is 51, said that he had intended to leave at about the age of 50, and not leave the decision for another parliament. That was why he had welcomed an early election so that he could commit himself to his work with Lazard Brothers, the City bank.

He predicted taht the Conservatives would be returned with a reasonable working majority and added: "I see no reason to be over-confident on the result. It is going to be much closer than opinion polls now predict."

But discussing his years in Parliament and high office, he gave the distinct impression that he regretted that history might now remember him more for his role in the Falklands than for his controversial review of defence policy, or even his part in a government which abandoned exhange and price controls.

He said: "I think in defence the process of self-examination we went through and the financial pressures were very healthy. Those pressures will return in about 1986 and I only hope my successors recognize now as I did that defence must be kept under tight financial rein.

"Some newspapers were highly critical of me during the Falklands, and highly critical of my defence review. The editor of *The Times*, for instance, had some Victorian nostalgia for our great naval past. I was critised at the outset of the Falklands campaign but it is now clear from ordinary people that none of that criticism stuck."

Denying that he was settling old scores, he took some relish in describing as the best newspapers in Fleet Street *The Sun*, which captured the gut feeling of the British people, and *The Guardian*, whose views of life he deplored while accepting that it was a well put together newspaper.

The worst, he said, were *The Daily Telegraph* for its inaccuracies, and *The Times* for its pretentions.



Sir John Nott speaking during the Falklands crisis.

Sir John, who has been working with Lazards for three weeks, has bought a London house, and is commuting to Cornwall at weekends.

On reflection, he said, the Commons had changed for the worse since 1966, and he deplored the growth in the select committee system, which had enabled bright new MPs to feel self-important but had reduced the importance of the Commons Chamber.

Although he had voted for broadcasting of Parliament, it was a poor development and he would now vote "to have the BBC out of the place."

Prime Minister's question time, he complained, had become even more of a farce, a media event.

The Conservative Party, too, had changed, but for the better, and was now closer to the basic wishes and prejudices of the British people than 10 or 15 years ago.

He accepted happily that it now represented less the professional, middle-class intellectual population who might read *The Guardian*, probably supported Mr Edward Heath and now almost certainly supported the Alliance.

Of Mrs Thatcher he said that her strength was that on the whole her colleagues liked her. "I liked her generosity, and I liked her as a person. She is thoughtful and notices little personal things. But that is not to say she was easy to work for."

Asked if he regretted not becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Cabinet post that Whitehall watchers said he always wanted, Sir John said: "It is a very important and prominent job. The Chancellor is effectively number two in the government.

"But I did not want it that much. I wanted it more before I had Defence and if I had still wanted it I would have fought this election, wouldn't I?"

Sir John said now that he had ceased to be an MP he did not feel any more or less free. As an MP and senior minister, he had been very independent, and had always felt so.

He said: "It is not that I feel more free now. I feel an obligation to do a good job in a new career."

Thatcher's mistake, page 10
Leading article, page 11



Mr Tosh appealing to the young in his attempt to win back the seat for the Tories.

Constituency profile: Hillhead

Jenkins faces test of new boundaries

From Ian Bradley, Glasgow

Social Democratic Party workers anxious to begin canvassing at the weekend in Glasgow, Hillhead, had to kick in the door of their new headquarters on Saturday morning after the lock had jammed. Mr Roy Jenkins will need equal strength, and no further mishaps, if he is to hold the seat which he won by 2,000 votes in the by-election in March last year.

Mr Christopher Ford, the SDP agent, predicts that it will be a "tight fight" and both the Labour and Conservative candidates say they are confident of winning.

The main problem facing Mr Jenkins is that boundary changes have enlarged Hillhead since the by-election, adding 18,000 voters from the safe Labour seat of Kelvingrove. As a result the constituency has dramatically changed its social composition.

From being a largely middle-class area with a high proportion of owner occupiers it has become an inner city seat which extends to Buchanan Street, in the centre of Glasgow, and takes in the largely working-class areas of Partick and Anderston.

The Labour Party makes no secret of the fact that Hillhead is the seat it would most like to win in Scotland. Party supporters are being drafted in from other Glasgow constituencies, all of which are solidly Labour.

The Labour candidate is Mr Neil Carmichael, aged 61, who has lived in Glasgow all his life and represented the city in Parliament for 21 years, most recently as MP for Kelvingrove, which is now part of Hillhead.

"My feeling is that I will win by 1,500 votes, with the Tories coming second", Mr Carmichael said. "We are the best organized constituency in Scotland.

"In the by-election Roy Jenkins had an enormous team working for him and the Alliance was at the height of its popularity, with everyone seeing him as the next Prime Minister. Now people have a rather different view of him."

Mr Jenkins, however because of his postion as a party leader must maintian a national as well as a local presence throughtout this election campaign.

Although interest is bound to focus on the fight between Mr Jenkins and Mr Carmichael, Hillhead is regarded by many analysts as a three-horse race. Mr Jenkins won the seat from the Conservatives, who had held it without interruption since 1918.



Mr Jenkins putting maximum effort into winning over the 18,000 new votes in his enlarged constituency.

Mr Murray Tosh, aged 32, the Conservative candidate, a history teacher from Ayrshire, says that he is "supremely confident" that the Tories will win it back.

Local government representation offers few clues to the likely result. The Conservatives and Labour each hold three seats on the Glasgow District Council,

On the Strathclyde Regional Council Hillhead is represented by two Labour councillors and one Liberal, who won his seat last year from a Conservative.

The result could well be decided by the vote of the Scottish National Party, which is fielding Mr George Lislie, a local veterinary Surgeon, who stood against Mr Jenkins in the by-election.

Results at by-election: March 25, 1982 (before boundary changes): Jenkins (SDP) 10,106; Malone (C) 8,068; Wiseman (L) 7,846; Leslie (SNP) 3,416. SDP maj: 2,038.

Profile of Glasgow, Hillhead

1981	% Own Occ		50
1981	% Loc Auth		23
1981	% Mid cl		80
1981	% Prof man		20
1978	% Electorate		56,100
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	Lab	maj 2,000

Key: % Owner Occ: Proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: Proportion of council tenants; % Mid cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

Tories 'committed to NHS'

The Conservatives have "a clear and unequivocal commitment to the National Health Service", Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yeaterday.

He told a meeing in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, where he is the prospective Conservative candidate, that the NHS "had never had more money and resources devoted to it". Labour is expected to make the Government's record on health a main issue in its election campaign. Mr Fowler said that the NHS had "never employed more doctors and more nurses, and it has never treated more patients. By any standards that is a record of outstanding success."

He said that the Government was also committed to getting the best value for money and had achieved an increase in the efficiency of the service.

He added that the Conservatives believed in a "constructive partnership" between all sectors, including the voluntary and private areas.

Labour, he said, would pursue a "vendetta" against the private sector and deny people the freedom to spend money as they chose. Meeting the extra demand for health in the future would need "all available sources of social provision".

● Mr Neil Kinnock, the shadow Education Secretary, told a conference in Cardiff of the Wales region of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union that unemployment would soar to six million if the Conservative Party won a second term of office.

Returning a Labour government to power was the only way to stop the Conservatives' destruction of the British



Mr Fowler: "A health service record of outstanding success".

economy, Mr Kinnock told the conference on Saturday.

"Mrs Thatcher's propaganda team are now mobilizing to spread the view that unemployment in Britain is something beyond her control and responsibility, like the weather or the Cup Final result, or the mating habits of fleas," he said.

"Unemployment, they say, is just an internationalailment for which no government has a remedy. It is their old story, which they told us 50 years ago. It was fiction then, and it is fiction now.

"No one should fool themselves that if she wins on June 9 Margaret Thatcher will change direction. If she wins, the people of Britain will have volunteered for the dole queue economy and the slump society, and a reelected Thatcher would take full, merciless advantage of that," Mr Kinnock said.

● Mr William Rodgers, of the Social Democratic Party, told a meeting of Alliance supporters at the National Liberal Club in London yesterday that a Labour government could mean five million men and women out of work.

"What British industry desperately needs in order to produce more jobs is confidence and incentive. But Labour's leaders, pushed further and further leftward by Tony Benn's legions of militant extremists, now aim to produce not confidence based on a united national effort, but a bitter and destructive class war.

"What the men who now lead Labour have misleadingly entitled 'New Hope for Britain' should be seen for what it really is – a policy of 'no hope for Britain'. It is, in fact, the most extreme and dangerous policy document ever set before the British people by that party."

He said that Labour's proposal for industry was "a brew of heavy-handed bureaucratic state control, massive nationalization of major industries and companies, and misguided meddling in the City, which would create maximum disruption.

"Far from reducing unemployment, Labour would thus add more millions to the queue of jobless inherited from the Tory wreckers."

Mr Rodgers said that British working people "know from the horrors of Tory rule that the Conservatives offer nothing but ashes".

Constituency profile: Swansea, West

The opponents with a common cause

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

In different times Mr Alan Williams, who is defending in Swansea, West, the Labour seat in Wales most vulnerable to the Conservatives, might have been offered the help of Dr Julian Lewis, the right-wing Conservative candidate who will be striving to unseat him.

For both men have been prominent in fighting against extreme left-wing entryism into the Labour Party, although their methods have been different.

Dr Lewis, probably the only Conservative candidate in the election who is proud to have been a Labour Party member, chose to infiltrate the party to fight what he perceives as "internal subversion by Trotskyist communists".

Mr Williams, who is defending a majority of 401, conducted his fight against the left by exposing the degree to which they were attempting to "hijack" nominations in safe but complacent Labour constituencies. As the citizens of Wales's second largest community are about to discover, any philosophical similarity between them is purely a figment of the imagination.

Dr Lewis, son of a Swansea tailor, says: "I know Mr Williams is a moderate but if Labour get in all the shots will be called by the extreme left."

Profile of Swansea, West

1981	% Own occ	57.4
1981	% Loc auth	29.8
1981	% Welsh sp	9
1981	% Mid cl	52.8
1981	% Prof Man	15.9
1982	% Electorate	58,700
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	Lab maj 3,200

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Wel sp: proportion of Welsh speaking; % Mid cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 19789 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

Mr Williams, also an Oxford man, feels he needs no lessons in fighting off the far left from a man who succeeded in turning entryism into a fine art. He has held the seat for almost 20 years and gained reselection after conducting a spirited and public fight against the Militant Tendency.

Because of his campaign, Swansea, West, was one of the constituencies investigated by the Labour national executive during the pre-election purge against Militant.

Dr Lewis, who has become one of the biggest thorns in the side of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, helped during his Labour card-carrying days to involve the national executive in a Court of Appeal case before Lord Denning.

He is now a consultant on international affairs specializing in defence and subversion and is honorary research director of the Campaign for Peace through Security. Dr Lewis organized the aircraft which flew over the women peace protesters at Greenham Common trailing a poster saying "the Kremlin sends its congratulations".

Mr Peter Sain ley Berry, the Liberal-SDP Alliance candidate, who marches under the SDP banner, considers both men to represent extremist parties.

Because of the rules which precluded him from political involvement Mr Sain ley Berry resigned from his safe and well paid job as a principal officer in the Welsh Office to fight the seat. "After years of implementing political policies I would like to be the organ grinder rather than the monkey. Both parties are polarizing more and more to the left or right and the Alliance offers the only moderate road for the mass of people who reject extremism."

Boundary changes appear to have made the seat less marginal than last time around, for under them a large and affluent area of the constituency has gone into Gower. Analysis suggests that had the last election been fought on the new boundaries Mr Williams would be defending a majority of 3,371 which would require a 7.7 per cent swing to enable the Conservatives to capture it.

Results at the 1979 election: A. Williams (Lab) 24,175; D. Mercer (C) 23,774; M. J. Ball (L) 3,484; G Gwent (Pl Cymru) 1,012. Maj 401.

Vote for a job, Nupe says

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor, Scarborough

The trade unions' general election campaign opened in earnest yesterday when leaders of the National Union of Public Employees, Labour's fourth largest affiliate, appealed to their 700,000 members to vote Mrs Margaret Thatcher out of office.

In a mixed atmosphere of apprehension and anger, 800 delegates to NUPE's policy-making conference agreed, with only one dissenting voice, to endorse an executive statement that the Conservatives "have proved they are unfit to govern".

They did so after hearing a warning from Mrs Olwen Davies, the union's president, that if the Conservatives retained office there might be further industrial trouble over pay in the public services.

"This will not be just another election as far as we are concerned", she told delegates. "Our members will not be going to the polling booths simply to vote for the party of their choice. They will be going to the polls to vote Labour for a job or to vote Tory for the dole quene."

The executive statement pointed out that Labour's manifesto contained some "very important commitments" of specific interest to NUPE members. The party would mount an offensive against low pay, including discussions with the TUC on a statutory minimum wage.

It would oppose "contracting out" of public services to private enterprise and would increase real spending on the National Health Service and personal social services.

Accordingly, Nupe leaders urged their members to work actively in the constituencies to win a Labour administration committed to those aims. But the Nupe president expressed a fear, prevalent in the Labour movement, that the Prime Minister could be returned to power.

Mrs Davies said: "I have this to say to Mrs Thatcher and to Mr Fowler (Secretary of State for Social Services): Do not think for one moment that because we did not maintain our already inadequate living standards in 1982 we will lie down and accept poverty wages for ever more.

"If, God forbid, we ever face a government like yours in a future pay round we shall be even more determined than we were last year to stand up and fight for fair wages."

All the big guns were wheeled out on the first day of NUPE's conference to add their salvo in the political offensive.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, the union's general secretary, insisted that Mrs Thatcher's promise on the doorstep of 10 Downing Street after the last election, drawn from St Francis of Assisi, could now be stood on its head.

Where there was harmony, she had brought discord, where there was truth, she had brought error, where there was faith she had brought doubt, and where there was hope she had brought despair.

Millan wins Glasgow selection

Mr **Bruce Millan**, beat Mr Andrew McMahony for the new seat of Glasgow, Goven yesterday. Mr Millan has represented the former seat of Glasgow, Craigton, for 24 years.

Mr **Bryan Davies**, aged 43, secretary of the Parliamenatry Labour Party, was last night chosen as the Labour candidate for the new Newport West constituency.

Mr **Giles Radice**, former Labour MP for Chester-le-Street, will stand for the new constituency of North Durham. He defeated, by 102 votes to 48, Mr David Watkins, the former Labour MP for Consett.

Mr **John Ryman**, former Labour MP for Blyth, has been selected for the new constituency of Blyth Valley.

Mr **Paul Winner**, aged 48, will be the Alliance candidate for Windsor and Maidenhead.

Mr **Kevin Barron**, a miner, is Labour candidate for Rother Valley, which has been split. The sitting MP, Mr **Peter Hardy**, is to stand in the newly formed Wentworth constituency.

Mr **John McGuigan**, aged 36, a full-time official with Nupe, the public-employees' union, is Labour candidate for the Conservative-held Newark constituency. Labour's previous candidate, Mr **Willi Bach**, a Leicester barrister, will stand for Sherwood.

Mr **Ian Campbell**, aged 47, a lecturer, is Labour's candidate for the new Clwyd, North-west.

Mr **Roger Gale**, aged 39, a television producer, was nominated yesterday as Conservative candidate for North Thanet. He defeated Mr Billy Rees-Davies, aged 66, by 207 votes to 163.

Mr **Roger Ibbs**, aged 35, a chiropodist, is the Conservative candidate for Stoke, North.

Country facing severe homes shortage

By Baron Phillips

Britain faces a severe housing shortage, which is leading to growing homelessness and overcrowding, Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless, says in an elecion briefing paper published today.

There is a shortage of 800,000 homes the organization says, and the problem is getting worse because insufficient new homes are being built. Shelter estimates that 300,000 new dwellings are needed each year for the 200,000 new households formed annually and to make some inroads into the backlog.

Over the past two years the number of private and council homes built has not kept pace with the formation of new households, Shelter points out. Building

"This can only mean that the housing shortage is getting worse. The inevitable consequence is more homelessness and more overcrowding, with more young people being denied the chance to set up a home of their own", Mr Neil McIntosh, director of Shelter, said.

Is tradition of Cabinet government on the wane?

By Peter Hennessy

The opening days of the 1983 election campaign have seen signs of a revival of an old 1960s debate. Has collective Cabinet government finally been replaced under Mrs Margaret Thatcher by personal prime ministerial government?

Discussion rambles on privately in Whitehall with discreet suggestions from some quarters that if you care for the health of cabinet government, you should be concerned at the prospect of Mrs Thatcher's reelection. At the political level, Dr David Owen said last week that the Prime Minister was the kind of politician who needed to be "curbed".

The 1960s controversy was stimulated by two factors: Mr Harold Macmillan in his "supermac" phase looked both gaudy and over-mighty; in 1961 Prime Minister's question time in the Commons became a fixed, twice-weekly, 15-minute routine in which questions could be asked across the whole range of government business.

In 1962 the late Professor John Mackintosh, a constitutional authority who became an MP, did a "Bagehot" (the nineteenth-century chronicler of power) on cabinet government, relegating it in his *The British Cabinet* to the dignified, rather than the efficient of the Constitution, and announced that the age of prime ministerial government was upon us.

The late Mr Richard Crossman became the arch-propagandist of the Mackintosh thesis. Professor George Jones, of the London School of Economics, took them both on, stripped away the superficialities and pronounced Cabinet government alive and well.

After the publication in 1969 of Professor Anthony King's *The British Prime Minister*, the debate went underground into the finals papers of political science undergraduates, until the highly personalized premiership of Mrs Thatcher exhumed it. Before considering whether she has hijacked the British Constitution, one has to plug a 10-year gap by depicting what Mr Edward Heath (1970-74), Sir Harold Wilson (1974-76) and Mr James Callaghan (1976-79) were up to in the meantime.

The best witnesses are those who served them most closely and survived the changes, the senior civil servants. Convention requires them to remain anonymous;

"I think Ted dominated to a greater extent than the others, including Mrs Thatcher. Ministers were frightened of him. Ted was a technocrat, felt he had to to be on top of everything. He would have been a jolly good permanent secretary."

"Ted did not really believe in cabinet government. He was never happy in cabinet. One of the reasons for his dowfall was that he was pretty rough on all the British institutions, wanted to modernize them but realized he could not do it."

"Ted felt the Cabinet committee system had got out of hand. He preferred the mixed committee of officials and ministers. It had a slightly forced atmosphere. Officials would not disagree with their ministers. They disappeared pretty quickly. Harold had a thing about them."

Sir Harold Wilson was not at his best in his last premiership. He was himself as a centre half, feeding passes to his experienced forwards. One official who worked for him said that between 1974 and 1976 be treated government as if it was a game of space invaders, concentrating on each blip as it crossed the screen, whether it was important or not. But he was a traditionalist when it came to Cabinet government:

"Harold worked very hard at Cabinet government. He saw the Cabinet and the Cabinet committee system as a crucial element in retaining the balance. Harold counted heads. He also expected everyone to have a view."

The evidence on Mr Callaghan points in two, contradictory directions if one examines his over-riding priority, economic strategy. The 26 Cabinet meetings held to discuss the International Monetary Fund's conditions for a loan in the autumn of 1976 represent the high water mark of Cabinet government in recent times. Full Cabinet, not a small committee of the more mighty ministers, became *the* forum for resolving issues that affected every area of government activity.

Yet once the loan was secured, strategic policy-making was removed to a tiny gathering of ministers and officials which Mr Callaghan called his "economic seminar".

That high command, which between 1977 and 1979 oversaw the transition from a devaluationist to a monetarist strategy, consisted of Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Harold (now Lord) Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy, the Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary and the heads of the Treasury, Bank of England, the Cabinet Office and the Central Policy Review Staff.

The 1970s saw a variety of styles; prime ministerial under Mr Heath, traditionalist under Sir Harold and a bit of both under Mr Callaghan. But had any of them really shifted the bedrock of constitutional practice by 1979? Did that have to wait for Mrs Thatcher, the most single-minded Prime Minister of modern times?

Next: The Thatcher Style

Man sought by Irish police may fight seat

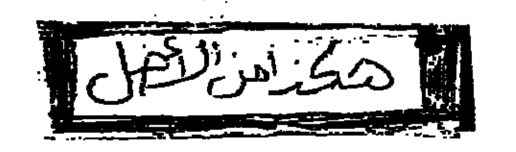
From Richard Ford
Belfast

A man sought for questioning by police investigating a murder in 1977 in Northern Ireland may stand in the general election.

Mr Dominic McGlinchey is being considered as a candidate by the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP), which is likely to put up candidates in Lagan Valley and Londonderry, East, the home constituency of Mr McGlinchey.

An order for Mr McGlinchey's extradition to Northern Ireland was issued by a district court and upheld by the Supreme Court in Dublin last year. Mr McGlinchey, who police say may be in the border area, had challenged the extradition order,

● Two Sinn Fein candidates at the general election were arrested and questioned by police in Northern Ireland over the weekend (the Press Association reports). Mr Danny Morrison, a candidate for Mid-Ulster and Mr John Davey, a candidate for Londonderry, East, were returning from the Irish Republic with election posters



Sit-in by journalists fails to sway management of Stern

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The noon deadline set by *Stern* journalists for the management to withdraw the appointment of two editors the staff consider too right-wing passed yesterday and they continued the occupation of the magazine's Hamburg headquarters which began on Friday night.

They are protesting that they were not consulted about the nomination last week of Herr Peter Scholl-Latour and Herr Johannes Gross to succeed Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt, the editors who resigned when the Hitler Diaries published in *Stern* proved to be forgeries.

Meanwhile, the Stuttgart dealer in Nazi memorabilia suspected of forging the diaries has been arrested after surrendering to German police on the Bavarian border on Saturday, apparently returning from Austria.

Herr Konrad Kujau, alias Dr Konrad Fischer, who delivered the diaries to Herr Gerd Hiedemann, the *Stern* reporter, said in a statement released by his lawyer that he had returned to defend himself against charges of fraud.

The shockwaves of the Hitler Diaries scandal have continued to shake *Stern* and fascinate most Germans. In the tense and embittered atmosphere at the magazine's headquarters the journalists, who almost all condemned the publication of the diaries, have taken up arms against Herr Henri Nannen, the publisher and former chief editor, and the parent publishing company Gruner and Jahr.

The journalists said the new editors would not uphold *Stern*'s liberal political line, and at a mass meeting complained that the appointments had been forced through brutally. The publishers made it clear in two rounds of talks with the journalists that they would not withdraw their nominations and said they would not bow to pressure. Another staff meeting is planned for today at which the journalists, who have declared they are "disgusted" by the management's stand, will decide what further action to take.

Police have searched the flat of Herr Heidemann, dismissed last week by *Stern*, in connexion with the lawsuit the magazine has taken out against him for fraud. They also searched rooms he had rented in Hamburg where he kept his collection of Nazi documents, but would give no details of what they took away.

The return of Herr Kujau to Germany will be of vital importance in the preparation of possible charges of criminal fraud over the diaries. Herr Kujau, himself from East Germany, disappeared after the 60 volumes were exposed as forgeries and was said to have gone to Czechoslovakia.

Stuttgart police raided his shop on Friday and took away bags full of apparently valuable photographs, documents and works of art, some of which appeared to be forgeries.

In his statement Herr Kujau dismissed as "absurd" charges that he had forged the diaries himself. "I can neither read nor write old Germanic script", he said. He also denied charges that he had received DM9m (£2.35m) from Herr Heidemann. He said that as he handed over the diaries in instalments, convinced that they were genuine. He had received altogether only DM2.5m. Of this, he had kept only DM300,000 for his own services as a courier and middleman.

Vogel support

Herr Hans-Jochem Vogel, the *Social Democratic leader*, issued a statement over the weekend supporting the journalists and saying there was a danger of *Stern* becoming a right-wing magazine. His remarks are likely to cause controvercy in political circles.

The paper and printing union also backed the journalists, saying the recent events had caused considerable damage to the credibility of the magazine.



Wrestlers and referees greeting Emperor Hirohito when he arrived at a Tokyo sumo hall yesterday. In one bout, champion Wakashimazu (centre) shoved his opponent out of the ring, scoring an eighth straight victory.

Watergate burglar pardoned by President

WASHINGTON (Reuter): President Reagan has pardoned one Watergate burglar, but refused a semilar application from two others convicted for their part in the 1972 break-in at Democratic Party headquarters.

Eugenio Rolando Martinez, aged 60, is the first convicted Watergate conspirator to be pardoned. He was jailed in 1973 and released on parole in 1974 when his sentence was reduced to time already spent in jail.

Jeb Stuart Magruder, aged 48, and E. Howard Hunt, aged 64, are still on parole after serving part of their prison sentences.

Mr Magruder was convicted *of obsuction of justice*, and Mr Martinez and Mr Hunt of burglary, conspiracy and wire-tapping.

Disc operation for Karajan

Bonn–Herbert von Karajan, the chief conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is reported to have undergone an operation on a spinal disc on Friday, Michael Binyon writes.

Herr von Karajan, aged 75, who was recently involved in a dispute with the orchestra he has conducted for more than 25 years, entered a clinic in Hannover under a false name, and the section of the clinic in which he is being treated has been closed off.

Everest success

Katmandu (Reuter) – Two Americans and a Nepalese Sherpa yesterday reached the summit of Everest, a week after five climbers from the same German-American expedition scaled the mountain. A third team hopes to reach the summit tomorrow.

China martyrs

Rome (AP). – The Pope declared blessed two Salesian missionaries martyred in China in 1930, and said he hoped to strengthen the dialogue beween the Vatican and China. More than 60 bishops have been ordained in China since 1958, but the Vatican does not recognize them.

Royal visit



King Juan Carlos (above) and Queen Sofia of Spain began a seven-day visit to Brazil in the north-eastern city of Salvador, which has a large Spanish community. Diplomats in Brasilia said the royal visit was partly to show support for the political liberalization programme sponsored by President João Figueiredo's Government.

Rebels repelled

Managua (AP)– The Government claimed that its forces have dispersed 500 rebels who invaded north-eastern Nicaragua from Honduras, but sources *in the armed forces said fighting* continued on both the northern and southern fronts.

CIA blamed

Havana (AFP)–Thirty-three people have been sentenced to prison terms for carrying out "numerous and continual" acts of sabotage with the support of the CIA, according to Señor Roberto Veiga, head of the Cuban workers' organization.

Victims list

Lahore, (AFP) – The Human Rights Society of Pakistan published a list of nine political prisoners who are said to have "died in jail due to torture during interrogation" since the military takeover led by General Zia L-Haq.

Taiwan break

Taipei (AP) – Taiwan broke off diplomatic relations with Lesotho after the announcement in Peking that China and the African state had established diplomatic ties.

Delhi blaze

Delhi (AFP) – Three people were killed and more than 30 injured in a fire which destroyed the Indian Oil Corporation's liquid petroleum gas plant in west Delhi.

Emirates' envoy not to FO liking

By Rodney Cowton

The Foreign Office is believed to have refused to accept the letters of credence of Mr Muhammed Mahdi Al-Tajir, the prospective Ambassador in London of the United Arab Emirates.

***Mr Tajir*, aged 51, a controversial and extremely wealthy businessman, was Ambassador in Britain for 10 years until his resignation last year. The Foreign Office was notified of his reappointment and given letters of credence last week. It is understood that the letters were returned to the Embassy last Friday, although the Foreign Office said yesterday it did not comment on communications between itself and an embassy.**

Agreement is normally reached between two governments on a particular individual's acceptabiliy as ambassador before letters of credence are presented.

It is thought that the letters were returned on the grounds that these procedures had been breached, though it is not clear *whether this was the whole* reason or wether it concealed a reluctance to accept the reappointment of Mr Tajir. It is reported that his return to the London Embassy has been resisted in some quarters in the Emirates.

While Ambassador, Mr Tajir was involved in a number of controversies, including being informally rebuked in May 1979 for failing to attend the State opening of Parliament. This was seen as a snub for the Queen, although he maintained that he was prevented from attending by illness.

It was reported yesterday that officials from the Foreign Ministry of the UAE were in London investigating possible financial irregularities at the embassy, although no official confirmation of this was available and Mr Tajir was not available for comment.

Mr Tajir was born in Bahrain and educated for a time in Britain at Preston Grammar School. His first important appointment was as director of the Port and Customs Department in Bahrain.

Assad holds on in Lebanon

Syrians dig in across Bekaa

From Robert Fisk, Rayak, Lebanon

As President Assad of Syria continued over the weekend to reject the newly agreed Israeli-Lebanese military withdrawal formula, Syrian Army engineers were busy constructing an extensive new series of earth fortifications, revetments and *anti-tank* ditches across the floor of the Bekaa Valley. On both sides of the highway south of Rayak, the Syrian Army has started several square miles of excavations into which radio communications vehicles and dozens of battle-tanks have already been driven.

Bright yellow bulldozers were yesterday pushing into the soft earth outside the village of Terbol and a clutch of antennae sprouted from a low, man-made hill to the west. Along the old Roman road towards Aanjar, newly arrived Palestinian guerrillas in brand-new Japanese made lorries bearing Syrian registration plates drove southwards.

The Israeli forward positions lie more than 10 miles to the south, and it could just be that the Syrians are building a make-*shift withdrawal line*, a provisional communications and defensive network in case the Americans pull off a surprise and actually persuade President Assad to move his soldiers out of Lebanon.

But a few days ago Syrian officers told the local farmers to turn off the irrigation pumps around their fields, and the implication of this instruction was not lost on the people of the Bekaa – tanks cannot fight in mud.

"Will the war come to Baalbek this year?" a bespectacled young man had asked us when we stopped further north. He brandished a copy of one of *the Beirut morning newspapers*. "They say that there has been a pro-Syrian revolt among the Palestinian guerrillas. The Syrians are warning that there will be another civil war here."

He pointed to a group of unshaven Palestinians driving past us, some of them carrying automatic weapons. "If there is a war here," he said, " we are going to get hurt because there are too many armies here."

Twice in the past three days, Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, has paid night-time to the Bekaa, his first return to Lebanon since he was evacuated by sea from Beirut last summer. Offically, he spent his time inspecting the Yamouk Brigade of the the Palestine Liberation Army, the PLO's regular military unit, but in *Damascus the Syrians* were claiming – discreetly, but with evident pleasure – that pro-Syrian guerrilla officers had mutinied against Mr Arafat's leadership.

The PLO news agency did refer darkly yesterday to a "suspicious political campaign" being waged against the movement – presumably by Mr Arafat's more radical opponents – and PLO officers in the Bekaa were in no mood to talk to journalists yesterday.

In Baalek, word has gone about that there is now considerable tension between those guerrillas who have remained in the Bekaa these *past eight months* and the 1,500 Palestinians, all evacuees from Beirut last year, who returned to Lebanon under Syrian auspices 10 days ago.

The Syrians have meanwhile been encouraging the formation of a "rump" political opposition in Lebanon which will oppose the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement that the Parliament in Beirut is expected to approve today. However, the Syrians have chosen to put their faith in the three Lebanese political leaders - ex President Suleiman Franjieh, Rachid Karami, the former Prime Minister, and Walid Jumblatt the Druse leader – who are generally discredited and in one case potentially senile. All three are disturbed at the consequences of an Israeli withdrawal on their own political careers, and the *Lebanese are well aware of this.*

So the conglomeration of armies in the Bekaa – the Syrians, the Palestinians and the small unit of Iranian Revolutionary Guards whose banners still fly on the hills above Baalbek – are preparing for a war of attrition or an outright Israeli attack with ut any real political support from within Lebanon.

Scientists rethink on Etna

From John Earle, Rome

A team of scientists and technicians yesterday inspected the southern slopes of M Etna to consider more action after the partial failure of an attempt early on Saturday to divert the lava flow away from villages with explosives.

The attempt could be made with only 33 out of 50 explosives charges inserted in tubes into solidified lava which formed the bank of the stream, because the *lower level of tubes was* subjected to unexpectedly high temperatures from the mass of lava. In consequence, only the upper part of a 15-yard gap was blown away.

The incandescent lava, which flowed out along a man-made channel towards an old crater, had by yesterday become a 600-yard trickle and, according to those on the spot, was threatening to rejoin the main stream.

The inspecting team was reported to be against further use of explosives. Instead, they were said to be considering using bulldozers to widen the gap or to try to obstruct the main stream.

Though Etna's summit reaches 10,700 ft, the main lava outflow is from a crater at a little over 7,000 ft. "Operation Bang," as it was named by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Minister for Civil Defence, took place at about 6,500 ft.

● MOSCOW. Klyuchevskaya Sopka, a volcano in the Soviet Far East, has been erupting for more than two months, but is not posing any danger, according to Tass News Agency, Reuter reports.

Libya frees West Germans in swop

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Eight West Germans, who have been in prison in Libya since April, have been released and returned yesterday afternoon to Frankfurt airport. Meanwhile, two Libyans who went on trial here on charges of torturing fellow-Libyans in the Libyan People's Bureau last November have been expelled in what appears to be a concession to Libyan demands for a swap.

The eight Germans, who were detained on unspecified charges of spying, said on arrival that they had been well treated, and appeared to be in god health. Herr Jürgen Möllemann, State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry, flew to Libya last month to discuss their case with Major Jalloud, the Libyan deputy leader.

The exchange has caused considerable concern here in case it sets an unhealthy precedent and exposes West Germany to blackmail by any country whose citizens are arrested here. A spokesman for the Young Liberals called on Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, to make sure the federal republic's principles of law were ot sacrificed.

The two accused Libyans, Dr Mustapha Zaidi and Mr Abdulla Yamia, had already appeared in court and heard charges that they had threatened dissident Libyans with forcible return to Libya.

Last weekend Bonn also expelled a Libyan who was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of a former Libyan diplomat. He was sent back to Tripoli and exchanged for four Germans *who had already spent many* years in prison in Libya on various convictions.

State work on the dole

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spaniards on the dole may be required to work for the state during the period in which they collect unemployment compensation according to a ministerial order which became effective yesterday.

The order from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security published in the officialstate bulletin also incorporates other measures affecting employment

It said the unemployed "can be obliged to carry out tasks of social collaboration" during up *to five months of the period in* which they are receiving compensation. It added that any job assigned to an out-of-work person should "coincide with the physical and professional aptitudes of the unemployed worker". The order impliments a decree issued last June by the previous administration.

Egypt backs Shultz deal

From John Holloway, Cairo

President Mubarak of Egypt has urged all Arab states to support the American-sponsored agreement between Israel and Lebanon, and indirectly accused Syria of trying to sabotage it.

His remarks, to a special session of Parliament in Cairo on Saturday, suggested a softening of Egypt's position and virtually recognized the Arab's inability to have any serious influence on US policy in the Middle East.

"Egypt stands with its full weight behind the Lebanese people," Mr Mubarak said. The Lebanese had "the final say on everything relating to their soil, security and rights".

In fact, the Lebanese have anything but the final say. Although the agreement, which is due to be signed in the northern Israeli town of Natanya today, covers the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, Israel has said it will be implemented only when Syria, which is not a party to the accord, also pulls its forces out.

King Husain has faith in Reagan

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

King Husain of Jordan has confirmed that he *still believes* in President Reagan's unquestionable good intentions and his resolve to get a Middle East peace settlement.

"Though our joint efforts have been thwarted for the time being, it should go without saying that our commitment to peace with dignity is paramount," the King said in a message here to a meeting of the National Association of Arab Americans on Saturday.

The message was conveyed by the King's brother, Crown Prince Hassan. King Husain observed that the Jordan-PLO dialogue on the question of Jordanian participation in any broadened Palestinian autonomy negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States had gradually lost it momentum.

He added: "My faith in the President's resolve and his unquestionable good intentions remains strong."

The recent visit of Mr George Shultz US Secretary of State, to the Middle East was a clear indication that President Reagan intended to persevere in spite of the difficulties encountered so far, the King stated.

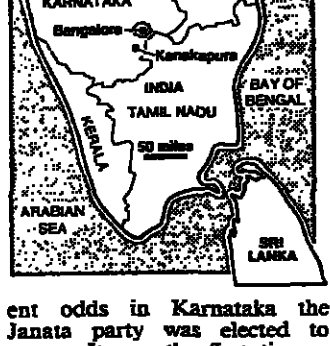
Mr Shultz has also said that President Reagan is determined to continue his efforts to carry forward the Lebanon negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country and the Middle East peace process.

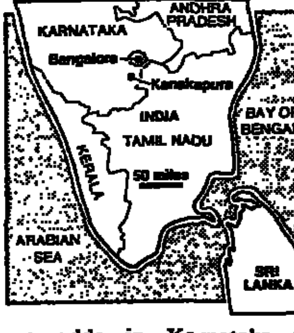
King Husain said that President Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative and the Arab League Summit Fez peace plan offered the broad delineations within which a just and lasting settlement must be found.

"I, for my part, welcomed the Reagan proposals from the very outset and wanted to see them evolve and develop," he said.

Indian backwater finds itself gripped by political fever

From Michael Hamlyn
Bangalore





Kanakapura has elections as San Francisco has earthquakes: occasionally it is devastated by one. The narrow streets of the little town have for weeks been rendered virtually impassable, and its conversations inaudible by competing processions, public address systems, bands, dancers and cheer leaders.

Triumphal arches of palm leaves shade the main street, fluttering with posters from the competing candidates. Important visitors from Delhi arrived, addressed large imported crowds and departed. The idea that American hometown elections represent the ultimate in political razzmatazz needs revision.

Kanakapura (the name means town of gold, money or plenty, a plain misnomer) and its 200 or so surrounding hamlets were the centre of so much attraction because of a by-election yesterday to the state's legislative assembly in Bangalore, the garden city 20 miles away. But this was not an ordinary by-election.

earlier this year Mrs Ghandi and her ruling Congress (I) Party received an unpleasant blow when their nearly traditional grip on the south was broken both here and in Andhra Pradesh and against all apparent odds in Karnataka the Janata party was elected to power. It was the first time a non-Congress party formed the Government in the state. So unprepared were they, that the best nominee for Chief Minister had not even stood in the elections. He needed to win a seat in the Assembly, so the local member moved up to the second chamber.

But the Assembly is so finely balanced that the seat had to be won otherwise the party would lose control and Congress(I) would be back in again. So there was everything to fight for. This is the only state in the union *controlled by Janata, the resi*due of the coalition which replaced Mrs Gandhi as the national Government after the emergency.

Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, the Chief Minister, put all he had *got into* the fight, and so did Congress. Although there were 13 candidates in all, the election was in effect a straight fight between Mr Hegde and Mrs Gandhi. Mrs Gandhi is not here, and her candidate was a little-known retired police inspector who had never run for public office before, but that scarcely seems to matter.



Mrs Gandhi: Fighting to regain state control.

Mr Hegde, aged 56, soft-*spoken* and thoughtful, with a Yassir Arafat style of beard has evolved a new style of politics, well suited to India's love of simplicity and austerity. "I have tried to introduce value-based politics in Karnataka," he said. Values have vanished from Indian politics, and, the people grow cynical of politicians.

"Mrs Gandhi has no scruples. For her the end is important and the means are not. She uses whatever means she has to use. This is just the opposite of what Magatma Gandhi preached. As a result, corruption has seeped into the system, both political and administrative corruption. But I *think people like what I* have been doing. There are segns of regaining faith in the system."

Mr Heggde's supporters drew attention to the conscious difference he he drew bettween his regime and that of his predecessor, Mr Gundu Rao, the Congress (I) Minister. He has ostentatiously not moved into the luxuurious Chief Minister's residence that Mr Rao had Built. He moved quickly to appoint commissioners as soon as a breath of an accusation of corruption *escaped the opposition's lips.*

His method of electioneering is also instructive. Mr Hegde toured the little villages of the constituency, each scarcely more than 200 inhabitants and perhaps a small temple. He drove with a small convoy of supporters through the brick red countryside, and walked the last hundred yards or so along the dusty earth roads. He had no police escort or outriders. A band or dancers ofter greeted him. A coconut was usually smashed at his feet to ward off the evil eye, and red dye painted on his forehead. A little festival ofter ensued as he was greeted with dishes of fruit

Under a canopy of palm leaves decorated with mango leaves and the brilliant flame-coloured golmohan blossom, he *would make a few remarks* to the villagers – who very likely had never seen a Chief Minister befor in their lives – generally telling them of the work his Government has done for water supplies. The drought here, though bad, is nothing like as bad as in neighbouring Tamil Nadu, but water supplies are of crucial importance

He sometimes draws attention in low conversational tones to the difference between his style of travel and that of his predecessor, who went about the state in a helicopter. "With *the money he spent on helipads* he could have put a tap in every vilage", he told one crowd. Then he would on to the next throng awaiting him down the road. The day before campaigning ceased, he visited 33 villages the inhabitants waiting for him until midnight in some of them.

His opponents in the Congress camp would have none of this man-of-the-people stance. "He is not a progressive he's a conservative!" Mr Karwa Lakkappa, the member of Lok Sabha for the district, exclaimed. Adding for good measure: "And he's hand in glove with the Communist Party, Marxist. All the undemocratic forces and communal forces are working with him."

Mr Lakkappa insisted that he would not be supported by the minorities. "Because of the secular character of our party and what we have done for women – the anti-dowry act, and so on – the majority of women are supporting our candidate."

US and Russia blame each other for slow pace of Geneva talks

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The chief American and Soviet negotiators in the talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles have returned to Geneva for their sixth session since the meetings started 18 months ago, each blaming lack of progress on the other side's obduracy.

Mr Paul Nitze, aged 76, said the interim proposal, regarded by the Americans as a first step towards the ultimate zero-option goal of no such missiles in Europe, made just before the negotiations adjourned at the end of March, opened an opportunity to find common ground.

"Unfortunately, the Soviets continue to impose unacceptable conditions upon such an agreement", he said. But any new proposals they made would be examined with an open mind.

His Soviet counterpart, Mr Yuli Kvitsinski, aged 46, said that the American "interim option" was aimed at imposing a unilateral reduction on the Soviet Union. He advocated the latest Andropov proposals as the means for radically reducing nuclear arms in Europe and maintaining approximate quality between the Soviet Union and Nato, both in delivery systems and in the number of warheads.

The negotiations resume on Tuesday, with the United States reported to be considering proposing a 300-warhead limit for each side. This would mean partial deployment of about half of the 572 of the new cruise and Pershing 2 missiles to counter the Soviet SS20s. Unless there is a positive outcome to this round, prospects are bleak for any progress in the parallel negotiations on strategic weapons which resume next month.

● ATHENS: Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, is sending letters today to the leaders of the other five Balkan states, including Turkey, inviting them to set in motion plans for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

He announced this initiative in the course of a large political rally in the northern Greek town of Komotini, near the frontiers with Turkey and Bulgaria.

He told crowds chanting "out with the death bases" that he was proposing to the other leaders a concrete procedure aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons from the Balkan peninsula. It would begin with a summit meeting of experts within 1983, and culminate eventually in a summit conference of Balkan leaders.

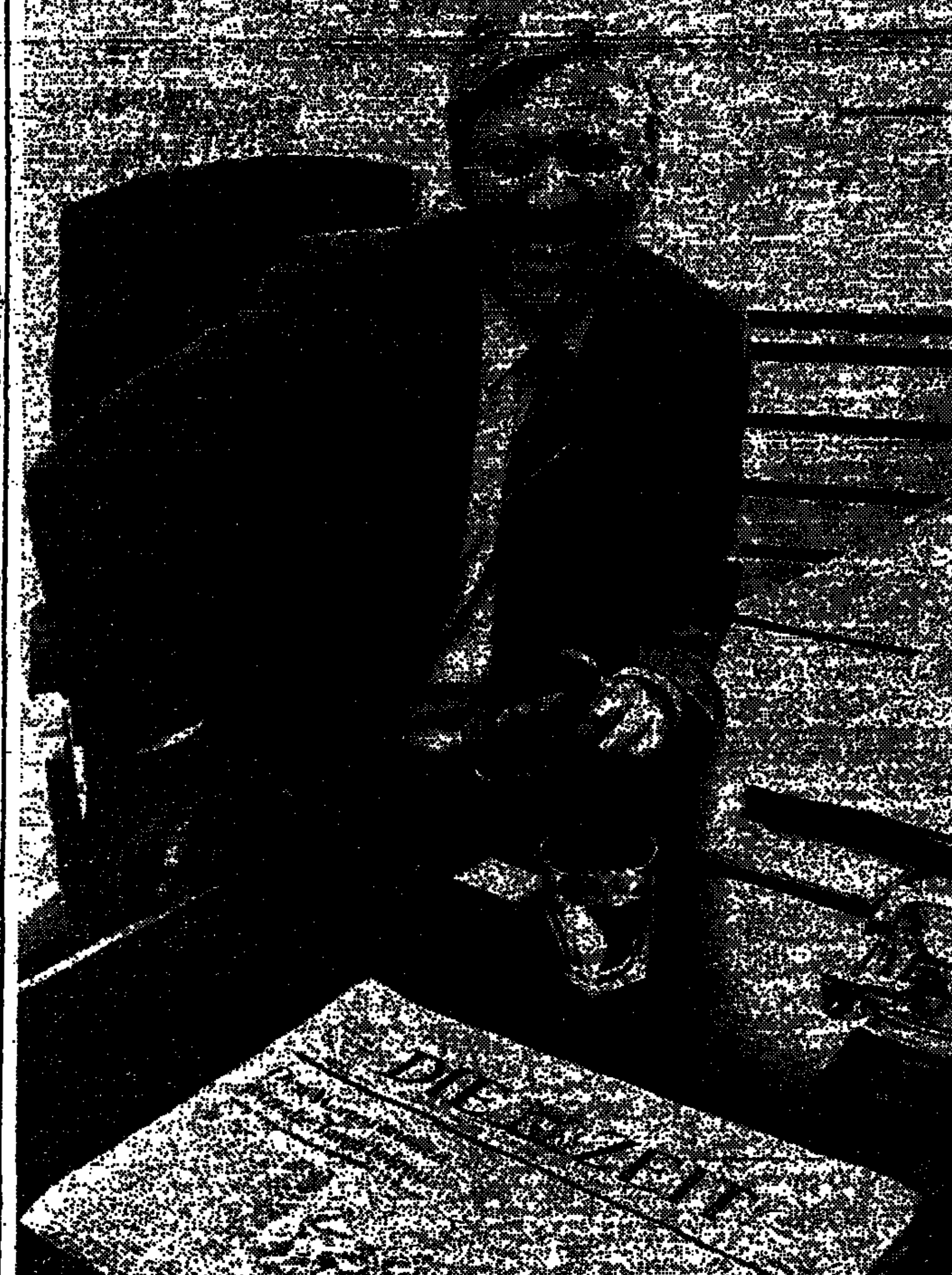
"Our ambition is that the Balkans, once the powder-keg of Europe, should become a bastion of peace", he said.

The Prime Minister's call was echoed on Sunday by demonstrators for peace and nuclear disamament who converged on Constitution Square

The main march was from Marathon to Athens and was staged to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the assassination of Gregory Lambrakis, the left-wing deputy and leading peace campaigner, by right-wing extremists.

However, the peace movements of other left-wing parties in Greece failed to agree on a common demonstration, so yesterday's marches, attended by tens of thousands, were sponsored only by the pro-Soviet Greek Comminist Party.

Mr Papandreou in his Konotini speech, while preaching nuclear disarmament, insisted that Greece needed to be military strong in view of the threat posed by Turkey.



Time for a change: Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, who has joined the board of "Die Zeit".

Man in the News

Testing time for a cautious hawk

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



Mr Adelman: Not entirely at ease

When you meet Mr Kenneth Adelman, President Reagan's new Arms Control Director, it is hard to understand why there was such a fuss over his appointment and why it took the Senate almost three months to approve his confirmation.

When he was nominated to succeed the urbane Mr Eugene Rostow as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), he had the reputation of being a hardliner on defence issues. Yet in conversation he emphasizes the need for caution and flexibility when dealing with the Soviet Union.

During his disastrous initial Senate confirmation hearing, Mr Adelman, who is 36, appeared to be ignorant about the task he was taking on. He answered at least 20 times "I don't know" or "I hadn't thought about that" to questions relating directly to arms control issues.

His supporters put this down to "stage fright" and, after some intensive behind-the-scenes coaching, his performance improved a great deal during subsequent appearances. Now, although still not completely fluent in his subject, he at least seems more comfortable when talking about his allotted task.

He is clearly not entirely at ease with his new role. He speaks slowly, choosing his words with caution, and has an academic's tendency to do his thinking out loud (most of his career has been with universities and think-tanks). This means he sometimes says things he should not.

Mr Adelman's grasp of his subject will be tested when the intermediate-range missile talks resume in Geneva tomorrow. Although not involved in the day-to-day negotiations – these will continue to be handled by Mr Paul Nitze, who has led the US delegation since the talks began in December, 1981 – Mr Adelman is responsible for supervising the American positions at both the intermediate and strategic missile talks.

Mr Adelman owes his hawkish reputation largely to his opposition to the Salt 2 agreement negotiated by the Carter Administration but never ratified by the Senate. He wrote an article in an academic publication explaining why he was against it, and this was one of the pieces of evidence his opponents on the Senate foreign relations committee used against him.

In that article he not only criticized the lack of verification procedures built into Salt 2 but made the more sweeping criticism of arms control accords for failing to slow down the Soviet Union's military build-up.

This did not mean, he now explains, that he was opposed to arms control talks as such, as some of his Democratic opponents have alleged. But he felt the history of arms control in the past 15 years had been disappointing and called for a new approach.

As he sees it, previous US administrations have, for political reasons, been over anxious to achieve agreements with the Soviet Union at almost any cost, though such pacts did little to enhance American security. "They have not really made the world a less dangerous place."

This is why he favours the Reagan policy of seeking "deep cuts" in the US and Soviet arsenals, rather than the approach favoured by many arms control specialists of chipping away at the edges of Soviet military might.

Pinochet's big state sell-off backfires

Police have launched a big sweep through working-class districts near Santiago, where violent disturbances broke out on Friday. Weekend reports said more than 100 people were detained. The unrest came after the funerals of a young taxi driver and a boy of 15 shot on Wednesday after anti-government protests.

A week earlier, police clashed with workers and students making an illegal protest march through the centre of Santiago.

On May Day, during a similar demonstration, 10 people were injured and 100 arrested in clashes between protesters and assailants, in civilian clothes, wielding clubs. Police did not intervene.

These incidents illustrate the growing sense of frustration felt by ordinary Chileans about the dramatically worsening economic and human rights situation. In the first of two articles, our foreign staff trace the background to the latest unrest.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC CRISIS Part 1

Immediately after the coup which overthrew the left-wing administration of President Salvador Allende in 1973, General Pinochet no less than an economic revolution. Using the theories espoused by Professor Milton Friedman and some bright young Chilean disciples from the University of Chicago, the new president set about dismantling the various state controls. They had been blamed for a daunting inflation rate of 600 per cent and drastic food shortages.

Under the late President Allende and indeed previous administrations, much of the economy was run by the state. As long ago as 1939 the Corporación de Fomento (Corfo) had been established to foster the country's transformation into a modern industrail power.

By 1970 some 300 businesses were owned by Corfo and during President Allende's three years in power a further 100 or so companies were taken over by the central government.

In his enthusiasm for privatization of the country's industrial base, President Pinochet had sold off more than 400 ailing state-owned companies so that by 1980, only 42 remained under state control and half of these were up for sale.

The swift disposal of so many businesses when the economy was begining to slow down and interest rates were high meant that few were in a postion to buy. This resulted inevitably in a small handful of people owning a majority of the country's sources of production.

In the field of overseas commerce, President Pinochet stood for opening the economy up to the competition of international trade.

Inport tariffs totalling some 94 per cent under the previous administration were dismantled and replaced by customs duty of 10 per cent on all articles including food staples such as wheat and luxury goods such as whisky.

In addition, various incentives were introduced to encourage the setting up of foreign banks in Chile while local banks, which had been nationalized under the Allende Government were returned to private hands. Interest rates were determined by free market forces and restrictions on the free movement of capital overseas were completely abolished.

In 1976, Chile withdrew from the Andean Pact, one of whose goals was to offer preferential treatment for goods produced in its six member states.

Finally, agricultural reforms initiated by President Allende and his predecessor, President Eduardo Frei, came to an abrupt end under General Pinochet. About 30 per cent of Chile's agricultural land was returned to its original owners, 20 per cent was auctioned off among non-farming sectors and only 30 per cent remained in the hands of the small-time farmers who had benefited from the reform programme. Before 1973 the latter had been able to take advantage of special credit and technical assistance arrangements run by the state. But after the military coup, the small farmer found himself without funds to finance future plantings. Inevitably many were forced to sell off their land.

Other sectors of the economy, too, suffered from the dismantling of the state system. The social security system was turned over to private sponsorship

The first signs of the current economic crisis were not really felt, however, until aftr 1975 when reductions in customs tariffs began to bite. Gradually, demand for national products started to drop in the face of stiff competition

Chilean industries began to fall apart. Businessmen became importers and in some cases simply closed down their factories. Easy access to credit and a huge demand for imported goods led to more indebtedness by many Chileans. Savings were no longer invested; exports fell and imports rose.

Alarm bells finally rang for the administration in May 1981, when the sugar-refining company, Crav, became insolvent because of speculative manoeuvres by its owners. The company had contracted depts totalling more than $300m and had twice used the same guarantees to back up borrowing. The insolvency affected a large section of the country's banking system.

Ironically, the Government subsequently had to intervene by enacting new banning owners of banks from also owning companies which benefited from extended loans.

Next: Coping with the Crisis

Peace movements seek referendum on Nato missiles

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

More than 1,500 participants in a West Berlin conference of peace movements from 25 countries joined hands on Saturday evening to form a chain stretching from the Polish military mission on the western edge of the city to the Portuguese consulate in the centre to symbolize their demands for a nuclear-free Europe from Poland to Portugal.

Their action came at the end of a six-day gathering, the second European nuclear disarmament convention, which called for non-violent blockades of military installations, close cooperation with trade unions and the holding of referendums to prevent the deployment of new Nato missiles in West Europe in the autumn.

The 3,000 participants, who included Monsignor Bruce Kent, General Secretary, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; of leading West German politicians from the Social Democratic and Green parties, organizers from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, and women from the Greenham Common protest camp, said they did not now expect an acceptable soultion at the Geneva arms talks. The only endoresement they would give would be for a continuation of talks beyond 1983 and scrapping of all plans for deployment of the missiles.

Meanwhile the peace movements in Europe, America, Japan and the Pacific would try to mobilize public opinion to make the deployment of new missiles politically impossible.

Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the Mayor of Saarbrüken and a leading left-wing member of the Social Democratic Party, called for a general strike by German trade unions to bring pressure on the Government and stop the production of materials related to war.

His call was firmly rejected by the German Trades Union Council, which said it ruled out any strike against the legal, democratic decisions of those bodies constitutionally empowered to make them.

Herr Egon Bahr, the ADP defence expert, said his party would soon introduce a resolution in Parliament calling for an immediate halt to the arms race on both sides.

Speakers and organizers at the conference said they were satisfied with the result of their discussions and expert hearings, although the meetings were boycotted by all official peace groups in East Europe.

A third conference of peace movements will be held in Italy next year, when it is hoped the East Europeans will attend. In Berlin messages of support were read out that had been smuggled out by unofficial peace movements in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Herr Erich Hoecker, the East German leader, reacted quickly to the demonstration in East Berlin last week by five Green members of Parliament, who were arrested after unfurling banners calling for disarmament in East and West. In a surprisingly conciliatory message, Herr Honecker, to whom the Greens had addressed a message, said he regretted it had not been possible to talk "to you and your friends." But he said both German states should take steps for disarmament in their respective alliances.

The Greens' action was warmly welcomed by the unofficial East German peace campaigners, who told the conference in a message that a number of activists, including seven members of the Evangelical church in Cottbuss, had recently been arrested and sentenced for the "treasonable" passing on of information".

Bonn has rejected an East German protest made at the weekend that unknown West German persons had crossed the border at Raum Benneckenstein, near Magdeburg, and "forcibly destroyed border security installations".

The West German mission in East Berlin protested against the reports of this put out by the official East German news agency.

Kenyans suspect Britain of grooming new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenya's biggest political crisis for years continues here with all three Sunday papers leading their front pages with reports of the latest developments.

President Daniel arap Moi told a public meeting a week ago that an unnamed foreign power was grooming someone of its choice to become president. Most Kenyans believe he was referring to Britain.

The British High Commissioner, Sir Leonard Allinson, met President Moi on Friday to express concern at suggestions that Britain was inmy way interfering in Kenyan politics. Their meeting has not been reported officially here, but both the *Sunday Nation* and the *Sunday Standard* make it their main story.

The *Sunday Times*, organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu), does not report Sir Leonard's meeting with President Moi, but reports a BBC interview with a Kenyan university lecturer, Mr Shadrack Guto, now in exile in London, who speculated that the man President Moi has in mind is his Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, at present in Britain.

Several ministers and other leaders have issued statements urging President Moi to name the "traitor" and the country backing him. The Livestock Development Minister, Mr Paul Ngei, even calls for the "traitor's" property to be seized, and alleges – without giving details – that he has received substantial sums of money from Israel and South Africa.



Mr Njonjo: "Nonsense"

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to visit Kenya in November. They were last here in 1952, when King George VI died and the Queen succeeded him while in Kenya. If the present crisis strains relations with Britain, which has close relations with Kenya and is this country's biggest trading partner and source of aid, it could mean a reconsideration of the forthcoming royal visit.

● Back in Nairobi: Mr Njonjo returned to Nairobi yesterday from London and went to church in a city suburb. He told parishioners to go home, sleep peacefully, and not waste time in talking "nonsense".

Russia reveals its letters from America

Moscow (AP) – A Soviet newspaper yesterday said the nuclear freeze movement in the United States was growing and it published letters of concern written by "ordinary Americans" to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.

In a general reply tothe letter writers, he said the Soviet Union's position is "not to start an arms race in a place where it did not exist and to stop it where it exists now".

The letters and Mr Andropov's reply were published in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

The paper quoted from one letter which, it said, was written by Joy Copeland, of Fairfax, Virginia, who accused President Reagan of pursuing increased defence spending on behalf of friends in the arms industry. The writer said she is a civilian, who has been 12 years with the Air Force, including posts at the Pentagon.

"This letter is not an ettempt at state treason," she wrote. "I like my country very much ... Mr Andropov, I do feel you are right and Mr Reagan is not. Do list me among those who have learnt in the recent period of time not to trust him (Reagan) and his Administration."

The Soviet press has on several occasions published letters it said Americans wrote to Mr Andropov, including a well-publicized one from 10-year-old Samantha Smith of Manchester, Maine. Mr Andropov personally replied to her.

Soviet commentators yesterday reiterated demands that British and French nuclear missiles be counted in the arms reduction talks which resume tomorrow in Geneva.

Close marking: Pele, the Brazilian football star, with his wife at the Cannes film festival.

Jailing of editor alarms Hongkong Chinese

From David Bonavia, Peking

The sentencing of a left-wing Hongkong editor to 10 years' imprisonment here for espionage is likely to cause worries in Hongkong about the status of its Chinese residents when they travel on the mainland, or if the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty.

Mr Lo Chen-hsun editor of the Chinese-language pro-Peking *New Evening Post* has been under arrest here for a year, it was disclosed yesterday. His disappearance while on a visit last year caused a sensation in Hongkong left-wing circles.

Mr Lo, who is believed to have travelled on a passport issued by the People's Republic of China, is not evidently subject to protection by the British Government on the grounds of his Hongkong residence.

He was accused of passing important political, diplomatic and military secrets to American agents in Hongkong and being paid regularly for them, and is said to have pleaded guilty.

The naming of the United States is seen as a sign of its deteriorating relations with China over various contentious issues, especially favourable American treatment of Taiwan. The case has disturbing implications for anyone – Chinese or foreign – who attempes to follow the affairs of this country intelligently.

Journalists routinely exchange views and gossip with people they know or suspect to be intelligence agents, including diplomats and military attachés of their own embassies. To receive payment is another matter, but it is an interesting legal point whether a payment accepted in Hongkong can be considered evidence of a crime in the People's Repulic.

The nationality and protection of the more than five million Chinese residents of Honkong is an extremely complex subject because only a small mumber have all the rights of citizenship of the United Kingdon. Most have only a vague claim to British protection, or none at all when they travel overseas or in China.

Support mounts for Thai mission to Hanoi

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

China, Singapore and Indonesia are supporting fresh efforts by Thailand to break the deadlock in Cambodia, according to Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Sawetsila, the Thai Foreign Minister.

He confirmed yestersay that his proposal to go to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese Government, provided it first withdrew its troops in Cambodia 18 miles from the Thai border, has been endorsed by the three governments.

Air Chief Marshal Siddhi will next week begin visits to the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia for talks about his mission to Hanoi, which may take place in July. It would be the first visit by a Thai minister to Vietnam since that country invaded Cambodia four and a half years ago.

The Thais say an 18-mile pullback by the Vietnamese would demonstrate their sincerity in seeking a solution in Cambodia and ensure that Thai border villages were no longer within range of Vietnamese artillery.

● BATHURST: Australia and Japan could offer to form a joint peacekeeping force as part of efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict, Mr Lionel Bowen, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday, Reuter reports.

In Tokyo a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the law did not generally allow the dispatch of Japanese defence forces abroad for such military cooperation.

Vatican swop in Timor

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

The Vatican announcement on the appointment of a new Apostolic Administrator in East Timor can be seen to reflect the continued unrest in this small country, which was occupied by Indonesia in 1976 after the withdrawal of Portugal.

East Timorese guerrilla groups fighting in certain areas force Indonesia to keep 3,000 troops and policemen on the island.

The new papal representative is Father Carlos Filipe Ximenes do Belo, an East Timorese. His predecessor, Mgr Martinho da Costa Lopes, a Timorese of Chinese origin, has officially resigned after a five-year term. He had become a symbol against Indonesian oppression,

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, who is seeking ways to reopen the question of independence for East Timor, is to meet Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Portuguese Prime Minister, for discussions.

Bolshoi dancers find their feet in Wiesbaden

From Our Correspondent Bonn

The Bolshoi Ballet Company opened its long-awaited fortnight's tour of West Germany with a glittering performance in Wiesbaden of Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, which was received with tumultuous applause and high critical praise for some of the dancers.

The opening performance in the famous Hesse State Theatre – itself reminiscent of the Bolshoi Theatre – was held in the presencof Mr Vladimir Semyonov, the Soviet Ambassador, and Herr Holger Börner, the Prime Minister of Hesse. All tickets – costing up to Dm150 (£40) each – for this and the subsequent three performances were sold out within two hours when booking opened three months ago.

Dancing to the choreography of Yuri Grigorovich, the chief choreographer, who was watching from the back, the company performed with a zest and technical accomplishment they rarely display in Moscow. Critics noted especially the exuberence and élan of two of the younger soloists – Irek Mukhamedov, winner of the Grand Prix in the 1981 Moscow Ballet competition, who danced Romeo, and Vladimir Derevyanko, in the role of Mercutio, who at 24 is one of the company's most exiting new stars. Unusually, the Bolshoi making its third visit to Germany in 10 years, has brought its 95-strong orchestra with it, under the chief conductor, Algis Zhuraitis. They will also perform in Stuttgart and Hamburg.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Television

National colours

"A man couldn't ask for a prettier day", says John Brown on the gallows, upright as a Saturn rocket before the hangman sends him in who-knows-what direction. So Sterling Hayden, for it really was he, ended a cameo part, doughtily as his name suggests, in The Blue and the Gray, which began last night on BBC1. He departed early on, leaving us to face most of the five hours and five minutes of this Civil War saga, which continues tonight and concludes tomorrow.

To be fair, this one began well. The war is to be seen through the eyes of the artist John Geyser, born in Virginia but confirmed in his anti-slavery views when slave-hunters hang his black friend for sheltering runaways.

When the war starts, his brothers are on the Southern side while he journeys with the North. He has met and sketched Abraham Lincoln, recognizable, despite the built-up nose, as our old, grave friend Gregory Peck – especially grave on this occasion, maybe because that nose is uncomfortable.

Geyser, attractively and earnestly played by John Hammond, is present at the first battle of Bull Run. It is watched by senators and their ladies from Washington but their picnic is snarled up in the ensuing rout.

All is not lost here for Geyser, however, for he meets a senator's daughter, Kathy Reynolds (Kathleen Beller), in the most trying conditions and starts the road to romance by slapping her across the face to stifle her hysterics. He has also made a friend of Jonas Steele (Stacy Keach), the President's bodyguard, a mysterious man given to prophetic dreams, one of which almost stops him proposing to Geyser's pretty cousin thereby closing off a promising sub-plot.

But *The Blue and the Gray* is entered into by everybody with great gusto, as befits such a sad national remembrance. With more than 2,000 participating it certainly does have a cast too numerous to mention, but everything is well handled by the director Andrew V. McLaglen. If the eyes do not take it all in at once, the videos surely will.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Not a trace of pomposity

Die Meistersinger
Covent Garden

Wagner's humane comedy returned to Covent Garden on Saturday in a revival that is better than ripe: it is very much alive. In the pit Sir Colin Davis bypasses traditional wisdom and solemnity in favour of a frank response to the music, a spring attack rather than an autumn remembering. The accompaniment to Sachs's third act monologue, for instance, realizes all the sounds of conflict as well as the sweetness, and the pageantry at the end is hearteningly free of pomposity. Even the overture has more of passionate sword-thrust than stately precession about it.

The principal singers are mostly those who worked with Sir Colin on the last revival a year ago. Hans Sotin as Sachs falls in with his conductor in avoiding portentousness: this is no philosopher cobbler but a simple artisan, who sings in a matter-of-fact style and compensates for possible shallowness with the dignity and beauty of his tone. Among the other Mastersingers, Gwynne Howell is a deep, still, admirable Pogner, and John Gibbs makes an effective new Kothner. The one sadness is that these performances bring us the last of Sir Geraint Evans's mean but acutely lovable Beckmesser.

On the side of youth and love, Lucia Popp is again a radiant Eva, of unaffected pure sound and long phrases of a wholly natural elegance. I am afraid one hears the quintet very much as an accompanied aria for her, despite the positive contributions of the others. Among them is Robert Tear's exciting and vocally daring David, a performance to crown a season of remarkable versatility and success for him.

Robert Ilosfalvy, who has arrived at Wagner's more lyrical heroes after three decades on the operatic stage, contributes a less than wonderful Walther, but one cannot grumble when everywhere else there is such benignity.

Paul Griffiths



Lucia Popp: radiant and naturally elegant

Cannes Film Festival

Irresistible urge to scandalize

A Cannes favourite for a quarter of a century, the Italian director Marco Ferreri says of his new film, *Storia di Piera*, that "it is up to the spectator to build up his own story with the material I have assembled" – which might seem a rather high-handed approach, particularly since the material provided is so largely incoherent. The film is not as grossly offensive as *La Grande Bouffe*, *L'ultima donna* or *Tales of Ordinary Madness*, though Ferreri cannot ever resist the urge to scandalize (he touches the nadir of pornography with a scene in which Isabelle Huppert raises her skirt to reveal – thanks to the magic of montage – some other lady's pubic parts).

The film is based on Piera Degli Esposto's memoirs of family life, with an incorrigibly promiscuous mother and a devoted if somewhat abstracted communist father, both of whom she loved equally and incestuously. The fact that the multinational, all-star family is composed of Huppert, Hanna Schygulla and Marcello Mastroianni does not enhance belief, any more than Ferreri's obvious delight in the scandalous bits encourages confidence in his claims that this ragged slice of life is all about man's destiny.

Mrinal Sen's *The Case is Closed* is a reassuring contrast. It has none of the gloss of Ferreri, but its credibility lies precisely in its rough, indignant urgency. Sen brings us closer than any other film-maker to the daily life of his country.

His new film investigates a small Calcutta incident. A 12-year-old boy – one of ten million infant employed – who works as a domestic servant for a middle-class couple, dies suddenly one night. The cause seems to be carbon monoxide poisoning caused by sleeping in an unventilated kitchen. The consequent investigations reveal more about the fears and guilt of the middle-class employers, however, than about the physical causes of the accident. The ultimate message of this quietly unrelenting film, with its constant turmoil of faces, accusing and accused, is that the greatest of social crimes is indifference.

David Robinson

Dance

Young experience

Swan Lake
Covent Garden

Three further casts have followed Samsova and Ashmole into the leads in Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's *Swan Lake*, but only one of them really brought the production to life. That was when Margaret Barbieri played Odette and Odile, with Desmond Kelly as Siegfried and a bonus in Alain Dubreuil's Rothbart, as vivid and sinister as something out of *Star Wars*.

Barbieri not only dances the ballerina role more strongly than the other contestants, she gives the part more emotion and character too: a very gentle heroine in the lakeside scenes, a dangerously seductve double in the ballroom. Kelly acts Siegfried with conviction and partners magnificently.

One advantage Barbieri has over Marion Tait and Sherilyn Kennedy is that she had her first taste of ballerina roles while still a teenager, and, although Royal Ballet policies then enforced a cruel hiatus, the early experience counts. It is difficult to give a really good dancer responsibilities too soon, and easy to leave it too late. Tait and Kennedy both dance with care and understanding, but the theatrical magic is not there.

This production is likely to come into its own when the management summon up courage to put some of the really young dancers into the leads. Already, multiple exchanges of dancers in the smaller parts reveal a great deal of talent ready to go. Lili Griffiths and Sandra Madgwick both brought sparkling style to their solos in the first act on Friday, and Madgwick was a revelation earlier as the Italian princess at the ball: crisp and bright all through.

Mandy-Jane Richardson stands out as one of the leaders of the swan ensembles, and there are one or two others who catch the eye during those scenes, not least Leanne Benjamin, who is simply one of the group. The men on the whole (as also in the other Royal Ballet company) impress less, Roland Price's Benno excepted, once he got over some first-night forcing. However, Messrs Webb, O'Hare and Welford do pretty well in the third act *pas de six*, and Grahame Lustig and Nicholas Ringham show a nice turn of speed in the Neapolitan dance.

Peter Wright's production will be better when all of it is as well danced as parts of it are already. Its concept is sound, and many details are illuminating; which is not to say that everything is perfect. The silly flouncing imposed on the two courtesans must go for a start, and the social relationships in the court generally could do with some thought. This is a good *Swan Lake*, the best we have, but it could be still better.

John Percival

Concerts

RLPO/Handley
Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool/Radio 3

Music which falls easily upon the ear is not necessarily by definition either good or bad. A work's status is determined merely by its power to set in motion the cogs of the imagination and the intellect. If there was an outwardly undemanding piece which failed in the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's concert on Saturday it was not William Mathias's Second Symphony, which received a brilliant world première under Vernon Handley, forming the climax of this year's Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society's contemporary composer seminar.

Mathias has valuable things to say, even if his manner is sometimes a mite garrulous. True, his occasional pieces, like the setting of Psalm 67 now known universally as the "Royal Wedding Anthem", and the Investiture Anniversary Fanfare, both of which we heard in performances of brash resplendence, have no profundities to utter. Indeed there is something almost wicked about their jauntiness, a Walton-like sparkle in the eye.

The new symphony, however, like Walton's First, has deeper aspirations. It is subtitled *Summer Music*, although its chief atmospheric concern is predictably with things Celtic. "Aestiva regio" (summer region), the first movement, explores rather than fully develops two main ideas. In spite of Mathias's effusive manner the effect achieved here is a magical one of solid granite cliffs, of primeval and frantic Dionysian rites and of mystery and remoteness.

The second movement is prefaced by a line translated from the sixth-century Welsh poet Taliesin, "My original country is the region of the summer stars". With the incantations of the woodwind and the static harmonies, there are echoes here of Messiaen; although Mathias cannot resist building to a huge and brassy climax, thereby spoiling his spiritual and cosmological allusion. But the finale, exultantly reflecting the closing words of Dylan Thomas's prologue to the collected poems, reaffirms a conviction which was heard to be lamentably lacking in Delius's dull response to Walt Whitman's ecstatic *Sea Drift*, despite the superlative singing of Peter Knapp and the Liverpool Philharmonic Chorus.

Stephen Pettitt

EBF/Gönnenwein
Festival Hall

A beautifully interlocked Bach programme to celebrate the twenty-first English Bach Festival: the Fourth Suite, the Christmas Cantata which borrows its opening movement and the E flat *Magnificat* from which Bach took a duet for the cantata. This *Magnificat*, with its four lightweight interpolations, does not have the concision of the more familiar D major version. But I had forgotten how many other striking little differences there are between the two: the rhapsodic "Gloria" floating without a pedal note, the climax of "Omnes generationes" with its scrunchy dissonance unresolved, an ethereal trumpet instead of oboes, and recorders instead of flutes.

In recent festivals, Leonard Bernstein has conducted the *Magnificat* as a Wagnerian epic; Andrew Parrott has done it as a light-footed dance. Here Wolfgang Gönnenwein drew out its lyricism and strength with flowing gestures that often contradicted the textures of the Festival Baroque Orchestra. Here and in the cantata, there were well-projected solos from oboes and a veritable bevy of doubled flutes, but the strings often seemed to be striving against the grain for smooth legato lines. In the Fourth Suite, the great Ouverture was a gabble. I admired the gentle swing of the strings-only Minuet, but throughout final notes were lovingly prolonged in a pointedly anti-Harnoncourt gesture.

With the voices Gönnenwein was more successful. The Festival Chorus was sprightly and well-articulated; Lynda Russell was a warm soprano, Martyn Hill a cooler tenor; the bass Henry Herford was authoritative but slightly loose in tone, while the alto Paul Esswood's "Esurientes" was a miracle of poise and breath control.

Nicholas Kenyon

Theatre

The Great Eric Ackroyd Disaster
Coliseum, Oldham

"Welcome to t'North" says the cloth-capped narrator, addressing an audience of approximately 500 locals and me. Almost at once however he is upstaged by the world-famous smoke of *Grindlay's Smokeworks*, belching in from the wings, descending in murky drapes from the flies and sending a shower of begrimed pigeon corpses thudding at his feet.

Feeding happily on "soot and chips" and dusting their babies like furniture, the people of Badchester are extremely proud of their smoke which Grindlay's exist specially to produce. All this is good bitter hilarity up in these parts, but only Bill Tidy, whose first play this is, could have devised the Spriggs Trophy for industrial coughing, coughed for at Wembley and won by Badchester for 93 successive years.

Devotees of the "Cloggies" in *Private Eye* will find the Badchester coughers no disappointment in Pat Trueman's production. Their angry little faces (one with the characteristic Bill Tidy spactacles) are much closer to the cartoonist's style than Tom Courtenay's Andy Capp was. Especially champion smokemixer Eric (John McArdle), who turns aside momentarily from making Ackroyd's famous Spotted Number 12 to boast to the audience, and releases a burst of fresh air on the unprotected town. Instantly the old asphyxiate, the coughers' lungs are wrecked and public indignation drives Eric to exile in the most appalling place they can think of.

London is kind, however. In no time he moves in with the red-wigged miniskirted Nellie (Barbara Rosenblat) whose "ample acreage" won her the Golden-Hearted Whore of the Year Trophy in 1975, has his own chat show and wears his filthy old mac to a Royal Garden Party where the Queen (Elizabeth Kelly) addresses him graciously and is rewarded with a piece of cold tripe. Only a stress-induced addiction to Soapo (a remarkable washing-up liquid running at 97 degrees proof) prevents his being elected Prime Minister as "a shining example of northern grit". But rest assured that we *do* get to Wembley and that the male voice choirs from nearby Rossendale and Radcliffe have the time of their lives competitively coughing "Yellow Submarine" and the Hebrews' Chorus from *Nabucco*.

Some episodes are flat or poorly motivated and this plot still has infinite untapped possibilities. Brian Jacques's songs, though enjoyable and musical, are too leisurely and their brass quartet scoring drowns the voices. But they still have a hit here. And the theatre shop surely ought to sell bottled Grindlay's smoke to take home. How else can I breathe in Kensington?

Anthony Masters

SPECTRUM

JUNE X 83 Behind every would-be Prime Minister is a would-be Kitchen Cabinet. This week The Times looks at the campaign leaders and their advisers. First, **Peter Stothard** on Mrs Thatcher's team

Off to work they go

To close observers of Downing Street life one of the first signs of a summer election came in February with the news that a certain Alison Ward had been asked not to arrange her holidays for June. The object of this attention was at that time not even working for the Prime Minister. She had been a forceful constituency secretary for Mrs Thatcher in the late 1960s and early 1970s. She had left to become secretary to Sir John Clark at Plessey and to Tory Party Treasurer Alistair McAlpine. She was not expecting to return to the political front line.

The Prime Minister, however, had other ideas. Her concern was that her most trusted personal assistant, Caroline Stevens, had a baby in the offing and a candidate for a husband, former Number Ten political secretary Richard Ryder, who would need a candidate's wife to help with flesh-pressing around the constituency. Alison Ward was first choice to stand by for election tour duty. She quickly agreed and an early ripple of speculation was launched to well-informed MPs and would-be MPs – also to all the many others who felt that they too should play a part in the backroom battle to reelect their leader.

From typists to speechwriters, from fact-gatherers to muck-spreaders, the team that will guide Mrs Thatcher's personal path to the poll on June 9 is now almost complete. As we will show in this series over the next two days, the rival party leaders have very different attitudes to advisers and the advice that they give. But there are important similarities, too. Nothing is more dangerous in a short campaign than the unexpected disaster that can come from the tiniest of causes. If the campaign teams can simply keep their bosses off the banana skins they will more than earn their keep. And if that means having some of the highest-qualified handbag-holders and travel agents in history, no price will be too high – at least for the Tories.

Perhaps the most famous of the high-earning Thatcher men is set to arrive in London tomorrow. If Alison Ward could be made ready for the campaign in comparative secrecy, Gordon Reece, the flamboyant public relations man who masterminded Mrs Thatcher's image in 1979, could not. It is said that the Prime Minister deliberately asked him to stay in the United States (where he has been for several years working for the industrialist and art collector Armand Hammer) until the announcement of the election had been made. As one colleague put it: "Gordon had only to get within a hundred miles of Land's End for poll fever to become an epidemic."

So not until Wednesday does Reece rejoin a team which at the moment looks roughly as follows. Among what becomes a virtual personal staff will be her parliamentary private secretary Ian Gow and a party vice chairman, Michael Spicer; Sir Ronald Millar and Ferdinand Mount as speechwriters; David Wolfson, her chief of staff, Stephen Sherbourne who will conduct her breakfast briefing, John Whittingdale, head of the political section in the research department, who will provide up-to-date facts and figures on tour and the highly experienced party officer, Roger Boaden, who for the fifth time will be organizing a Tory leader's tour logistics.

On the surface, both the names of the advisers and their strategy might appear simple enough. The view is widely held within the Tory Party that the policy is clear, the opinion polls massively and firmly in their favour, the opposition in disarray and that the job for Mrs Thatcher's team is little more than to steer a straight course to victory. But as seen from inside the Thatcher camp, it does not look that way at all.

Today – which in the militaristic terminology employed by Roger Boaden and his men is known as "D-day minus 24" – the focus of uncertainty is the arrival of Gordon Reece. To paraphrase the words of an earlier Tory Prime Minister, he may not terrify the opposition parties but he certainly frightens his own side. The late entrance of last time's hero has in a curious way, thrown up all sorts of doubts about this campaign, how different it is from 1979, how different the country is, how different she is. As one senior participant put it last week; "Will Gordon realize how much has changed, how electing a prime minister differs from electing an opposition leader, how the old battles don't need to be fought all over again?"

It is reluctantly accepted amongst the current advisers that Reece is a man in whom she has complete personal trust. Although no fan of his Ronnie Corbett looks and high lifestyle, the fine champagnes and the big cigars, she associates *his* judgement with *her* victory. As another close observer puts it: "If Labour narrows the gap (as it surely must), and if the Alliance looks threatening (which it must on at least one day) Gordon Reece could rock what is a carefully prepared boat."

A Tory critic put it more crudely: "There is so much more at stake for Thatcher's people now. There is no one to equal her; they are not so much advisers in a common cause as aides waiting for patronage. They are worried that when the going gets rough Gordon may take away their rewards for four year's service. And because of the ideological purges, there is hardly anyone there who has fought an election at this level. It's like an Isthmian league side with one world class player."

The first official meeting in the Prime Minister's electioneering day will be with her party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, and the 37-year-old economist and political adviser, Stephen Sherbourne who on Friday left – possibly for ever – his publicly paid job in Patrick Jenkin's office at the Department of Industry. Sherbourne is one of the most experience survivors in a Research Department class that was highly regarded under Edward Heath, but has been the object of downgrading and suspicion by Mrs Thatcher. He and Parkinson will brief her on issues that have arisen overnight and points that are likely to come up at the 9.30 am press conference. Anthony S imsley, former Now! editor, head of press and publicity, also be in attendance.

If she is travelling to an engagement out of London, this job of continuous filleting of opposition statements and the finding of facts and figures with which to counter them, passes to John Whittingdale, the recently appointed head of the Research Department's political section. Whittingdale is a surprise appointment, a 23-year-old Wykehamist known to his friends alternatively as "Mole" or "Bat". He joined the party five years ago as "a library boy", collecting cuttings and politically useful information for the Research Department. Counter to the old departmental trend he has impeccable "dry" economic credentials.

The choice of this very young man to travel with the Prime Minister in such a position has already raised a few eyebrows. To critics it underlines still further the cheapskate back-up which the Research Department can now provide.

Some of the biggest arguments are about where the Prime Minister goes and what she does when she gets there. It is already clear that there are to be fewer overnight stops than in 1979, "less crashing around in ghastly airport hotels" as one erstwhile sufferer put it. Her programme over the past few months has been carefully planned so that in the event of a short campaign she would not have to return to every major city. The choice of sites for key rallies is a bit like choosing grounds for test matches. Certain ones are inevitable but others need not be taken up every time. Manchester, Birmingham and Cardiff and Glasgow are essential. Leeds may not get another turn. There is a strong strain of advice from Parkinson and the party bureaucracy that in the closing days of the campaign – from D-day minus 4 – she should play to her strength – in the south-east – and not attempt a barn-storming assault on the enemy redoubt. But such decisions may be overturned several times before the final choice has to be made. A Prime Minister even has a perfect security cover for late changes in itinerary.

Security considerations also affect the locations and frequency of the 'walkabouts' at which Mrs Thatcher so excelled in 1979. They may be fewer of these at the beginning of the campaign this time – and Parkinson's team are making plans for them to avoid confined spaces such as shopping arcades which give too great an opportunity to organized opposition.

As for the choice of transport, Mrs Thatcher has a well-known aversion to trains. She has also turned down a benefactor's offer of a McDonnell Douglas aircraft for the campaign on the grounds that it would not be right for her to travel in a non-British plane. The services of Sir Hector Laing's United Biscuits' aircraft are likely to be called upon again. And in charge of implementing the chosen itinerary will be the indefatigable Boaden who first did the job for Edward Heath 13 years ago and who not even the most jealous onlooker could say was the wrong man for the task ahead.

No one has the absolute job of chief of the Prime Minister's touring party. The title of joint major domo on the political side goes to a cox-and-box partnership between Ian Gow, Mrs Thatcher's Parliamentary Private Secretary and Michael Spicer, economist, party vice-chairman, and the man responsible for wielding the Parkinson axe to cut staff costs inside Central Office. Both have seats that require little tending – let alone fighting – Gow amongst the pensioners of Eastbourne and Spicer amongst the Worcestershire fruitfarmers. Gow looks like a stern Victorian solicitor with bald pate, waistcoat and watch chain and is much happier in green baize corridors than drafty provincial halls. Spicer is a tough-minded economist who – excepting an unfortunate venture into political fiction writing – has a much better record in the art of being most things to most men. Each plans to be with the Prime Minister about half the time.

Spicer has some reputation as a cajoler and calmer of political women – having cut his teeth as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sally Oppenheim. The doyen of this art, however – at least according to legend – is David Wolfson, who for the past four years has been Mrs Thatcher's chief of staff in Downing Street. Facts about his exact role are exceedingly hard to come by. When he turned up in Jerusalem earlier this year as a special emissary to Mr Begin, it was the first firm fact about his job in four years. Nonetheless he is apparently a brilliant soother of the prime ministerial brow. Along with his wife Sue who will help with Mrs Thatcher's clothes, he is likely to be with her throughout.

Along the campaign trail there are, of course, speeches to be written and amended in the light of changing tactics and events. Six main texts are likely to be prepared in advance – each on a central issue – so far including nuclear disarmament, unemployment and social services. Ferdinand Mount, the head of the Downing Street Policy Unit, seems likely to stay in London to coordinate these. Sir Ronald Miller, the playwright and famous phrase maker will travel with her to suit that night's text to the precise effect it is desired to achieve.

The man who gave the country "U-turn if you like, the lady's not for turning" no doubt has some other gems in his typewriter. But Millar is much more than an embroiderer of party-hack prose. He has a close personal rapport with her and, if anyone in the team can stand before her and say that her performances are off beam or below par, it is he. Millar is also likely to have an important hand in the crucial last party political broadcast. He is a close associate of Gordon Reece and, if the campaign ever risks sinking into the "Steady as you go" complacency that critical observers fear, these two "veterans", as Cecil Parkinson calls them, will be the men most likely to pull the act out of the doldrums.

Later this week the Thatcher circus leaves town – in all its glitter and nervousness. In what is hoped will be the last piece of pre-election bad timing, visitors to Conservative Central Office last Wednesday had to step over piles of old carpet which, thanks to an anonymous benefactor was being turned out in favour of a splendid blue-and-cream diamond patterned replacement. "Just in time for Maggie's victory celebration", suggested a journalist to one of many harassed officials. "Someone's just said it's for Gordon Reece", came the reply.



All the Prime Minister's men


Ian Gow: Parliamentary private secretary

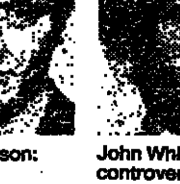

Michael Spicer: half-time on the trail


Gordon Reece: Public relations mastermind


Anthony Shrimsley: Press and communications chief



Ferdinand Mount: speech writer in London



David Wolfson: a great calmer of nerves


John Whittingdale: controversial young appointment


Sir Ronald Millar: more than just a speechwriter

Yesterday in Parliament

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

Note: this is believed to be the first time a newspaper has ever printed a Yesterday in Parliament column on a Monday.

Business commenced at 11.18. Those present included the Cleaner of the House, the Deputy Cleaner, the Gentleman Polisher and the Bag Boy.

The Cleaner of the House said she wished to draw the House's attention to the mess left behind by the members of Parliament. She had worked in some untidy offices in her day, notably in the newspaper industry, but she had never seen anything like the rubbish left behind by the elected representatives of the House of Commons. If this was the way they treated the Chamber, she wanted to know, then how did they look after the country?

The Deputy Cleaner agreed and said that the amount of empty wrappers reminded her of Hampstead Heath after a Bank Holiday. She said that something should be done about it. For instance, she had just found a champagne bottle under a seat.

The Gentlemen Polisher wanted to know if there was anything left in it.

Deputy Cleaner: "No."

The Cleaner of the House said the cleanest place she had ever worked at was a lost property office in a big station. The people who worked there knew that if they ever left anything lying around, it would only be handed in to them.

The Deputy Cleaner showed the House a file she had just found and revealed that it was marked "Highly Confidential". She accused the Government of acting in a manner prejudicial to the national interest. She added that she also blamed the Opposition, the Alliance and that messy man from Northern Ireland whose name she could never remember, the one who left all the Guinness bottles. She wanted to know what she ought to do with the confidential file.

Gentleman Polisher: "Is there anything in it?"

Deputy Cleaner *(after a pause)*: "Sandwiches." *(Laughter.)*

The Bag Boy, in his maiden speech in the House, asked where the Queen sat when she made her speech.

Deputy Cleaner: "Over there."

Cleaner of the House: "The decision of Mrs Thatcher to hold a general election is certainly a good one. It gives us of the Parliamentary workforce a bit of time to clear up before the next batch of elected rogues come pouring in." She went on to say that she hoped Mrs Thatcher would be reelected, as she liked a woman's touch about the House.

The Deputy Cleaner disagreed, saying that it didn't matter who got in. They were all the same, they all made a mess of things.

The Gentleman Polisher said she showed a lot of cynicism for one so young.

Deputy Cleaner: "Get you, Brasso fingers."

The Bag Boy *(sitting where the Queen sat)* "My Government intends to bring in savage legislation to prevent MPs from leaving litter around. Any MP found dropping rubbish will be fined £1,000 and have his nose rubbed in it. I also intend to raise the wages of the Westminster Bag Boy to £50,000 a year and have him created Lord Waste Paper of Basket."

The Gentleman Polisher ruled these remarks out of order, saying that they showed disrespect to the House and the Royal Family. He gave him a clip round the earhole.

The Deputy Cleaner said she would give a lot to know which one of them stuck chewing gum under his seat.

Gentleman Polisher: "What flavour?"

The Cleaner of the House said that Old Spit and Polish seemed to have an obsession with food and drink.

The Gentleman Polisher said he was sorry, but it must be nostalgia for the old place. He had until recently been an MP himself, but had failed to win reselection in his constituency and had fallen on evil days, now being reduced to menial tasks about Westminster. He produced a bottle from his pocket and asked if anyone wanted a dram.

The Cleaner said no, personally, but she was dying for a fag and a cup of tea. She proposed that the business of the House be adjourned for 15 minutes while refreshment was taken.

The result of the voting on this motion was three for, one against and one abstention, the Bag Boy being now asleep in the place where the Queen sat. The House rose at 11.43, the Bag Boy being removed by the ear by the Gentleman Polisher.

TOMORROW

Nicholas Wapshott looks at the men around Michael Foot as the Labour Party struggles to arrange its affairs for an effective election fight

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 60)

ACROSS
1 Cost label (5,6)
9 Information seller (7)
10 Fashion (5)
11 Payment (3)
13 At that time (4)
16 Fleur-de-lis (4)
17 Breathe in (6)
18 Eject (4)
20 Occur in unison (4)
21 Blood fluid (6)
22 Debt note (4)
23 Chinese money (4)
25 Fastener (3)
28 Viral disease (5)
29 Makes possible (7)
30 Goods count (11)

DOWN
2 Indian coin (5)
3 Quote (4)
4 Sod (4)
5 Hollow (4)
6 Keenly (7)
7 Sound transmitter (11)
8 Mal de mer (11)
12 Join in (6)
14 Louse egg (3)
15 Hot pod (6)
19 Frying pan (7)
20 Utter (3)
24 Polish lancer (5)
25 Having life (4)
26 Animal hide (4)
27 Recreational land (4)

SOLUTION TO No 59
ACROSS: 1 Counsel 5 Valid 8 IBA 9 Plumbob 10 Newts 11 Spit 12 Leaguer 14 Reminiscently 16 Nodding 18 Rack 21 Excel 22 Opulent 23 Lab 24 Yummy 25 Elderly
DOWN: 1 Cape 2 Usurp 3 Substantially 4 Libel 5 Vantage ground 6 Lawsuit 7 Destroys 13 Orangery 15 Modicum 17 Globe 19 Clear 20 Stay

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise.

PROFILE: Quentin Bell

Who's afraid for Virginia Woolf?

Down in his potter's studio, the emeritus professor of the History and Theory of Art is hard at it assembling an exhibition of his work. It makes a change from setting the record straight on his misunderstood aunt.

To discover the powerhouse of one of England's enduring export industries it is necessary to penetrate deepest Sussex, into the lazy green countryside that spreads beneath the South Downs, and into an English country garden all set about with terracotta statues in the Italian manner.

Cobbe Place is the home of Quentin Bell and his wife, Anne Olivier Bell. Two miles in one direction lies Monk's House, five miles in the other is Charleston. This is the heart of the Virginia Woolf belt.

Quentin, Virginia's nephew, now aged 73, balding and massively white-bearded like a storybook mad professor, emerged from his potter's studio in overalls and wellingtons, patting off clouds of white dust. The emeritus professor of the History and Theory of Art at Sussex University was busily engaged in assembling an exhibition of his work for display at Liberty's in London to coincide with the publication of his latest book, *Techniques of Terracotta*, which has nothing whatsoever to do with his aunt.

But the spectre of Virginia will not go away. Since Quentin published his definitive two-volume biography of her more than ten years ago, Woolf-dissecting, particularly on the Eng. Lit. campuses of the United States, has become a British export success on a par with Dimple Haig and the Harrier jump jet.

Quentin, it must be said, does not care for much of it.

"When Leonard Woolf asked me to do the biography in 1966, it was a task I took on very unwillingly. I was very much torn, because there is always a feeling of suspicion on the part of the reader about biographies written by close members of the subject's family.

"On the other hand, one knows what is probable. I am very glad that I did it now; people really had the wildest ideas about her. It is a good thing that there should be a record which, whatever its other faults, is substantially true."

Although the work was received enthusiastically by a majority of reviewers at the time, it has come under full frontal attack since, particularly from feminists. Quentin has become well used to fusillades of male chauvinist piggery.

"People feel very passionately about Virginia, particularly women; they have some image of her that they want, and they find it very painful at times to recognize that the facts do not bear them out. I am afraid my book is quite unacceptable to many people."

Virginia has become almost a Joan of Arc figure to some sections of the feminist movement. Germaine Greer once paid a visit to Cobbe Place and told Quentin and his wife Anne Olivier Bell, a second cousin of Lord Olivier, that they were operating an illegal closed shop in the Virginia Woolf industry.

Quentin is not amused. "Those feminists are misinterpreting her, and they find my work unacceptable because it does not give them the impression they want. That doesn't matter; what does worry me is that some of the things that are appearing in the name of scholarship are quite crazy, and there is a danger that the whole of Woolf scholarship will become a joke. Some women believe she was a Marxist, and you will have noticed the really lunatic speculation in *The Times Literary Supplement* that Leonard tried to murder Virginia."

The controversy has brought an endless stream of earnest Americans to the Bells' door, although the procession is now beginning to tail off.

Quentin has no intention of writing anything ever again about his aunt, but he is still concerned to put the record straight.

"The Americans have seized on her as a great protagonist of feminism. She has a certain universal appeal in that people can find anything they want in her. Of course feminism was a very strong trait in her, but it is grossly exaggerated. She was very interested in the wrongs of her sex, and rightly so, but it is ridiculous to suggest that she was primarily a feminist. She was, first and foremost, a novelist."

"Anyway," said Quentin, rising to pour coffee into a variety of thick-lipped cups, all wildly different and all made by himself, "Why don't you ask my wife? She knows more about Virginia than anyone else alive."

Anne Olivier first became involved when she undertook the donkey-work of organizing the Woolf diaries to assist Quentin with producing the biography. Now she has edited and produced four volumes of the diaries herself, and is currently at work on the fifth and final volume.

"I never spoke to Virginia in my life. I saw her only once, across a room at a party. It was a wonderful image of a beautiful, distinguished and riveting figure in a long red dress. A vision. But an impression? No. I go with my nose through the text of her diaries; I am not good at taking a long term view." Virginia herself would not have been so tactful.



Harry Kerr

Quentin Bell's career
Born August 19 1910
second son of Clive Bell and Vanessa Stephen
educated Leighton Park
1941-43
Political warfare executive
1952
Lecturer in Art Education, King's College, Newcastle
1956
Senior lecturer
1962-67
Professor of Fine Art, University of Leeds
1964-65
Slade Professor of Fine Art, Oxford University
1965-66
Ferens Professor for Fine Art, Hull University
1967-75
Professor of History and Theory of Art, Sussex University

His books
1947
On Human Finery
1951
Those Impossible English (with Helmut Gernsheim)
1961
Roger Montane
1963
The Schools of Design
1963
Ruskin
1967
Victorian Artists
1968
Bloomsbury
1972
Virgina Woolf, a Biography (James Tait Black Memorial Prize; Duff Cooper Memorial Prize)
1982
A New and Noble School

But did not Germaine Greer have a point? Are not the few remaining Bloomsburyites, or at least their children, creating a self-perpetuating industry out of a bunch of people who lived rather a long time ago and about whom we non-feminists have really heard more than enough?

Quentin is defensive, in his witty, twinkling way. "At the moment there is enormous interest, whereas 20 years ago there was undue neglect. I have grown up thinking of Bloomsbury as something other people use as a dirty word."

He smiles when reminded that the centerary of Virginia's birth last year passed almost unnoticed, and Anne Olivier cannot resist the dig that on the relevant day, *The Times* list of birthdays included Robert Burns but not Virginia.

But if you were born into Bloomsbury, you cannot entirely shuffle off the coil. Anne Olivier leads the visitor through the rambling house, said by Pevsner to be Elizabethan in parts, and proudly shows off walls hung with Duncan Grants, and a photograph of the Bells' 27-year old daughter Virginia.

The saving grace is in the downstairs lavatory, where hangs a Mark Boxer cartoon from *The Times* showing a Hampstead élitist gazing at a pile of Woolf books. "Afraid of, no. Marginally bored with, yes," says the caption.

The same, one suspects, might be said of Quentin. He is charming, patient, even witty, to all enquiries about his aunt, but he would really much rather talk about his pottery and sculpture, a field in which he has found the means to break free from the shackles of his upbringing. A stroll round the delightful garden ends at a brick plinth in the middle of a rose bed, on which reposes a bronze-effect glass fibre figure in fantastic pose, entirely horizontal in mid air in her pre-Raphaelite drapery, supported only by her tumbling headdress, like those equestrian statues which rely for their stability on the horse's tail.

"What most pleased me about that," says Quentin, "is that the odd-job man who put it up for me said he liked it." He is, he says, demotic rather than elitist; he sculpts and pots in a language everyone can understand. I profess not to understand a woman in glass fibre apparently performing a feat of levitation in the middle of his rose patch, supported by an excrescence growing from her left ear, although I hasten to add that I agree with the odd-job man.

"Well, I suppose it could be an advertisement for an airline, or for hair lacquer," says Quentin. "But I try to combine reality with the quality of dreams."

His pottery is different, and to the untutored eye much of it has the quality of what appears to be a school class only recently grown out of plasticine. His medium is terracotta, which he chooses for its boldness and its ability to take brilliant bright colours. Others will be able to judge when it goes on show at Liberty's later this month.

Quentin, at 73, is also working in his first novel. "Well actually I've written dozens, but this is the first one I've thought worthy of being published."

Will it bear any relation to a Virginia Woolf novel?

"Oh, absolutely none. It will have a certain amount of sex and violence in it, but it does not contain a single word that would offend the purest-minded virgin of the last century. It is like my sculpture; there is a quality of dream, together with a certain realism."

Not unlike being the nephew of an outrageously famous aunt, really: for Quentin Bell, it is the occasional shafts of realism that are most welcome, like that of the lady in Milwaukee who had been corresponding with him for years about his art criticism, and who finally mentioned at the end of a letter: "By the way, I gather you also know something about Virginia Woolf." Quentin Bell enjoyed that.

* *Techniques of Terracotta*, by Quentin Bell. Chatto and Windus/The Hogarth Press. To be published on May 26, price £4.95. The Quentin Bell exhibition is at Liberty's, Regent Street, London, from May 26 until June 10.

Alan Hamilton

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research: VICTORIANS

The other side of Victoriana

Angered by what they regard as Mrs Thatcher's unhistorical usurpation of Victorian values to help the Tory cause, a group of socialist historians is going on the offensive to present an alternative view of what nineteenth century Britain was all about.

An all day workshop at Ruskin College, Oxford, next Sunday (May 22) will feature talks on such themes as the Two Nations of Victorian Britain, self-help, servitude and segregation, patriarchy and the family, and Victorian racism. The idea for the meeting, which is being sponsored by the *New Statesman*, came from the History Workshop Collective which publishes a lively journal of socialist history and runs annual workshops relating contemporary political and social movements to historical trends.

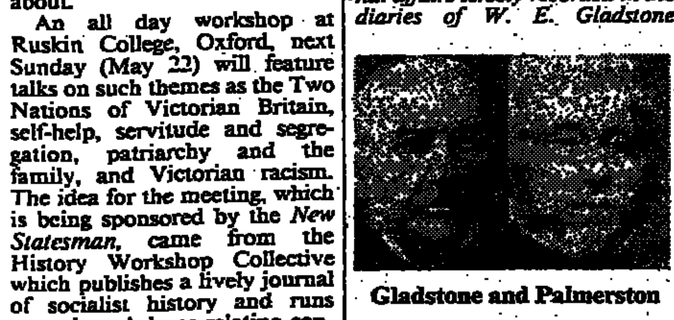
Raphael Samuel, the collective's spokesman says: "I suppose this meeting reflects our indignation as historians at the way in which values which we know to have been deeply divisive and contradictory are being presented as though they were a unified whole. The Victorian period is now playing the same kind of symbolic role in our society as the idea of Merrie England did in the period of the Industrial Revolution. It constitutes a kind of golden age which is in reality a complete myth. Indeed, for Mrs Thatcher it represents a lost childhood. She has conflated her memories of the 1930's with an idealized picture of the Victorian Age. In fact, as we hope to show, Victorian England was a divided and distant society which can't just be invoked to provide a set of guiding principles for our own age".

Lavish style

Somewhat surprisingly in these austere and cost-conscious times, the fashion in historical biography seems to be swinging back to the grand Victorian style. Two of the leading statesmen of nineteenth century Britain are currently being subjected to the kind of block-buster treatment hitherto associated with a more leisurely age.

At the end of last year Allen Lane brought out the first of two volumes on Palmerston by Kenneth Bourne, itself bigger than most single-volume studies. Professor Bourne has used the ample space available to him to go into considerable detail over that part of Pam's life which he describes as 'The Ruling Passion'. Numerous early morning liaisons in gardens and bedrooms are chronicled in Italian in the politician's diaries.

How different are the nocturnal affairs tersely recorded in the diaries of W. E. Gladstone



Gladstone and Palmerston

which loom large in the first volume of the massive study of the Liberal politician by Richard Shannon recently published by Hamish Hamilton. There are no less that fifteen references to prostitutes in the index of this first volume. Professor Shannon is fairly certain that Gladstone did not have explicitly sexual relations with the girls on whom he practised his 'rescue' work, but his habit of self-flagellation after several of his encounters, revealed in the recently published diaries, makes clear that there was a clear psycho-sexual element in them.

Ringing changes



A substantial reassessment of the impact of the Oxford Movement on the development of the Church of England is likely to result from a series of events taking place this summer to mark the centenary of the start of the Tractarian Revival.

Traditionally, the Oxford Movement has perhaps been associated principally with the introduction of 'bells and smells', and other ritualistic practices into Anglican worship. A major conference at Keble College, Oxford, in July aims to correct this limited and unbalanced view by focusing on the spirituality and sociology of the Tractarians.

Meanwhile, in a pamphlet just published by the Kent County Archives Office, *Kent and the Oxford Movement*, Nigel Yates, the county archivist, argues that the movement transformed the Church of England from being an inward-looking body, very much dependent on its links with the state, to a much more assertive and independent body, prepared to take considerable initiative on political and social issues as well as religious matters.

Mr Yates has organized an exhibition on the Oxford Movement in Kent which will tour the county throughout the summer. There will also be lectures by distinguished church historians.

The actual anniversary of the event which launched the Oxford Movement, the preaching of the Assize Sermon in the University Church by John Keble is being celebrated by an outdoor eucharist presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the University Parks on July 16.

Unchained



From High Church to Low. The celebration of another notable anniversary in British religious history is producing an equally significant reinterpretation of a well known figure.

William Wilberforce, the most prominent Evangelical layman of his age, the leader of the small group of MPs known as "The Saints" and, as every schoolboy knows, the man who led the agitation against the slave trade, died 150 years ago this July. The University of Hull, his native city, is staging an impressive number of events to mark the anniversary, ranging from a commemorative cricket match between Yorkshire and the West Indies on June 3 to an international conference on the legacies of West Indian slavery at the end July.

A series of lectures already held at the University has indicated that a reassessment of Wilberforce's position in history might be overdue. Dr James Walvin, senior lecturer in history at the University of York, suggested that the role of the Evangelical campaigners in securing the abolition of slavery was not as great as has traditionally been thought. Other speakers argued that Wilberforce should perhaps be remembered less as the man who freed the slaves and more as the model Christian statesman who infused Victorian politicians with notions of morality and righteous causes, or as the "Father of the Victorians" who played a key role in establishing such institutions as family prayers and observance of the Sabbath.

Proud preservers



The Victorian Society is celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday this year by patting itself modestly on the back for its part in helping to save some of Britain's most important nineteenth century buildings from demolition and generally raising the level of public appreciation for one of the most inventive periods in our architectural development.

The Society regards as its greatest success the preservation of the Government buildings at the western end of Whitehall which were seriously threatened in 1965 by a plan to create a massive new Government centre. It has also helped to save, at least for the time being, the engine shed of Liverpool Street Station and the eastern galleries of Waterhouse's Natural History Museum, although both are still threatened by eventual redevelopment.

Outside London, the society is proud of its role in helping to prevent the destruction of the General Post Office in Birmingham. It and other major buildings in the city, will be toured in a special walk on September 24 entitled 'Hard Won Successes' and led by the society's chairman, Alan Crawford.

The society is all too aware of its failures over the last quarter century which include such great Victorian constructions as the Great Hall and arch of Euston Station which have disappeared. At the moment it is concerned about the fate of Thoresby Hall in Nottinghamshire, which was bought by the Coal Board in 1980, and is now gradually crumbling as a coal seam is mined under its foundations.

Ian Bradley



THE TIMES DIARY

Grape shot

Today's candidate, whom I usher in from the political fringe, is an old friend, the wine writer T. A. (Tommy) Layton. He will be contesting Hove for his own Save the Earth Party. His "six good reasons to send me to Parliament", he says in his election address, are really all one: "a plea for legislation to slow down the earth and give our planet a chance to revitalize itself before it dies." Layton specifically denies that he is a crackpot though the picture he has sent me shows only half his head from the cheekbones down. His answer to unemployment is short too: "Ban the word from the dictionary and call it early retirement instead." He is shaving off his much-loved beard to improve his campaign image, and says his friend Clement Freud thinks he has a good chance of wresting the seat from the incumbent Tory. "He has invited me up to the Commons so he can show me where I will be sitting."

Floating fund

Matthew Middlemiss, captain of boats at Christ's College, Cambridge, tells me that the 153-year-old Christ's Boat Club is at the brink of bankruptcy. Last week the present Blue boat coxswain was substituting in the Christ's 1st eight and took the opportunity to hit a barge, removing six feet from the bows of the club's brand new boat, recently christened by Countess Mountbatten in honour of her late father. For the boat to be repaired it has to go back to West Germany. The club is making an emergency appeal to its old Boaties.

Subman's holiday

Making his farewell at the Eastbourne annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants today is the deputy general secretary, Bill Wright, who has looked after the Ministry of Defence for 20 years. Next week he travels to Norway for a retirement holiday, to the Hardanger fjord into which the Royal Norwegian Navy has been pouring large quantities of explosives in the hope of dislodging a suspected Russian submarine. If anybody could find it, Wright's friends at the Anti-Submarine Warfare Establishment at Portland could. Perhaps he should wander down to the fjord side and offer their services.

● *Common Market jargon is dismaying even supporters of Europeanism. As a leading member of the Union of European Federalists put it at a recent rally: "How can the electors feel love or affection for an organization which refers to flowers as 'non-edible vegetables'?"*

For the record

Middle East political thrillers by British authors are setting new publishing records in New York. Following Le Carré's pre-publication sale of 40,000 copies of *The Little Drummer Girl* for Knopf, Crown have risked printing 50,000 copies of a lengthy first novel by an unknown television scriptwriter, Moris Farhi. The book, *The Last of Days*, is 560 pages long – less than half Farhi's intended length – and will appear here next week under the Bodley Head imprint. Its bulk, however, has proved no deterrent in the US; more than 20,000 copies have sold during its first two weeks.

Moral support

What a mingling of good causes yesterday morning up on Hampstead Heath: a dog-walk in aid of spastics, a sponsored plod for the British Heart Foundation, and, suddenly, Michael Foot and his dog Dizzy. The Labour leader did not join the 70 soaking joggers on their 12-mile course, but did make encouraging noises and donated towards the £3,000 total.

Slipping . . .

I am relieved, but frankly surprised, to have had only one reproof for inadvertently attributing Mark Antony's funeral oration to Brutus in my recent report of David Owen's speech at Hampstead town hall. It is unusual for my readers to be so slack in spotting my slips and crowing over them. Appropriately, the one correction to hand comes from Toby Mason, the prefect of hall at Winchester College, and mercifully he is very nice about it.

Paper mate

The paperless office, the database society, the cashless society, the office at home" are more or less upon us, proclaims the *Penguin Dictionary of Telecommunications*, published later this month. The author is John Graham, but his wife Dianne must know all about it as well, especially the office at home, though not a paperless one. Graham's acknowledgement goes to "my wife Dianne, who had to read, correct, index and sequence all the text and type the final manuscript." None of which, supposedly, could be done by the new communications technology he was cataloguing.



Karl von Wagau, a stubble troubled Christian Democrat Euro MP, is giving up his electric razor in exasperation. In London last week with a European Parliamentary delegation to discuss the removal of internal trade barriers, he was telling anyone who cared to listen that the profusion of different plughole sizes in member nations had driven him back to the safety razor. With the EEC balking itself on such basics, what possible hope can there be for energy, transport, customs duties and all the rest?

PHS

East-West trade: will the deal stick?

Washington

East-West trade, the issue until only a few months ago threatening the unity of the Atlantic alliance, will not be a bone of contention at the Williamsburg economic summit at the end of this month.

That is official. The Americans are saying so in public, so are the Europeans. The way the matter was handled at last week's ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris would seem to bear this out.

Yet despite the harmonious chords which have echoed from the recent meetings of the OECD, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (known as Cocom) and the International Energy Agency, a feeling still persists that East-West trade will remain a divisive issue for some time to come. Some European privately concede there will be more sniping across the Atlantic later this year.

Mr Lionel Olmer, the US Under Secretary for International Trade, does not agree. "I feel persuaded that the East West-trade issue... is not going to be long for this world as an agenda item", he said during an interview after his return from the OECD meeting.

Since last year's row over the Soviet gas pipeline serious thinking has been taking place on both sides of the Atlantic about the value to the West of trade with the Soviet block and the military benefits which the Soviet Union frequently derives by importing high technology imports from the West.

This thinking has centred on the "studies" initiated last autumn as a result of the compromise worked out by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, which led to the Reagan Administration agreeing to lift the embargo on European suppliers of equipment for the Soviet pipeline.

Most of the studies, which dealt with energy, credits, technology transfers and the broader economic and military implications of East-West trade, have been completed or are at an advanced stage. Although they contain little in the way of firm recommendations they have produced broad agreement on the need for trade with the Soviet block to be more carefully monitored and regulated by the western allies.

Some analysts believe the present display of harmony is largely cosmetic and is designed to prevent a repetition of the acrimonious exchanges which marred last year's summit at Versailles. "They have only papered over the cracks, but really nothing has been resolved" commented one American observer.

These cracks could appear in a number of ways. First, there is the possibility of "linkage" at the Williamsburg meeting itself – that one of the participants may threaten to make an issue of East-West trade if it feels it is not getting its way on other matters such as exchange rates, interest rates or protectionism.

Cracks could develop when the haggling starts in earnest on the additional high-technology items which should be included in Cocom's list of export controls. Mr Olmer argued that the recent Cocom meeting in Paris had demonstrated the political will to "beef up the resources to make Cocom a more effective organization" and to investigate and punish violators.

But he conceded that it will take time and a lot more discussion to get agreement about what items should be included and which ones taken off the list of restricted exports.

The US wants to shorten the Cocom list by eliminating, as he put it, "the lower end of the technological spectrum in return for new controls at the top end." Among the items the US wants to see included on the list are gas turbine engines, electronic grade silicon, printed circuit board technology, robotics, communications switching equipment and computer hardware and software. The Europeans object to the inclusion of some of these items.

This need not be too contentious if the haggling were left to officials from the State Department and the Department of Commerce who are sensitive to European concerns. However the Pentagon sees things differently and has consistently called for much tougher restrictions on trade with the Soviet block. Pentagon officials have advocated placing items which contain even the simplest form of microprocessor on the list of banned exports.

Conflicts between hard-line right-wingers and the more pragmatic members of the Reagan Administration also form the background to a third area of possible dissension between the US and the Europeans. This centres on American plans to extend the Export Administration Act when it comes up for renewal this September.

This is the Act under which the pipeline sanctions were imposed last year. The Reagan Administration is to seek to toughen it by investing the President with even greater authority to restrict the flow of goods from both America and European companies to the Soviet block.

Earlier this month the European Community filed an unusually strong protest expressing its "deep abiding concern" over the new American proposals. Last week Sir Oliver Wright, the British Ambassador, warned that "the alliance may be steering into trouble here". He said the Europeans particularly objected to the extra-territorial and retroactive elements of the legislation.

The Bill which is now before Congress was originally much tougher, but has been substantially watered down by administration pragmatists, led by Mr Olmer, who recognized that it would provoke immediate confrontation with the European allies. However there is concern that hard-liners on strategic trade, such as Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, could still ensure it is toughened up again.

Mr Olmer contends that the Bill as it stands at present should satisfy most of the Europeans' special concerns. "Even if they are not happy with it now, I think they'll learn to be happy with it in due course", he said.

For the moment, however, both the Americans and the Europeans have a vested interest in agreement at Williamsburg. President Reagan, who is chairing the conference, clearly wants the meeting to be a success, unmarred by inter-alliance bickering. The Europeans do not wish to do anything that could provoke a sharp American response.

Both sides also broadly share the view contained in a new report by the Congressional Office of Technology assessment that any action which threatens alliance unity simply plays into Soviet hands.

Nicholas Ashford

Barbara Castle

First slip, now for the run-out

So the chips are down and the Labour Party is in better heart than its opponents would have believed possible even a short while ago. Mrs Thatcher has made her first mistake and Labour is the beneficiary.

The Iron Lady goes into the election with the iron a little bent. I have not the slightest doubt that she did not want to go to the country on June 9 – but if she was pushed, it was her own fault. She had allowed herself to be edged nearer and nearer the precipice for some weeks, when a sharp word to the June speculators would have stopped them in their tracks.

Her claim that a June election is in the "national interest" to stop the election speculation, when she herself has fanned it, just won't wash. She has left herself as exposed to the accusation of naked opportunism as the next politician, and she can't be enjoying that.

So she starts her campaign wrong-footed. She is shrewd enough to know that her code-name of "Resolute" has had to be qualified. In the event, she has been resolute for only four years, when she could have had five. Her confidence that the mini-recovery is for keeps has been thrown into doubt by her own act.

What led her to go for June in the end when she was clearly hesitant remains a mystery. But there is no doubt about the psychological consequences. Ironically, the Labour Party, which certainly wanted more time to get its fighting formations into shape, now feels that she has done it a good turn. In the first place, she has closed the Labour Party ranks. More important, she has given its morale a boost through the revelation that her touch is not as sure as it had begun to seem.

Since her great strength lies in the fact that she seems immune from the accidents that trip up ordinary mortals, her first slip is an important break through which will progressively destroy the myth. And once the armour of the infallibility is cracked, all sorts of things can happen unexpectedly to widen that crack when the election heat is on.

Everyone knows that governments survive more out of good luck than out of good management. But good luck seems to stay with those who behave consistently. Mrs Thatcher's mistake is that she has been induced by loss of nerve out of the public's idea of her character. At this moment, I am irresistibly reminded of Edward Heath's fatal election bid in 1974. Could it be that by one of the strangest quirks of political history she has repeated the misjudgment of the man she so much despised?

Obviously, there are important differences between 1983 and 1974, but there are also parallels. Edward Heath, in his bid for a second term of office, by taking on the miners in a "Who governs Britain?" election theme, did not seem as secure as Mrs Thatcher does now, but he had a lot going for him – a lead in the opinion polls, the unpopularity of the trade unions. Yet he came unstuck.

There were two reasons for this. The first was that the ostensible reason for the election was soon proved to be phoney. His fate was sealed when the Prices and Incomes Board suddenly produced a report which showed that the miners, far from holding society to ransom by excessive pay demands, were in fact falling seriously behind other groups. Mrs Thatcher cannot be sure that her unnecessary election will not be similarly exposed.

Secondly, by hesitating about the date, Edward Heath missed the boat. Expected to call an election in January 1974, when the fuel crisis was at its height, he did not pluck up enough courage to do so until February 8. As a result, he ran into a succession of bad economic news: a record trade deficit; the biggest jump in prices since 1947. With every unfortunate announcement, it became clear that his accident-proneness had become terminal.

I believe history will show that Mrs Thatcher has also chosen the wrong date. One thing is certain: economically, things cannot get better for her over the next few weeks – they can only get worse.

In the international field, the summits, Williamsburg and Stuttgart, that lie ahead are not going to be the personal triumph that she hopes for. At home, there is always Michael Heseltine waiting to put his foot in it. And every time she declares that economic recovery is just round the corner, the mocking chorus will come back: "Then why choose June?"

Mrs Thatcher had two choices: either to soldier on with iron determination to the very end, or to make a dash for it at the best time for her party's interests. If it was opportunism she was after, the best time was undoubtedly immediately after victory in the Falklands war, yet she shrank from that. Her prevarication may prove as fatal as Mr Heath's.

The Labour Party, for its part, will stand and fight single-mindedly. It has no choice. And that concentrates the will wonderfully.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North.

Peter Nichols on the spectacular future planned for an imperial past

Breathing new life into a caesarian dig

Rome

Which way would the emperors vote? No party in Italy's latest general election will make an issue about the views of Rome's ancient rulers on present political problems, but the June vote could indirectly help to decide whether an ambitious project for excavating their imperial forums will be rescued from the inter-governmental limbo where it, too, is sleeping.

The project was announced in January. Its genuinely imperial scale was made clear by Rome's communist mayor, Signor Ugo Vetere, who said that by the year 2000 the whole vast area of the forums would be excavated and added to the Roman forum to create an unrivalled archaeological park.

Over the next 20 years, the heart of ancient Rome would be uncovered from Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum. Part of the plan included demolition of the highway which Mussolini cut across the forums, the Via Dei Fori Imperiali. Doubts were quickly brushed aside that the communists were seeking to stir the glories of the past to make men forget the problems of the present, or that the scheme was some sort of anti-fascist vendetta.

It was all, the mayor explained, part of a new concept of city life in which the freshly revealed imperial splendour would make its contribution to a modern capital about to be transformed in a variety of other ways.

Not everyone was convinced. The scope of the project was in itself a lot to digest. It also raised practical difficulties, such as how to cope with the traffic once the Via Dei Fori Imperiali, one of Rome's busiest thoroughfares, was removed. Some critics consider the cost was unwarranted at a time when monuments throughout the country are crumbling, museum cellars are full of exhibits with nowhere to show them and the staffs of leading galleries are complaining that their budget does not keep them in paper clips. As the imperial remains under the forums were perfectly safe where they were, why not let them stay while what was already on the surface could be properly cared for?



Ancient Rome, and the Mussolini highway that will disappear if the new excavations are authorized

The great advocate of the project was, and remains, Professor Adriano La Regina, the superintendent for Rome's monuments. His vision is both that of an archaeologist and of a social planner. He does not see why an abundance of archaeological remains should preclude uncovering others, especially as the plan would give Rome unrivalled archaeological preeminence as well as the chance to display the splendours of the past in a modern urban development. He convinced Signor Vincenzo Scotti, Minister for the Cultural Heritage in the last government but one.

The buried markets, libraries and temples built by the emperors passed to the keeping of a new and untried minister, Signor Nicola Vernola. By then, however, the world's press had taken the story in hand. The first international meeting to study the project is due to open here later this month.

Signor Vernola did not share the enthusiasm of his predecessor. On March 29 he announced that the project was at the moment no more than wishful thinking. Existing legislation did not provide financial cover for anything more than some modest test digs and a great deal more deliberation would be required before there could be talk of tearing up the road.

Opponents of the scheme were jubilant. The best its shattered supporters could manage was to argue that nothing had really changed and that the money had never been expected to come from existing budgets. In a sense they were correct. The minister was on solid legal ground when he said that the legislators had not envisaged this project when they had approved current expenditure of 180,000 million lire (£80m) for the defence of Rome's monuments. In fact, the law permitting this expenditure does not talk of the forums project as such: it refers only to comparatively minor preliminary studies. Signor Vernola rejected accusations that his decision was taken on political grounds in order to avoid allowing so attractive a project to be launched by a left-wing administration.

Those who argued that nothing had changed overlooked, perhaps purposely, the vital point. There is considerable difference between a project on this scale which has the backing of the incumbent minister and the same project which does not. Moreover, when Signor Vernola was asked how he thought Rome should develop, he replied that that was a question for the people of Rome.

Now the government has fallen. Opponents of the forums project will no doubt hope that Signor Vernola will be reconfirmed as Minister for the Cultural Heritage after the election. Its supporters will no doubt hope that he does so well personally in Bari, where he was formerly mayor, that he will be able to insist on a more important post.

Downtown, where the caring nurse may be first to draw



Shot full of holes: a real life practice target in a New York gun club

New York

High noon in Manhattan. The two pistols lay on the table beside a liverwurst sandwich and a neatly quartered tomato. The pistols, a Colt .38 Detective Special and a Ruger 357 Magnum, belonged to John Blau, 49, a social worker. Blau, who was cleaning the gleaming pistols, had just spent two hours and $40 (about £28) testing them at the West Side Rifle and Pistol Range, where more and more New Yorkers, many of them soft-spoken and middle-class – and 15 per cent of them female – can practise shooting seven days a week.

"Nice people, responsible people, don't use the privilege of owning a gun against innocent people," Mr Blau said. "The person who kills with a gun will kill with a baseball bat or a knife. The gun-club member uses his gun only for defence".

"It's a sport," Joseph Carroll said, interrupting. The liverwurst sandwich was his. Carroll, 64, a retired civil servant, owns eight rifles and five handguns, including "the Cadillac of the line," a Colt Gold Cup .45. "The difference between a man and a boy," he said, "is the size of his gun."

On the firing range, a nurse, wearing protective glasses and ear muffs, aimed her pistol at the chest of a cardboard man. There is a choice of targets at West Side, the classic bull's eye and the larger, more popular silhouette of a menacing-looking man with a gun. Each time Arlene Maniscalco, 33, squeezed the trigger, the pistol bucked slightly, but the bullet found the heart.

"I love life," Miss Maniscalco said. "I'm not going to have myself sacrificed because of someone else's whim."

Miss Maniscalco said that of six close friends who were at nursing college together, four have been raped and two brutaly beaten by strangers. "I don't want to become a statistic," she added. "If I thought my life was in danger, I'd kill."

Nearly 10,000 people applied for handgun licences in New York City last year – more than twice the number who applied before a tougher handgun law went into effect in August, 1980.

Only those who have applied to carry guns, as opposed to keeping them at home, or in the office or using them at a gun range, will be screened carefully.

In New York, as in many other US cities, it is easy to get a pistol licence. Edward Koch, New York's Mayor, said: "Any person who wants a handgun who doesn't have a criminal record or a mental illness history can get a gun to keep in their home or business without establishing need." By law, any New York resident over the age of 18 can obtain such a licence simply by applying for it.

Only 30 per cent of applications to *carry* handguns are approved, however. Documentation is required showing "a special need" such as evidence that the applicant has to carry large amounts of cash, usually for business.

Gun control is an emotional issue in the US, where violent crime, particularly in the cities, is encouraging people who would once have been appalled at the thought of owning a gun to join gun clubs and hone their shooting skills.

Gerald Preiser, president of the Federation of New York State Rifle and Pistol Clubs and owner of the West Side range says that the club's membership has changed character in recent years.

"We're getting doctors lawyers, dentists and nurses," he said. "In the last three years there has been an 18 per cent increase in the number of women. It used to be closed to women – very father and son, very blue-collar, very macho – but that has changed." His club has about 1,000 members, a 20 per cent increase since 1980.

Mr Preiser's club, with its 16 shooting bays, provides instruction on how to shoot and how to obtain a licence. The club, which is in the basement of an office block, offers an "executive club" membership which costs $125.

All fees can be paid by credit card, but apart from that touch of Americanism, the ambiance is grimly utilitarian.

The 16 shooting bays are separated from the reception room by a sound proof glass partition, but the long tables where members eat their packed lunches, clean their weaponry and chat are bare and very functional. The plastic upholstery on chairs is tattered.

There is a saying that violence is as American as apple pie. Gun-control advocates argue that fewer guns should mean fewer killings, but statistics are inconclusive. Strong penalties for illegal handguns seem to be a deterrent in Massachusetts, for example, where gun murders fell by 55 per cent after one-year prison terms became mandatory for carrying an unlicensed gun.

There were nearly 11,000 handgun deaths in the US in 1980, the latest figure available, and that is more than half of all homicides.

There is another saying, that violence breeds violence, and police records across the country indicate that citizens are beginning to kill burglars. In one recent year, New Yorkers fatally shot 15 intruders. In Dallas, the number was 13 and in Houston, residents shot and killed 25 intruders. One report says that in Miami, crime victims shot and killed twice as many suspects as police did.

Mr Preiser heads a committee which awards a $500 prize to anyone who defends himself against an intruder, and the most recent recipients have been housewives, one of them a septuagenarian. "Once you encourage retaliation by victims, crime decreases," Mr Preiser said.

Violent crime at present is on the increase in America. Whether it will continue to rise now that many Americans now believe it is OK to shoot the bad guys remains to be seen.

Adrianne Blue

James Reston

A security lesson for Reagan

Washington

President Reagan has been talking recently as if he were back on the old General Electric radio show peddling washing machines.

When his National Commission on Excellence in Education warned the other day of "a rising tide of mediocrity" in the schools and colleges, which "threatens our very future as a nation and a people", he refrained from questioning this gloomy conclusion but blamed it on the intervention of the federal government in education.

When the commission called for tougher requirements in basic high school subjects, for higher college admission standards, for longer school days, for more homework, for higher teacher salaries and for an extended school year, Ronald Reagan's response was that the parents and communities should be responsible for such reforms without expecting more financial aid from Washington.

Never mind what the divorce rate and working mothers have done to complicate the teaching of children at home. Mr Reagan's simplistic answer to this complex and alarming national situation was that the government was not the answer but was itself a large part of the problem.

When he was delivering his little private enterprise sermons for GE before he went into politics, it didn't matter very much. But when the head of the government uses the prestige of his office to portray the government as the enemy of the people, it matters a great deal.

Nobody is arguing that the federal government should or could replace the family and the community as the main guiding force in public education; merely that it should recognize the present national danger and use its powers to help resolve it.

This is what President Lincoln did during another educational crisis. Even in the middle of the Civil War, concerned about the need to educate the rising generation in the mechanical and agricultural arts, Lincoln signed the Morrill Bill, which made large grants of federal land available to the states for the creation of land grant colleges.

It was this federal "intervention" that supplied the seed money and foundation for the state colleges and universities of today, which in turn brought higher education for the masses and an agricultural revolution that is still the marvel of the world.

Mr Reagan, who attended Eureka College amid the cornfields of Illinois, is surely aware of this. But when he runs into a problem, especially when he's out on the hustings, his instinctive reaction is to blame it on the federal government, as if he were still a private citizen.

The other day he was in Ashland, Ohio, and told his listeners that food stamps, the minimum wage, federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programmes enacted in the 1960s had destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago. He also compared the rise of federal government social programmes in the last 50 years to the "abuse of power" by King George III that led to the American Revolution.

The only two areas cited by the President in his Ohio speech as appropriate for increased federal expenditures were national security and crime prevention.

Although he has accepted large grants for many social programmes, this has been a consistent Reagan theme ever since his General Electric radio days. He has cut back on financial aid in a broad range of educational programmes.

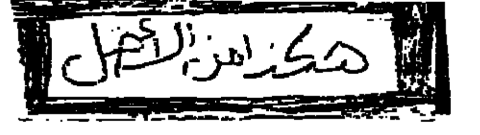
Despite the Great Society, a case can be made that the percentage of Americans now living below the poverty line has not dropped significantly in the last 15 years, and the generalization that these programmes have destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer today than then is certainly open to challenge.

The President himself occasionally points out that despite more than 10 million unemployed today, almost 100 million Americans are at work. Meanwhile, in the 10 years between 1969 and 1979, illiteracy among blacks dropped from 3.6 per cent to 1.6 per cent, and infant mortality has been almost halved, from 21.8 per 1,000 births to 11.2 per 1,000.

Nevertheless, when Mr Reagan talks about national security he thinks not about the education of American children but about the Soviet Union. He thinks of the military "window of vulnerability" but not the vulnerability of a nation ill-educated for the computer age.

This is one major issue that must be fought out in next year's presidential election, and Mr Reagan is being urged not only by his Democratic opponents but also by many moderate Republicans to define the "security" of the United States in much wider and more generous terms.

In the last election he could and did blame all America's troubles on the past and on "government". But he has been the principal leader of government for more than two years now, and his favourite theme begins to sound a little thin. For these are our children he is talking about, and it is no answer to leave the problem to broken families and to communities that are broke.





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ENEMIES OF LIBERTY

In his Hamlyn lecture on Friday, Lord Hailsham endorsed a statement by ex-President Jimmy Carter that "the single purpose pressure group" has become the greatest enemy of individual liberty, and made two cogent points. He did not suggest that such groups – be they CND, anti-vivisection, women's or animal liberation fronts, or any other – should be made illegal. The point he was making was a moral not a legal one, based on the moral responsibility of every group and individual in a democracy *not* to pursue even lawful objectives too far. Nor did he suggest that one should differentiate between pressure groups with desirable and undesirable objectives.

Within the ambit of lawful protest any pressure group – even the National Front, for example – has as much right to be accommodated as CND, or the People's March for Jobs, for that matter. Political pressure groups in their rhetoric show different degrees of respect towards the principle of legal protest in a parliamentary democracy. But any group's lack of respect for parliamentary discipline and freedom is not sufficient grounds for depriving that group of the opportuniy to exploit existing freedoms, while they last. It just imposes on a liberal society the obligation to see that it defends its rights fiercely when they are threatened, and to overcome the distasteful paradox that the defence of liberalism often involves some reduction in freedoms.

The clash of argument between the major parties in a general election may seem on the surface to have reduced this point to a minor aspect of our procedures. That is not the case. We have only to listen to Mr Arthur Scargill to realize that the philosophy of pursuing sectional interest without restraint is a sadly dominant characteristic of political debate.

Mr Scargill, speaking both as a leader of the mineworkers' union and as a major financial contributor to the Labour Party's election campaign, has announced that he would liken a Conservative victory in the polls to the triumph of the Nazis in Germany – to be resisted thereafter by any means available. So much for Mr Scargill's belief in a responsible democracy.

Moreover the planners of CND are concocting a whole range of obstructive, possibly illegal, and certainly discriminatory tactics with which to pursue their campaign. For instance, they seek to encourage secondary action against the firm Tarmac which is carrying out contract work at Greenham Common. There is nothing more arrogant than the pressure group which believes that it is entitled to use any means to achieve its end. That has been the language and practice of zealotry thoughout the ages. It is zealotry and intolerance of that kind which ought to have been rendered unnecessary by the tradition of a parliamentary democracy.

The posturing of these pressure groups reveals one or all of three possibilities. First it is possible that society's sense of responsibility in which citizens work together at the self-discipline of parliamentary democracy has become eroded through self-indulgence and a general lack of awareness that liberties *cannot ever be taken for granted*. That is, in any case, most likely in a society lulled by 38 years of peace, and the softening influence of a short political memory.

Secondly there is the possibility that pressure groups, while founded on a perfectly legitimate quest to achieve a particular social or political objective, tend to lose a sense of proportion and become blinded by the objectives. That can lead to the third possibility which is that they are then taken over by people who care less about the objective than about the fact that a liberal democracy can, if it is careless, be destroyed *from within*.

That destruction can be achieved by the pursuit of single issue objectives with methods which obstruct or disregard the natural workings of a political system that is quicker to act for the general good than to respond to particular grievances.

All governments, and not just Socialist ones, have to weigh priorities. As Lord Hailsham said: "All responsible governments, Socialist or otherwise, are compelled to formulate policies at any one time by making hard choices between different courses of otherwise desirable action, rendered incompatible with one another by limitation of available means or available time."

In that context it does not matter what a pressure group is pressing for. Apart from questioning the inherent desirability of any pressure group's objective, its members should ask themselves two further questions. First do they propose to remain within the law, and within the spirit of the conventions which have framed our democracy over the years, and which most citizens still find acceptable? We know Mr Scargill's answer to that.

Secondly, can they justify their own particular objective in comparison with other legitimate needs and aims of other members of society who may not have joined their particular lobby? The value and strength of our system of government stand well in comparison to almost all others in the world. It will endure only so long as it is founded on self-discipline and mutual tolerance.

FRIENDS BEYOND THE NEED

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement is to be welcomed for two reasons. First, it shows again, as did Camp David, what can be achieved when the United States manages to persuade an Arab state to sit down with Israel and negotiate. Secondly, it has given the fragile Lebanese government the confidence to go out and argue its case with other Arab governments. It deserves all the support it needs. After all, nobody can wish for a return to the bloodshed of either the Lebanese civil war, or of last year's Israeli invasion.

Whatever the political movement achieved by that invasion, however, does not entitle the Begin government or its apologists in the West to re-write the record by claiming that Israeli actions in Beirut were "vilified and distorted by the Western media". That *just will not wash*.

Nobody thanks the messenger who brings bad news. There could have been no good news last year in the daily spectacle of Israeli planes and guns seeking out terrorist targets and, in the process, killing thousands of women and children. *War* is an unpleasant business, initially rendered tolerable nowadays by the plasticity with which violence is habitually coated on television screens.

In Beirut last summer there was obviously some stage management of television films and some newspaper reporting. That is an inevitable casualty of war in any circumstances, and the anarchic and chaotic conditions of Beirut would only have accentuated it. But to suggest that it was Israel which was a greater victim than the thousands of innocents who died is to reveal, on the part of the spokesmen in Jerusalem and their apologists in the West, a reluctance to take criticism and an inability to be fully aware of the consequence of one's actions – let alone to accept responsibility for them – which is truly alarming.

At a recent gathering in London organised by the Institute of Jewish Affairs it was clear that many in the audience seemed to be unaware that the Hebrew press in Israel had been much more critical of Israeli military operations than had the British press. Not only unaware, but unwilling to be aware. Yet the crowd was very ready with its criticism of Western correspondents – particularly our own Middle East correspondent – while showing a woeful capacity for invention and exaggeration. Those were the very faults which the critics were trying to lay at the feet of correspondents who it *was implied were intimidated*, greedy for fame, sensationalist, potentially anti-semitic, and lazy.

How many times had any of these omniscient armchair critics risked his life to cross town with his despatch for the day? For *that has been the daily reality in* Beirut for many years now; but perhaps, unlike the correspondents whom they criticize, the members of the IJA symposium had not themselves been to Beirut to find that out.

In Beirut there is a permanent atmosphere *of fear. There are* no press offices or communiqués. There is none of the apparatus of easy journalism. There is indeed intimidation. One journalist is known to have been shot by Palestinian terrorists. Another, last year – a French television cameraman seeking to provide actual film of the effects of an Israeli bombing – was decapitated by bombers on their second run. No terrorist he; but no doubt his critics would accuse him of bias in seeking to film what he did. A tragic bias in his case, *in favour of getting too* close to the truth.

The brutality of the Beirut war and the subsequently prolonged involvement in Lebanon are obviously shocks for Israeli society and for all those Jews who have a deep, abiding and necessary emotional involvement with the fate of the Jewish state. Most previous wars have been short and sharp. They have usually been fought out in the antiseptic arena of the desert, or in sparsely populated territory in the Jordan valley. Now these supporters have had to come to terms with a scale of civilian casualties vastly exceeding the numbers of Israeli military casualties.

The Begin government's policies have tested to its limits the principle of "our country right or wrong" which has bound most Jewish opinion behind Israel in previous emergencies. The country has always lived in the glare of publicity and always will. That may inhibit an Israeli *government in its actions to a* much greater degree than it would Israel's neighbours. To judge by its reaction to Western criticism Jerusalem frets at such inhibitions. At other times, however, certainly in terms of the moral and material support *it receives. Israel profits* from living so much in the public eye of Western society. There are penalties as well as prizes in celebrity status.

Israeli society is healthily aware of its differences. The country is loud with argument, *as it was last year, for the first* time during an actual war. Mr Begin thrives on controversy, but his supporters overseas seem less sure of themselves. They are more sensitive to what they see as a collective slur each time the actions of the Begin government are criticised.

That is only to be expected among expatriates of all kinds, who have an understandable over-sensitivity when a minority falls under the shadow of critical majority opinion. But such a minority should not seek to *deflect the criticism by finding* wholly implausible causes for it which do justice to neither party. In London the British apologists for Palestinian behaviour often suffer the same inability to absorb criticism as those for whom they carry the flag. Not surprisingly with friends like these, both sides of this argument attract more enemies than they deserve, and certainly more than they need.

Middle East lessons

From Mr Jon Kimche

Sir, Your thoughtful editorial comment (May 9) on the Shultz shuttle and your Defence Correspondent's intriguingly informative account of the "Middle East Jigsaw" in the same issue, must have been welcome to all concerned for the future well-being of the region. (It is too much at this stage to aspire to peace and goodwill.)

However, there was a potentially dangerous inbuilt assumption in both articles which could lead to erroneous conclusions in Damascus, Amman and by the PLO leadership. Mr Shultz went out of his way in his parting statement to emphasise the limited character of his intervention, "the icing on the cake" he termed it. For 95 per cent of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement had been concluded in the freely negotiated tripartite *talks conducted by the* Israeli and Lebanese delegations with American participation and all but signed some three weeks before Mr Shultz embarked on his mission.

This had been achieved despite frequently expressed impatience and scepticism largely as a result of undramatic, patient Israeli-Lebanese negotiation rather than by the fashionable *deus ex machina* of "American pressure".

That is the real lesson King Hussein, the PLO and the Syrian leaders should seriously consider.

For once, the European Community leaders, and especially the Foreign Secretary could do something positive in the Middle East by impressing the significance of this lesson on their friends in the region; and who better to carry the message than a return trip by the Minister of State, to Amman, Damascus and to *the PLO in Tunis*.

Yours faithfully,
JON KIMCHE,
Camilla Lacey Lodge,
Westhumble, Dorking,
Surrey.

Inanimate illiteracy

From Mr J. Dyson Taylor

Sir, Is it possible that inanimate objects can also be affected by "morphic resonance"? ("Spectrum", May 6). If so, could it be that the ever-rising near-illiteracy, reported in teenagers leaving school, is the cause of the printing machines producing newspapers making ever more spelling mistakes?

Yours faithfully,
J. DYSON TAYLOR,
Hausstattfeld 7/B,
Kitzbühel,
Austria.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear arms in Nato context

From Mr A. L. King-Harman

Sir, With the election imminent the arguments put forward by Mr Anthony Verrier (May 10) need rebuttal. It simply is not true that phasing out British nuclear weapons would leave our relations with Nato unimpaired. Official Nato support for the nuclear forces of Britain and France is contained in the Ottawa Declaration of 1974 and has remained constant ever since.

In national terms neither country has ever been prepared to leave the deterrent capability of the West, and thus its security, totally in the hands of the United States, nor for that matter the strategic and political decisions associated with nuclear weapons. *European backing for the* British and French nuclear forces is based largely on the same considerations.

Political considerations apart, it makes little military sense to phase out the European component of the deterrent when over 1,000 megaton warheads of the Soviet SS20 force *are targeted on military and civilian* centres in Western Europe.

The two forces concerned are in no way militarily insignificant, as Soviet efforts to have them included in the current arms control negotiations show; they certainly add substantially to the deterrent capabilities of the West in political terms *and must be additional restraining* factors should the USSR ever contemplate resorting to force to resolve its differences with the West.

As to the UK force itself, it and its command and control system are virtually invulnerable to a Soviet first strike and are designed specifically for a retaliatory strike. Phasing *out would be unlikely to result in* larger conventional forces, where the need is manpower as much as equipment; the UK nuclear force has only taken from two per cent to seven per cent of the defence budget over the years and it would seem unlikely that the sums saved would be used for equipment, which already takes 46 per cent of the defence budget, a much higher percentage than in almost every other Nato country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. L. KING-HARMAN,
Ouse Manor,
Sharnbrook,
Nr Bedford.
May 11.

From Mr Jeremy Wilde

Sir, I had always thought that the principal advantage of multilateral nuclear disarmament over the unilateral version was the supposed bargaining power derived from the possession of arms of one's own to reduce, in exchange for reduction by the opposition.

Mr Andropov's latest proposal seems to make this possible, but the British and French multilateralists will not cooperate. Are they not then just another breed of unilateralists?

Yours disarmingly,
JEREMY WILDE,
10 Weysprings,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
May 5.

Paying for injuries caused in the air

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, Your third leader (May 11) summarised admirably the present unsatisfactory state of the law relating to compensation for personal injury or death caused during international carriage by air.

Of course the present limit of £11,799 is too low. Of course no victim of accident should have to discharge a burden of proof of such astonishing strictness as the Court of Appeal, in *Goldman v Thai Airways International Ltd*, has decided he must if he is to be adequately compensated beyond that limit. Of course, in the absence of new and complete international agreement special contracts for a higher limit will help. But the wider issue seems never fully to be discussed.

Would it not be wiser, given the existence of limits of which by now most passengers are or ought to be aware, for them to be encouraged to take out adequate accident insurance to meet the risks for themselves or their families of disability or death? Such cover is cheap and readily available. This *heretical view, which raises complex* issues of social policy, may be unpopular but it is a practical solution – at least on an interim basis.

IATA might just consider encouraging airlines to add automatic accident insurance as part of the ticket package. At the same time, it *is difficult for existing limits to be* increased without international agreement and, in particular, the agreement of the United States, which is at present sadly not available.

Although there are some who say that the decision in *Goldman v Thai Airways International Ltd* was that of a hard case making bad law, the other view is that it is highly desirable that the courts should give rigid, strict interpretations to the wording of the Warsaw Convention because, as a result, change is much more likely than if the issues are fudged by judges, as they frequently are in the United States in these cases, demonstrating their disapproval of the system by findings not justified by the language.

As for your Thatcherite exhortation to buy British, it is fair to the airlines of many other states to say that the British adoption of special contracts is not unique. The difficulty for the passenger is finding out which airlines do and which don't have special contracts.

The abandonment of limits altogether would probably be the ideal special contract.

Underlying all this is the unreasoning fear of airlines that they will have to meet very much higher insurance costs than they do at present if they abandon limits or limits are abandoned for them.

Yours truly,
PETER MARTIN,
The Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
May 13.

BBC standards and popular demand

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, The debate aroused by Howard Davies's question, "Do we really need the BBC?" (feature, April 26) should not be allowed to develop solely into a "public enterprise" versus "market forces" argument. The case for the BBC is in my view a separate issue from the "privatisation" debate. Furthermore, it would be damaging if the bipartisan *support for the BBC* given by all governments since 1927 (in spite of occasional confrontations over issues such as the General Strike and Suez) should be undermined.

I do not challenge Mr Davies's right to query the BBC's programme budget. Financial scrutiny over any aspect of public spending, whether it be education, the social services, defence or the arts, is a highly proper activity for the public and politicians alike and there is no reason why media activities should be exempt. It must, however, be applied with some knowledge of the special nature of what is involved.

The BBC is fully aware of its responsibilities to secure mass audiences to justify the licence fee. This is not, however, to accept the argument that the costs of different types of programme should be directly related to audience appeal. The overwhelming achievement of the BBC, and subsequently the IBA, has been to respond to market forces in the wider context of cultural balance and development. It has aimed to improve standards and the level of public appreciation – a difficult task to reconcile with broadly giving people what they want.

It has taken nearly 50 years to do this, *but it is a fragile achievement* and could be easily swept away by a total surrender to "popular" taste. Priggish as it may sound, cultural enhancement is a worthy objective for a nation to pursue and the BBC's success is the subject of world-wide recognition and admiration.

It is significant that one of the strongest letters supporting the BBC has come from Michigan (May 5). I have taken part in broadcasting seminars in Europe and America and have been so embarrassed by the praise heaped on the BBC that (as becomes an academic) I have had to cast around for points to criticize. Even the French admit that our broadcasting system is better than theirs.

Apart from the measurable benefits such as exports, the BBC remains an important flagship of British prestige and influence in the world. My own experience, which includes wartime service with propaganda broadcasting as well as peacetime involvement with the BBC, convinces me that we have an unrivalled capacity in this field.

As a projection of our national identity and purpose, the BBC *operates to our considerable advantage* in the world today. We have been quick to respond to the need for national self-expression in times of crisis. Why then should we attempt to undermine an organization devoted to such purposes in these times? Furthermore, the international reputation of the BBC is, *in my view, inseparable from its* domestic standards and purposes.

Some of these aspects are, as Mr Davies points out, difficult to measure. It is one thing, however, to point out that we must learn to measure the costs and benefits of public enterprise much more precisely: it is quite another to say that what cannot be measured is unimportant. This is one of the few points on which Adam Smith and Karl Marx would agree.

To sum up: what I am *not* arguing is that market forces are irrelevant or that cable television should be stopped or that broadcasting should *be immune from public accountability*. I *am* arguing that the BBC should stay in the business of mixing its output, with some element of cultural uplift, and that our overall national broadcasting system should be so constructed as to make this possible.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN THOMPSON,
11 Upper Gray Street,
Edinburgh.

Tenants' claims

From Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC

Sir, Under the headline "Housing courts urged by surveyors to speed tenants' claims" your property correspondent (May 2) reported that ministerial consideration was being given to a scheme submitted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors for the setting up of special courts "in parallel with the existing county courts" to speed tenants' claims in all housing matters. Apart from the expense, the statutory implementation of any such scheme is no simple affair: that is if these courts are to have exclusive jurisdiction in all housing matters.

Questions arise as to whether the proposed power of enforcement at the hands of part time members of the tribunal should extend to committal: as to rules of procedure: as to appellate procedures: and as to the availability of legal aid. As it is wholly practicable to extend the law to deal with specific problems should the need arise, it is not understood why the county court should not retain its jurisdiction in accordance with current procedures.

A case in point arose during the committee stage of the Housing and Building Control Bill [now not to proceed] in connexion with the *resolution of disputes between* councils and their tenants in connexion with transfers of accommodation when marital or extra marital relations of those in possession ended, and also in connexion with repairs and improvements. It became apparent that consideration would be given to issuing regulations to deal with such problems. Surely the county court is the appropriate forum for the resolution of this type of dispute?

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CAMPBELL OF ALLOWAY,
Temple, EC4.

Crisis in prisons

From Dr Stephen Shaw

Sir, It is easy to sympathise with the Home Secretary in his article entitled "Prisons: no easy way out" (May 5). Defeated by the judiciary, buffeted by many in his own party, and conspicuously lacking the support of the Prime Minister, Mr Whitelaw may well feel that he has made the best of an impossible task.

It would be churlish to deny that there has been a substantial shift from the practice of excessive secrecy which had hitherto characterised the prison department in its dealings with the media: but openness has been used highly selectively.

Where greater public awareness of the squalid state of our local prisons can be used to support the demand for more resources it has been exploited to the full. But in areas where the Home Office is less obviously the "victim" – for example, the continuing controversy over the standards of health care provided by the prison medical service – openness has been notably absent.

The "law and order" services have been well protected from the general restrictions on Government spending. Police pay and recruitment have rocketed and in the prisons we have embarked upon the largest building programme this century. *But this achievement is* double-edged.

The prisons we are building are too large, too expensive, sited in the wrong areas and, according to the recent report of the independent prison inspectorate, will make little or no impression upon overcrowding. *There is mounting evidence to* suggest that building more prisons and reducing the prison population are mutually exclusive objectives.

It is difficult to believe that morale has really improved over the last four years. The decision not to proceed with a supervised release scheme cast a shadow over the whole system; the unspoken hostility between governor grades and the career civil servants continues, and the prison officers, who meet in conference this month, are threatening a return to the industrial action of three years ago.

The prison population reached an all-time record in *1981*, seems certain to exceed it this summer, and Mr Whitelaw now appears to accept that the numbers may reach 50,000 by the end of the decade. For the Home Secretary to suggest that the only alternative to this scenario is the use of his powers to order executive release is most misleading. The *All-Party Penal Affairs Group* recently put to him a package of proposals which would afford the system some immediate relief. Moreover, it is ironic that in the same issue in which Mr Whitelaw trumpeted his success in funding the prison building programme, your Home Affairs Correspondent reported that community service for 16-year-olds would have to be rationed because of a shortage of resources.

Regrettably, Mr Whitelaw had tended to regard the reduction of the prison population in terms of crisis management. There have been few signs of the co-ordinated approach which is needed in the long-term.

There may be no easy way out from the crisis in the prisons but it is the Home Secretary himself who has closed off some of the most promising escape-routes.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHAW, *Director*,
Prison Reform Trust,
Nuffield Lodge,
Regent's Park, NW1.

Hedge against loss

From Mr D. H. Harris

Sir, The traditional craft of hedge-laying is alive and well on the Oxford Canal at Claydon and Cropredy, where the fruits of winter maintenance work by the British Waterways Board enrich the eye and surrounding landscape.

It would be an even better countryside if local authorities and much of the farming community laid their rippers to rest and laid their hedges in the traditional way of their forefathers and lengthsmen of the Oxford Canal.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HARRIS,
Narrow Boat Gongoozler,
The Marina,
Fenny Compton,
Warwickshire.

Thieves abroad

From Mr J. W. Dickson

Sir, The recent correspondence on pickpockets reminds me of an anecdote concerning my great-grandfather, whose capacious waistcoat was adorned by a watch-chain. Having had one attempt made upon his pocket, he sewed into it a number of fish hooks, and when the next thief took the bait he could not escape being taken straight to the police station.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. DICKSON,
Stow House,
Westerfield,
Ipswich,
Suffolk.

Taking care of Parish records

From Mr W. D. Pattinson

Sir, Two implications of Mr Duncan Harrington's challenging article of May 7, "Ensuring the future of parish records", require some riposte if the motives of parish clergy and Parochial Church Councils are not to be unfairly misconstrued in certain respects.

First, in those cases where parishes have not deposited their older records in diocesan record offices this is because they have satisfied the diocesan authorities that they are in a position to comply with the statutory provisions as to care laid down in the Parochial Registers and Records Measure 1978. It is not, as Mr Harrington seems to imply, because they are not "looked upon as part of our national heritage".

Secondly, although there cannot any longer be many parishes which receive "a not insignificant income from searches in their earlier records", those which do have such an income must be regarded as amply justified in recouping through search fees at least part of the cost of maintaining and supervising those records and thereby protecting them against deterioration, theft and careless use.

Having made these points, however, I support and welcome the main drift of Mr Harrington's article, namely, that the principal aim of the measure is to exert strong pressure on any parishes which have not deposited their records, and that in this it has largely, if not yet, entirely succeeded.

Yours sincerely,
W. D. PATTINSON,
General Secretary,
The General Synod of The Church of England,
Church House,
Dean's Yard, SW1.
May 10.

Order of precedence

From Mrs K. N. M. Kros

Sir, I'm sure there are many of us who will miss the voice of George Thomas calling "Order, order" with all the gentleness, but firm discipline, of a father over unruly children.

Would it be within the realms of possibility that the BBC could keep his familiar voice as the introduction to *Today in Parliament*?

Yours faithfully,
K. N. M. KROS,
27 Braemar Avenue,
Old Moulsham,
Chelmsford,
Essex.
May 12.

Holding the line

From Mr Robert Gower

Sir, Holidaying in Cumbria earlier this month, my wife and I decided to take a return rail trip on the Settle *and Carlisle line. Although it was an* elating experience, we were both saddened by what we encountered.

On this route, recently described by British Rail itself as "the most spectacular main line in England", there are now two local trains daily in each direction. Freight traffic is being diverted to other lines. Consequently, the Settle and Carlisle is doomed to closure, the low receipts being conveniently overshadowed by the high maintenance cost of a line which represents the apex of Victorian railway engineering.

I am aware that a preservation organisation has been formed: their task is laudable, but forbidding. Cannot the line be given over to the care of the National Trust now, whilst it is still in working order?

Future generations should not only have the opportunity of enjoying train travel on a route with unrivalled views of the Pennines, but should be given the chance to appreciate at first hand the incredible achievement of its construction.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT GOWER, Precentor,
Radley College,
Oxfordshire.
April 29.

Financial constraint

From Mr S. D. Patel

Sir, Ref Miss Ruth Ellacott (aged 8) and her dificulty getting her new £1 coin in the money box, I would like to make an observation that as a sub-postmaster of a village post office I received an initial supply of £500 in £1 coins. The demand for the same was so heavy that I ran out of stock in a couple of days.

Further, a very interesting aspect of this is that, since the launch of the new £1 coins almost a month ago, not a single £1 coin has returned to me over the counter as tender for payment.

Is this also the view of other financial institutions or am I thus to conclude that these coins, despite their shortcomings, have proved to be so popular and so quickly? I wonder!

Yours sincerely,
S. D. PATEL,
St. Mary Cray TSO,
7 Mountfield Way,
Orpington,
Kent.
May 12.

From Colonel (retd) F. M. S. Winter

Sir, I went into a London clearing bank in Kensington on Thursday, May 5, and asked for 10 £1 coins and 10 £1 notes. There weren't any £1 coins.

I went into the same bank on Tuesday, May 10, and asked for 10 £1 coins and 10 £1 notes. There weren't *any £1* notes.

Sincerely,
FREDDIE WINTER,
Venzers Barn,
Puttenham,
Guildford,
Surrey,
May 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 14: The Prince Andrew today opened the 1983 Biggin Hill International Air Fair.

His Royal Highness, attended by Squadron Leader Adam Wise, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 15: By command of The Queen, the Lord Glenarthur (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The Duke of Gloucester for Korea and bade farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lucas of Chilworth (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The King and Queen of the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan and bade farewell to Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 15: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Leicester and was received on arrival at East Midlands Airport by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Leicestershire (Colonel A. Martin).

Her Royal Highness, as President of the Girl Guides Association, this afternoon opened the Leicestershire County Headquarters and visited the Girl Guides in Victoria Park.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, was present this evening at a Gala performance held in the De Montfort Hall, in aid of the Order of St John.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Anne Tennant.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 15: The Duke of Gloucester attended by Sir Simon Bland left Gatwick Airport this morning to undertake engagements in Korea to mark the Hundredth Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Great Britain.

Upon arrival at the Airport His Royal Highness was received by Their Excellencies Dr Young Hoon Kang, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea and Madame Kang, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, Special Representative of the Secretary of State and Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Hon R. Cobbold, General Manager Europe, Cathay Pacific Airways, Mr P. Bailey, Director of Gatwick and Stansted Airports, Mr D. A. Clark, Property and Commercial Manager, British Airports Authority.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 15: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a gala performance of *Rigoletto* at the London Coliseum.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

Princess Anne will open the Old Course Gold and Country Club, St Andrews, Fife, on June 30.

The Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, will preside at a meeting of the court of governors and the honorary degree congregation at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, on July 22 and 23.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. E. Tomkins and Miss L. M. Lowther
The engagement is announced between Julian Edward, son of Sir Edward and Lady Tomkins, of Winslow Hall, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, and Lavinia Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lowther, of Gailsborough Court, Northampton.

Mr D. B. Blakeway and Miss D. H. Johnstone-Burt
The engagement is announced between Denys, only son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Bladeway, of Row Farm, Zeals, and Denise, youngest daughter of Commander C. L. Johnstone-Burt, OBE, RN, and Mrs Johnstone-Burt, of 29 Fairlawn Avenue, Chiswick.

Mr T. J. Corkery and Mrs A. L Wade
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Major and Mrs Corkery, of Woodbury, Salterton, and Alexia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Egginton, of Shaftesbury.

Mr P. A. C. Gallie and Miss C. E. Little
The engagement is announced between Piers, son of the late Captain B. D. Gallie, DSC, RN, and Mrs Gallie, of Quinta Da Franqueira, Barcelos, Portugal, and Catherine, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. E. Little, of Newbold Pacey Hall, Warwick.

Mr N A C Murray and Miss P S Mulholland
The engagement is announced between Neil Alastair Charles, elder son of Mr and Mrs A R Murray, of Hongkong, and Patricia Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John H Mulholland, of Munroe, Connecticut USA

Mr G C V Parnell and Miss P L J R Johnson
The forthcoming marrriage is announced between Grahem Cochrane Val Parnell, only son of the late Mr Val Parnell and Mrs Aileen Parnell Lord, of Sandy Lane, Barbados, and Pascaline Lolotte Jeanne Ruth Henriette, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Dwight Bruce Johnson, of Potomac, Maryland. The blessing of the marriage will take place at St John Baptist's Church, Wonersh, Suney, on June 4 at 2.00 pm.

Captain C J Ward and Miss J M Morris.
The engagement is announced between Colin, elder son of the late Lt-Colonel J R E Ward and Mrs Gloria Ward, of Bayard's Cove, Dartmouth, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Morris, of Aldeburgh and Hongkong.

Dr B Wördenweber and Miss J Hatfield.
The engagement is announced between Burkard, son of Richter and Frau R Wördenweber, of Hertzfeld, West Germany, and Janet, Daughter of Commander and Mrs H Hatfield, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Marriages

Viscount St Cyres and Miss F. Wakefield
The marriage took place on Saturday at Farm Street Church, Westminster, between Viscount St Cyres, only son of the Earl and Countess of Ideseleigh, of Shillands House, Upton Pyne, Exeter, and Miss Fiona Caroline Wakefield, daughter of Mr P. Wakefield, of Barcelona, Spain, and Mrs C. A. Hattrell, of the Priory Cottage, Burnham, Buckinghamshire. Dom Philip Jebb, OSB, Father Michael O'Brien, SJ, and Father David Woodard officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Edward and Alexander Pelley, Samantha and Victoria Hattrell and Emily Andrews. Mr Nicholas Lawrence was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. Howard and Miss V. Purkis
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Sanderstead, Surrey, between Mr John Howard, younger son of Sir Edward Howard, Bt, and Lady Howard, of Addington Hills, Surrey, and Miss Virginia Purkis, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Purkis, of Shirley, Surrey. Canon Colin Scott officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Van Lee, Caroline and Victoria Howard and Charlottee Biggin. Mr Andrew Purkis was best man.

A reception was held at the Selsdon Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in Tunisia.

Mr C. Compston and Miss C. P. Odgers
A service of blessing was held on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, after the marriage of Mr Christopher Compston, son of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Compston, of Stroud, Petersfield, Hampshire, and M s Colin Maud, of Seaview, Isle of Wight, and Miss Caroline Odgers, daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Odgers, of Haddenham, Budkinghamshire, the Rev J. A. k. Millar and the Rev J. Pollard officiated.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. B. McCowan Peat and Miss A. N. Marshall
The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's Hanover Square, between Mr John McCowan Peat, only son of the late George Peat and Mrs George Peat, of Taunton, Somerset, and Miss Amanda Marshall, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Marshall, of Kensington, London. The Rev W Atkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Princess Sophia Galatzine. Mr Christopher Statham was best man.

A reception was held at the Savile Club and the honeymoon will be spent abroad

Mr P. G. Canning and Miss J. N. Evans
The marriage took place on May 7 at St Disen's Church, Bradninch, Devon, between Mr Peter George Canning, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Canning, and Miss Julia Napier Evans, elder daughter of the Vicar of Bradninch and Mrs K. P. Evans. The Right Rev John Armstrong, Assistant Bishop of Exeter, officiated, assisted by the Rev A. H. G. Jones. The blessing was given by the bride's father.

The bride was attended by her niece, Jemima Butler. Mr David Humble was best man.

A reception was held at Bradninch Guildhall and the honeymoon is being spent in Portugal.

Mr T. J. J. Roberts and Miss A. P. Guillaume
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 14, at St Nicholas' Parish Church, Shepperton, of Mr Tobin John Jagoe Roberts, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Roberts, of Shepperton, Middlesex, and Miss Ann Philippa Guillaume, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, elder daughter of Mr John Guillaume, of Walton-on-Thames, and Mrs Barbara Guillaume. Prebendary Peter Ball officiated. The Ripieno Choir sang anthems.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, s attended by her sister, Miss Jane Guillaume, and Mrs Catherine Carson Parker. Mr Vaughan Ives was best man.

A reception was held at Great Fosters, Egham, and the honeymoon is being spent in Venice.

Mellow view from the vicarage

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The general election finds the churches in Britain more unhappy at the present state of secular British politics than they have been for a long time. There is something deep in the ethos of contemporary Christianity which instinctively prefers moderation and compromise to division and confrontation. As a recent straw poll in one Anglican diocese demonstrated, an Alliance government would be returned if the choice were left to churchmen.

The departure from the middle ground of the Labour and Conservative Parties, in each direction, could be interpreted as an implied judgment that the sort of policies favoured by the churches are not workable, and the real world is a harsher place than it looks from the vicarage window. No one ever adds up all the proposals and suggestions which flow from the various sections of the various denominations, to see what they would look like as a political manifesto, or what economic policies they imply.

Religion has not always been automatically on the side of social harmony and consensus politics: it is a role which seems to accompany secularism, as if the churches themselves admit that religious differences are, and ought to be, too marginal to justify brother being set against brother in their name.

Equally dampening in its effect has been the now longstanding British Christian assumption that no party political tradition is more Christian than any other, and the devout can make their choice in good conscience.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will give no election guidance to his flock, nor will Cardinal Hume to his. And there is a temperamental distaste for the animus of political argument, particularly when it is heightened by a general election.

This tone and mood has not come about as the result of deep theological or scriptural meditation: contemporary theology has not much to offer the philosophy of politics as practised in the secular West.

Politics is universally treated as the business of creating and distributing material blessings, and on this religion has little to say beyond that everyone should have a sufficiency if possible. Most of the political thought which sometimes masquerades as theology is the product of the adoption of liberal humanist values, and clothing them in religious language. Within the perimeters of organized religion in this country, there is really no other school of political analysis. Neither Marxism nor nineteenth century liberalism have more than a handful of fans.

Yet the churches remain the guardians of the national treasury of morality inherited from the past, and their presence in the community now and in the past is still the chief reason why the British prefer truth to lying, disapprove of cheating, and will stop the London Underground system to rescue one small child. The disappearance of the churches would eventually put all such values at risk. Possibly the secular humanist values which churchmen absorb from the civilization in which they operate, were planted there in the first place by churchmen of other ages.

Against this background, there is a distinct state of being nonplussed and a little irritated when Mrs Margaret Thatcher offers the nation not merely political, but moral leadership, saying, without reference to the ecclesiastical powers that be, that the country needs to return to Victorian Christian values. A resolution in such terms has not been approved by the General Synod; nor did a spontaneous sigh of recognition utter from the bishops' conferences and national assemblies of the churches, when they heard it. The Protestant Ethic, to which she seemed to be referring, is definitely out of fashion, theologically. Today, they all quote Temple, or Vatican II.

If each society sometimes produces an image of God which reflects itself, the society represented by the churches seems to see God as a superior social worker who sometimes makes mistakes, against the Victorian image of a stern father who rewards and punishes. Criticisms of the churches for failing to concentrate on the things of the spirit, failing to lead men to God, rarely specify which God. A "super social worker" would call for a different kind of prayer and worship from a "stern father" type of God, and it is probably more the business of churchmen to try to break down all such images than to make ideological choices between them. A God who was a secret supporter of the Alliance parties would be no more Christian than any other attempt to cloth the inconceivable with human preferences.

Family outing: The Queen with Princess Anne and her children, Peter and Zara, who celebrated her second birthday yesterday, at the Royal Windsor Horse Show. The Duke of Edinburgh was competing in the carriage driving event. (Show report, page 19).

Memorial service

Dr H. Plommer
The Bishop of Ely pronounced the blessing at a memorial service for Dr Hugh Plommer which was held in the University Church of Great St Mary's, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Dean of Trinity Hall officiated, assisted by the Rev S. G. Taylor. An address was given by Mr J. S. Morrison. Among those present were:

Dr A Plommer (brother), Miss J Plommer (sister), Mr and Mrs C Stone, Mr M Griffiths, Professor J A Crook (representing the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University and the Classics Faculty), the President of Wolfson College and Mrs D G T Williams, the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs P Turner, Mr L R Phillips (Kitchener Scholars' Association), Professor and Mrs E J L Soulsby, Mr R N Barlow-Poole, Mr A G Lee (Classics Society), Mr and Mrs J Griffiths (representing Corpus Christi College, Oxford), Professor F A Walbank (English-Speaking Union), Sir Desmond and Lady Lee, Mr W A Camps, Mrs M Camps, Professor H H Huxley, Mr C Stace (Bradfield College), Professor M Hesse, Professor and Mrs D E D Beales, Captain H Corbett, RN, Carmen Blacker, Miss J D Bourriau (Fitzwilliam Museum), Professor A M Snodgrass, Professor R J Chorley, Professor and Mrs A Worden, Professor R M Cook, Professor H C Longuet-Higgins, Mr J Cathie, Dr and Mrs D Chalmers, Dr W Tulasiewicz, Dr C Treip, Dr J West, Dr S Sioganis, Dr P A G Monro, Mr J Etheridge, Dr J Chadwick, Dr M Lovatt, Dr and Mrs M Gleeson-White, Dr H West, Dr M Schofield, Dr D Kok, Dr and Mrs A Bishop and Dr Norman A de Bruyne.

Church news

Appointments

Canon J Williams, Social Responsibility Officer for the diocese of Durham, and Chaplain for Local Government in Cleveland, to be Bishop's Officer for Ministry, diocese of Lichfield.

Mr C Love to be Church Army Youth Development Officer.

Resignations and retirements

Canon B C Aldis, Rector of Hamworthy and non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on May 31.

The Rev J A Baker, Vicar of All Saints, Battersea Park, diocese of Southwark, to resign on September 30.

The Rev R G Bennett, Vicar of Kirtlington with Weston-on-the-Green, diocese of Oxford, retired on April 30.

Preb E Chitty, Rector of St George's, Bloomsbury, diocese of London, to retire on May 31.

The Rev J Crawford, Curate of Little Marlow with Flackwell Heath, diocese of Oxford, to retire on June 30.

The Rev K G Davis, Vicar of Beaulieu and Exbury, diocese of Winchester, to retire on August 31.

Canon C Smith, Vicar of Heatherycleugh, diocese of Durham, to retire on July 31, when he becomes Canon Emeritus.

The Rev M M K Warren, Rector of Witham Friary with Marston Bigot and Trudoxhill, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign.

Turners' Company

Mr G. M. Reeves has been elected Master of the Turners' Company for the ensuing year. Mr J. E. Borrett has been elected the Upper Warden and Sir David Pryke Renter Warden.

Progress of legislation

Commons. May 9: Dog Licences (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No 2) Bill and Road Traffic Control (Greater London) Bill both read a first time. May 10: Child Abduction (Criminal Offence) Bill and Co-ownership of Flats Bill both read a first time, Importation of Milk Bill, Dentists Bill, and Marriage Bill all passed their remaining stages. May 10: Parkeston Quay Bill read the third time. Child Abduction (Criminal Offence) Bill and Co-ownership of Flats Bill both read a first time. Importation of Milk Bill, Dentists Bill, Marriage Bill, Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, and Education (Fees and Awards) Bill all completed their remaining stages. May 11: Finance Bill, Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Bill, Litter Bill, County Courts (Penalties for Contempt) Bill, Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Bill, National Audit Bill (formerly Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Bill, Broadcasting of Parliament (Annual Review) Bill all passed the remaining stages. Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill read a first time. May 12: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and County Courts (Penalties for Contempt) Bill both read a second time and passed the remaining stages. Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, Lords amendments considered.

Lords. May 9: The following Acts and Measures received Royal Assent: British Shipbuilders; Level Crossings; Plant Varieties; Nuclear Material (Offences); Matrimonial Homes; Mental Health; Pilotage; Ports (Reduction of Debt); Water; Licensing (Occasional Permissions); Energy; Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment); Hampshire: Pastoral Measure; and Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure. Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill and Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill passed the committee stage. County Courts (Penalties for Contempt) Bill, Lotteries (Amendment) Bill and Diseases of Fish Bill all read a second time. Charities Bill and Solvent Abuse (Scotland) Bill both read a first time. May 10: Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill, County Courts (Penalties for Contempt) Bill, the Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, Diseases of Fish Bill and Coroners' Juries Bill all passed their remaining stages. Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill passed the committee stage. May 11: Medical Bill (Consolidation) and Solvent Abuse (Scotland) Bill both passed the remaining stages. May 12: Asbridge (Bonar Law Memorial) Trust Bill read the third time and passed. Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill, Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, Finance Bill, Importation of Milk Bill, Education (Fees and Awards) Bill, Consolidated Fund (Apropriation) Bill, Copyright (Amendment) Bill, Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Bill, National Audit Bill all passed their remaining stages.

May 13: The following Acts received Royal Assent: Appropriation; Finance; Miscellaneous Financial Provisions; Diseases of Fish; Coroners' Juries; Marriage; Solvent Abuse (Scotland); Mobile Homes; Litter; Social Security and Housing Benefits; Importation of Milk; Dentists; Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland); Education (Fees and Awards); Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications; Copyright (Amendment); Road Traffic (Driving Licences); National Audit; County Court (Penalties for Contempt); Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) (Scotland); National Heritage; and Parkeston Quay.

University news

Oxford

Elections

KEBLE COLLEGE: K A Junior research fellowship: D S Eastwood BA, (proxime accessit), H J Wickes, BA; BP education fellowship for Michaelmas Term, 1983: H E Rexworthy, BA (Bristol); Keble education fellowship for Hilary Term 1984: B G Holland, MA, MTh, PhD (London); BP education fellowship for Trinity Term 1984: D Hilton, BA PhD (Sheffield); Keble education fellowship for Michaelmas Term 1984: Mrs A Evers, BA (London).

Glasgow

The university has announced benefactions totalling about half a million pounds from the Isidore and David Walton Charitable Trust and the British Heart Foundation to support medical cardiology and cardiac surgery research in the univesity departments at Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The Walton Trust intends to put up £150,000 towards the cost of establishing a Walton cardiac research group and the British Heart Foundation will match this with a further £150,000, subject to a satisfactory site visit.

Last year the foundation gave £130,000 to supplement the original endowment, jointly provided by the Walton Trust and the foundation to establish the chair of cardiac surgery. In addition a further £150,000 is being provided toward the replenishment of the original endowments to the chair of medical cardiology.

Newcastle

Honorary degrees were conferred on the following last week:

DCL: Mr Henry Kummerman, president of the International MacGregor Orgainization; Mr Reginald W. Mann, businessman and philanthropist.

DSc: Professor John Archibald Wheeler, Ashbel Smith professor of physics, University of Texas

DLitt: Professor Quentin Claudian Stephen Bell, emeritus professor of history and theory of art, Sussex University.

MA: Mr Thompson Hall Bluett, former head of compensation department, National Union of Mineworkers; Catherine Cookson, author.

Grant

North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £56,644 to Mr J R Faradon, Mr J R C Salmsbury and Professor A L Harris for a cooperative study of new hormone treatments of breast cancer.

Loughborough

Appointments
The title of emeritus professor has been conferred on Professor B. Downs, formerly head of the deparment of mechanical engineering.

Readerships: Dr P N Murgatroyd, BSc, PhD, (electronic and electrical engineering); Mr N Phillips, BSc, (physics).
Senior lectureships: Dr R Ali, MSc, PhD, CEng, (transport technology); Dr M Bell, BA, DPhil, (geography); Dr R G Faulkner, BSc, PhD, (materials engineering and design); Mrs J R Ford, BA, MSc (social sciences); Mr F M Holliday, MA, DLC (physical education and sports science); Mr R H Neale, MSc, (civil engineering); Dr W J Overton, MA PhD (English and drama); Dr A N Pettitt, MSc, PhD, (mathematics).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR-ADMIRALS: D R Reffell to be promtd Vice-Admiral July 1 and to be Fonac in Sept; A S George, to be Chief Executive Royal Dockyards, May 20; R W F Gerken, to be DGNMT in Nov.
CAPTAINS: R C Dimmock, MOD as DNAW, Sept 18; D S Dobson, Southampton in cmd, dtbr; R H C Heptinstall, to be BD Pres AIB, June 20; R B Mortlock, MOD PE with DGW (N)/DSWS, Aug 12; A M Norman, Broadsword in cmd and as Capt Second Frigate Sqn, Oct 18; T G A Ram, to be Car AIB as Bd Pres, Oct 24; J F T G Salt, Cincfleet as ACOS (Ops and Plans) Oct 14; D R Sherval, MOD as DNMT(E), Oct 28; D L Rees, staff of SNOFI, dtbr; P B Rowe, Liverpool in cmd, Aug 16.
ACTING CAPTAIN: J Harvey-Samuel, to be Naval Attache Moscow, dtbr.
COMMANDERS: J Airey, MOD with Mat Co-ord (N), July 29; R O Irwin, MOD (PE) Bath with DGW (N)/DW(SS), Nov. 25; J S Lang, Beaver in cmd, Nov 1; A H Lorimer, staff of Cincnavhome as SO Personnel Reserves, Aug 2; M J Matthews, Hermes as WEO, Oct 31; C W Pile, Arrow in cmd, April 26; R I M Wood, MOD with DNMTE, Nov 4; R E Woolgar, Nelson as XO, Oct 18; I K Brooks, Centurion as Base Supply Offr, July 19; R G Bryan, staff of FOSM as SWSO, Oct 28; D G M Wilkie, staff of Fonac, July 26; S D Wood, MOD (PE)/CER with DASWE, June 21.
SURGEON COMMANDER: W R Esson, staff of Fosni, Aug 19.

CHAPLAINS: Rev P H W Chapman, for 2 years Exchange Service with USN, July 15; Rev C A French, RNEC Manadon, July 29; Rev W E Weldon, RAF Chaplns Schl Amport House as Dir of RN Lay Readers, Sept 30; Rev W R Brown, duty in ships of 3rd Flotilla, Oct 4; Rev R J Clancy, Neptune, July 12; Rev G Lavender, staff of FOSNI and for HM Dkyd and gen Forth area, Oct 4; Rev S P Pickering, Andromeda as Sqdn Chapln 8th Frigate Sqdn, joining Charybdis, Sept 20; Rev J C A Ryan, for 2 years Exchange Service with USN, July 15.
ROYAL MARINES
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: A F Whitehead, BDS Washington as Asst Defence Attache, Sept 2.
MAJORS: M A Langdon, for HQ Comstrikforsouth, Nov 26; A C Leichford, Comacchio Coy RM as OC, Nov 14; M A Taffinder, Army Staff College Camberley, Dec 6; M E H Wheatley, HQ Cdo Forces RM, July 25.
Retirements
ROYAL NAVY
VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir John Cox, Nov 23; Sir T R D Hortick, June 27.
CAPTAIN: R K Arthur, July 30.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: W Whitrow, July 1.
COMMANDERS: T M Honnor, July 2; D J Newing, July 6; M J S Cooke, July 30; K O T Healy, June 26; G Tout, July 14.
ROYAL MARINES
MAJOR: P S Waters, Dec 27.

Army
MAJOR-GENERAL: D S Paton, HQ BAOR as Comd Med, May 16.
BRIGADIERS: R H Chown, LE(A) as Dir of Equipment Eng 2, May 20; R M Cockman, HQ BAOR as Comd Maint, May 20.
COLONELS: D H Coombe, 1 Armd Div HQ & Sig Regt as Comd Med, May 20; J A Davis, HQ 1 (BR) Corps as Comd Finance, May 20; P F Hollins, HQ NW District as Comd Tpt and Mov, May 20.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: D J Barrett RAOC, HQ BF Hongkong as Comd Supply, May 16; N E Cecil RAMC, QEMH Woolwich as Cons Surg Urology, May 19; M R Frisby Coldm Gds, HQ UKLF as MA to CinC, May 20; D A C Gibley RCT, MOD as SO1, May 18; M A Gilbertson RAOC, HQ 1 (BR) Corps as Chief Log Plans, May 26; M W Scrase QLR, 1 Mercian as CO, May 20; W E Strong RA, RMCS Shrivenham as SO1, May 16.
Retirements
BRIGADIER: J G Levey (late Staffords), May 17.
COLONELS: J W Francis (late Queens), May 22; C J Gilbert (late R Signals), May 16.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAIN: W H Croydon, OBE, MOD as Director of Operations (Air Support) (RAF), May 23.
WING COMMANDER: T J Cunniffe, RAF Brampton as Stn Cdr, May 16.

Sir William Walton, OM

A sevice of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir William Walton, OM, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 4.30pm on Wednesday, July 20, 1983. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Chapter Clerk, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addresed envelope, by not later than Wednesday, July 6. Tickets will be posted on Wednesday, July 13.

Dr H. Howells, CH

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Herbert Howells, CH, will be held in Westminster Abbey at 5.00pm on Friday, June 3, 1983. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Registrar, the Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by not later than Friday, 20 May. Tickets will be posted on Friday, May 27.

Birthdays today

Mr Bernard Braden, 67; Sir Colin Cole, 61; Mr J. D. Concannon, 53; Professor Norman Davis, 70; Sir Nicholas Goodison, 49; Mr Roy Hudd, 47; Mr Geraint Jones, 66; Major-General Desmond Langley, 53; Sir John Pilcher, 71; the Earl of Portsmouth, 85; the Right Rev K. J. F. Skelton, 65; Sir Charles Wilson, 74.

Service reunions

Gurkha Brigade
The annual reunion of the Gurkha Brigade Association was held at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on Saturday. Major-General J. A. R. Robertson presided, assisted by Major-General R. W. L. McAlister, chairman of the association.

Fleet Air Arm
No 48 Pilots Course (1943) Fleet Air Arm held their fortieth anniversary reunion during the weekend.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: the following to be members of the Design Council:
Mr Hugh Lang, chairman, P-E Consulting Group; Mr Oliver J. Makower, director, M. Makower and Co; Miss Jean Muir, Jean Muir Ltd; Dr Robert Smith, director, Kingston Polytechnic.

Lincoln's Inn

Mr Edward Lyons QC, has been elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

OBITUARY

MR KEITH LOMAS

Senior solicitor and T.A. officer

Mr Keith Lomas, who died on May 2, had retired only two days before as senior partner of Reynolds Porter Chamberlain, the firm of solicitors.

He was educated at Oundle and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was commissioned into the Leicestershire Yeomanry early in 1940, fought in the battle of El Alamein and was mentioned in despatches during the invasion of the south of France.

In 1948 Lomas qualified as a solicitor and became senior partner of Reynolds Porter Chamberlain in 1964. He developed a connexion with Swedish business in Britain, and was chairman of Astra Pharmaceuticals and on the board of Tetrapak U.K. and a number of other Swedish companies. In 1978 he became President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

Lomas rejoined the army as a territorial in 1950 and was the last Commanding Officer of the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. He fought hard to save the regiment's identity in the T.A. reorganization in 1960, and was the first Commanding Officer of the newly amalgamated Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire Yeomanry. He later became County Commandant of the Hertfordshire A.C.F. and finished his career as chairman of the East Anglian TAVRA.

He had been a Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire since 1966 and for many years was treasurer of the Great Gaddesden P.C.C. He was an officer of the Swedish Royal Order of Vasa, First Class.

He is survived by his wife Margaret and four children.

DR R. F. CURREY

Dr Ronald Fairbridge Currey, MC, who was Headmaster of St Andrew's College in Grahamstown, South Africa, from 1939 to 1955 and was known for his liberal views on race relations, died in South Africa on May 13 at the age of 88.

Currey was born on October 23, 1894, and was proud to recall that both his parents and three of his grandparents were born, lived their lives, and died in South Africa. After being at school for a short time at Diocesan College in Cape Town he went to St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, where his contemporaries included Bevil Rudd and Basil Schonland. Rudd became an Olympic athlete and Schonland in time director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell in Britain.

Currey spent three years at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and then as a Rhodes Scholar went to Oxford early in 1913.

When war intervened Currey enlisted and was commissioned into The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders attached to The Black Watch from December, 1914, until he was wounded near Ypres in October, 1917. He was awarded the Military Cross and bar. Thereafter he spent two years at Trinity College, Oxford, reading "greats".

He then began his long career as a schoolmaster. He was an assistant Master at Rugby for a year and was then at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown from 1922 to 1926. After three years as joint headmaster of the Ridge Preparatory School in Johannesburg he became Headmaster (Rector) of Michael House College in Natal. He held that post until 1938, when he was pressed into taking the headmastership of his old school St. Andrew's, where he remained for 17 years.

After that, to the surprise of many, he accepted the post of Headmaster of Ruzawi Preparatory School in Rhodesia, and held it from 1956 to 1961.

He retired in 1961 to live in Grahamstown where he acquired a charming old "Settler" house. There he and his wife Dorothy whom he married in 1924 created a civilized and active home in which they gave a warm welcome to many friends from South Africa and overseas. Though by now 67 years old he became, and remained until 1965, a lecturer in classics of Rhodes University, of which he was made an Hon. LL.D.

His history of the first 66 years of that University was published in 1970. That book and his history of the first 100 years of St. Andrew's College published in 1955 bear the impress of his affection for both places and his lively style.

Currey was a deeply religious Anglican but not a conventional man. When moved by principle or whim he often enlivened, and sometimes shocked, those about him. His liberal views were exemplified by the fact that as early as the 1930's he promoted close contacts between his pupils and those at a school for Africans.

He is survived by three sons, his wife having predeceased him.

AUDREY DE VOS

Beryl Grey writes:

Audrey de Vos, who died on May 7, was one of Britain's foremost teachers of classical ballet and devoted her life to the teaching of dance.

An innovator, she had a deeply questioning mind and evolved a very personal style of training years ahead of her time. She took a personal interest in all her pupils, guiding them in their careers and inspiring them by her belief in them. An intuitive artist herself, she produced many professionals in their roles, infusing each with a fresh and individual characterization together with her love and respect for music.

Her hobby was sculpture, and indeed this was reflected in her approach to teaching. She was deeply concerned with the aesthetic appearance of a well trained and well controlled body allied to the inner motivation.

Above all she helped her pupils to dance with knowledge and confidence, and to communicate to others the joy and harmony of movement.

MISS AVRIL WOOD

Ken Blakeley writes:

Miss Avril Wood formerly of the British Council, died in hospital on May 10. She was born in April, 1915, and was the younger daughter of Sir Henry Wood. Education at St Paul's Girls School, the Royal Academy of Music and University College, London, was followed by service as a junior commander in the ATS from 1939-1945.

During the Blitz she drove an ambulance in London and later, in time for D-Day, was sent as a French linguist to an Army camp in Worthing which was to receive French casualties.

In 1946 she joined the music department of the British Council where she became deputy director to her great friend Miss Seymour Whinyates and subsequently head of the music section of the amalgamated drama and music department. Her work in particular was concerned with overseas students, most of them coming to England for the first time. She was always ready to listen, and her understanding and support reassured many a worried student.

She retired from the British Council in 1975. Because of her work and family background, she had an enormous knowledge of national and international musicians, both performers and composers. It was an enthralling experience to her her talk about them.

She was a warm-hearted, caring and generous person, more concerned about others than herself and she retained those qualities and her cheerfulness even when she knew she was dying.

In recognition of her work, she was honoured by the Royal College of Music (Hon RCM), the Guildhall School of Music and Drama (Hon GSM), the British Council (Hon Member) and the International Eisteddfod, Llangollen, (Vice President).

Signor Rodolfo Gucci, a member of the fashion firm known for its shoes, luggage and other accessories, died in Milan on May 14. He was 71.

After the Second World War Gucci began working with brothers in the firm long established in Florence. He previously had worked as an actor, appearing in several Italian films.

Sir Kenneth Oswald Peppiatt, KBE, MC, who as Chief Cashier of the Bank of England from 1934 to 1949 had his signature on bank notes, died on May 12 at the age of 90. He had entered the Bank in 1911 and after serving as Chief Cashier was Executive Director from 1949 to 1957. From 1958 to 1969 he was a director of Coutts and Co.

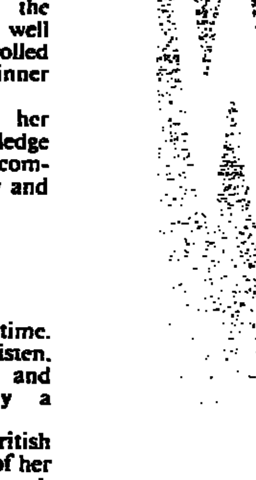
Latest wills

Earl of Arran leaves £341,273

The Earl of Arran, of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, the journalist and broadcaster, left estate valued at £341,273 net.

Mr Harry Williams, of Stourbridge, West Midlands, left estate valued at £583,057 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Chester, Miss Adela Judith, of Birchanger, Essex ... £211,337
Houghton, Mr Thomas Francis, of Leamington Spa, ... £250,585
Sankey, Mr Ronald Vernon, of Ilford, Essex, intestate ... £263,891
Sear, Mr Gaius Batchelar, of Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire ... £237,217
Waind, Mrs Martha Emily, of Haxby, York ... £430,121
Baker, Mr Colin Lewis Gilbert, of Stocksfield, Northumberland, company director ... £217,303
Brown, Mrs Mary, of Radcliffe on Trent, Notts ... £256,497
Brown, Mr Reginald Charles, of Wokingham, Berks ... £228,261
Davies, Mrs Ivy, of Chelsea, London ... £340,118
Holmes, Mr Harold, of Church, Stretton, Shropshire ... £215,398
Marsh, Mrs Margaret Cameron, of Arundel, West Sussex ... £340,091
Mills, Mrs Maureen, of Salcombe, Devon ... £210,634
Paul, Mr John George Augustine, of Bottisham, Cambs ... £585,185
Wade, Mrs Florence Elizabeth, of Enfield, Middx ... £220,984
Widden, Mr James, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts ... £216,843
Russall-Sanford, Mrs Olive Annie, of Fords Heath, Shropshire ... £362,570.
Webb, Mr Walter, of Bromsgrove ... £348,401.



Factory Automation

Showing what it can do: at the push of a button, a robot puts the last letter of welcome in place at ASEA'S factory at Milton Keynes

The unmanned factory could be a reality within five years, but has enough thought been given to the people it will inevitably replace?

Edward Townsend reports

In less than 10 years, the dream of an unmanned automatic factory freeing workers from the *drudgery created by the industrial* revolution has become a practical proposition.

Largely as the result of the microprocessor revolution, which has provided the new breed of technocrats with compact, versatile and, above all, cheap and powerful computer power, it is now possible to eliminate human hands from a wide variety of manufacturing and assembly operations in industry.

While the silicon chip may have had enormous impact upon communications and in *commercial sectors like banking* and insurance, arguably its most far reaching implication is in the factory. Little, if any, serious consideration has yet been given to the social upheaval that the first unmanned factory could create.

There is now a growing and *authoritative bank of evidence* that the new technologies can provide a company with the means to make a massive cut in production costs and at the same time give a binding promise of superior and never-faltering quality. Even without total automation, manufac*turers are realising that big cuts* in manning and costs can be made by harnessing the power of computers.

The automatic factory – and it could become a widespread reality within five years – would be based on a computer-controlled system feeding customers' orders directly to the start of the manufacturing process. Raw materials and parts would be ordered automatically from the stores and delivered by driverless trucks to be picked up by robots.

The operation would continue with more robots feeding conveyors, transferring parts from one station to the next, servicing computer-controlled machine tools and carrying out inspection and monitoring procedures – all with unwavering precision – and finally packaging the goods and preparing them for despatch.

Most of these elements that will combine to produce the automatic factory already exist. The next, and, for the perpetrator, most lucrative step is the creation of the systems technology to bring them together.

Throughout the industrial world, advanced manufacturing systems are the focus of much governmental attention. Politicians, more than industrialists, have realised during the present deep recession that the nation that enters the next decade with the most efficient and widespread adaptation of the new technologies will be economically the most powerful.

Thanks to companies like *General Electric and IBM of the* United States and Fujitsu Fanuc of Japan, computer numerically controlled (CNC) machine tools have revolutionised manufacturing in recent years. Relatively inexpensive control systems have been developed for a wide range of machinery ranging from the humble lathe to highly sophisticated machining centres, the latter capable of working automatically on all sides of a complex component by boring, drilling, cutting and shaping.

And while the British machine tool industry once lagged far behing the Japanese, Ameri-

Catching up with the competition

cans and Germans in developing new equipment, the successful remnants are now catching up with the competition and there is probably little significant difference between the machine tools on offer. Only a marked resistance on the part of much of *British* manufacturing to utilize advanced technology keeps the country behind the times

Not that this is the fault of the present Government or its agencies; millions of pounds of assistance are available to encourage companies to invest in the factory of the future, yet there has been little enthusiasm from the rank and file of industry.

Farsighted machine tool companies like The 600 Group have spotted the long term advantages of advanced manufacturing systems and big, highly exposed, giants like Ford and BL have spent huge sums on robotics. Cars like the Ford Sierra and the BL Maestro are *welded* and *painted* almost without any human intervention.

But the widespread breakthrough at the small, batch production engineering workshop has yet to occur. Excuses include lack of confidence, poor support from the banks, high interest rates, low return on investment, severely depressed markets. The same could be said of other western countries – and many of them are showing Britain the way.

The Department of Industry has allocations of money to assist in the purchase of robots, the installation of flexible manufacturing systems (FMS) and, as part of the package announced in this year's Budget, advanced machine tools under the renewed £100m Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS).

But in total, the Government appears to be giving industry more stimulants than it wants, or can cope with. Full order books, it seems, are a more potent force.

As a result, the UK will certainly follow rather than lead the United States and Japan in *the use of new manufacturing* technology, and probably much of Europe as well. Last year, American industry invested an estimated $26,000m on factory automation systems and services and according to at least one forecast the figure could rise to $100,000m a year within the next 10 years.

Much is being done in the UK to stimulate interest and investment in advanced systems by the Government's *British Technology Group* which is concentrating its support on robotics, FMS and computer-aided manufacture. It believes that FMS, in which the Vickers-owned Kearney and Trecker Marwin (KTM) has been a leading light in the UK, will have a crucial impact on the future of manufacturing.

FMS is the nearest thing yet to the automatic factory. It means the linking of machines into groups, served by robots or computer-controlled equipment, to enable products to be machined or assembled in small batches at a cost equivalent to that associated normally with mass production.

Crucial to the concept of automation in manufacturing is the robot – not simply the

Machines that will make the decisions

moving arm that picks up and places components but the increasingly sophisticated "seeing" and even "smelling" machine that replaces the human worker. And in the forefront of such developments is the BTG-owned British Robotic Systems (BSRL) described as being at the leading edge of technology in the field of control and visual systems for robots.

Robots equipped with vision sensors have immense implications for productivity and quality and, because of their additional intelligence, will be able to make decisions ranging, according to BSRL, from *assessing* the *quality* of a surgical blade to the shape of a fancy cake.

But as the march towards greater automation quickens, the almost total lack of consideration being given to the people that will be displaced becomes increasingly evident. "Automate or liquidate" may be a fine rallying call from the Department of Industry but it does little to assess the social effects. Societies would do well to ponder the recent prediction from America that by the turn of the century factory robots *will* be doing what seven million human worker do now.

FLEXIBLE MANUFACTURING

When even the experts are not sure

As recently as two years ago few people in industry or government had heard of "flexible manufacturing systems". Now the phrase has become something of a buzzword in the field of technology and factory *automation*.

The Government has adopted a £60m scheme to provide grants to help companies install flexible manufacturing systems. The world's first flexible manufacturing systems conference was held in Brighton last October, and the second, an even *bigger* event, *is scheduled* to take place at London's Hilton International hotel this autumn, with delegates attending from all the leading industrialized countries. The subject even boasts its own magazine and newsletter.

The irony is that defining exactly what is meant by flexible manufacturing systems is something even the experts find difficult. They know what it is when they see it, but putting it into simple words is much harder – and even then not everybody's definitions agree. The Department of Industry acknowledges in its 17-page guide to companies applying for grants that "a single workable definition of the term is ... not possible".

In its specialized sense, the term is generally taken to refer to the application of computerized *technology to machine* tools employed in a factory production process. The flexibility lies in the ability of the systen to control automatically a series of different machines, processes and components, all without human intervention.

It is, says the department in its best attempt at a definition, "a system which combines microelectronics and mechanical engineering to bring economies of scale to batch work". A typical system will have a central on-line computer, controlling the machine tools and other work stations as well as the transfer within the production process of components and tooling. The computer will also monitor and provide information about how the process is working. "This combination of flexibility and overall control", says the *department*, "makes possible the production of a wide range of products in small numbers".

The kind of processes which are most suited to flexible manufacturing systems are such things as metal forming, metal cutting, component assembly and product finishing. It could involve one process or several, depending on the size of the company.

For example, a typical flexible system might involve the cutting of several different metal castings. An automated vehicle will pick up the castings, transfer them to a special *pallet and move it to the work* station where the computerized machinery will recognize what part it is, and automatically select the right tools for the cutting.

"Adaptability is the single most important thing about the flexible manufacturing", says Mr John *Hampson*, who is helping to organize this year's conference on the subject. "If your company has got mass production, then flexible manufacturing systems are not much help to you. But the vast majority of manufacturers do not have such big volumes. They have a great variety of different small products, and flexible manufacturing is designed to help them."

As with other aspects of automation and computerized technology, the Government has decided that British industry needs to keep apace with a development in which – inevitably – the Japanese are widely regarded as holding a lead. So far only a handful of flexible manufacturing systems have been installed in this country. The most publicized application is that of the Normalair-Garrett *firm in Crewkerne*, *Somerset*, a defence contractor using a flexible system to help make components for an aircraft bomb release unit. Companies such as Vickers and the 600 Group are interested in manufacturing the systems, but so far the problem is as much one of ignorance among companies as to what is available as of a lack of capital to invest.

The Department of Industry's £60m package was launched last June by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology. The re-

continued on page 15

Heading into the age of 'touch and see' robots

All the publicity surrounding industrial robots should not conceal the fact that in their present primitive state they are still of limited appeal to manufacturers.

Last year's sales of robots in Britain amounted to less than £15m, according to the British Robot Association. The worldwide total was somewhere between £200m and £300m. Such figures show the production of robots to be a minor activity, in financial terms, compared to conventional machine tools and factory equipment.

Nor are the numbers of industrial robots impressive. Their total throughout the world is about 30,000 – one-thousandth the number of unskilled factory workers. The British Robot Association Census put the UK figure at 1,152 by the end of 1982; we are fifth in the international league after Japan (13,000), the United States (6,250), West Germany (3,500) and Sweden (1,300), but just ahead of France (950) and Italy (700).

Although managements have sometimes been inhibited from introducing robots by conservatism, laziness and fear of the workers' reaction, they have not been adopted more widely principally because the "first generation robots" now on sale have limited capabilities. They are "blind, deaf, dumb, daft, one-armed bandits, screwed to the floor", in the words of Peter Davey, coordinator of the Science and Engineering Research Council's robotics programme.

Today's robots can – by definition – be re-programmed to carry out a different series of movements, but they do not have the in-built flexibility of "intelligence" to react to variable conditions by adjusting their own actions. The next generation, which is under intensive development at dozens of academic and industrial laboratories throughout the world, will have "senses" – normally a video camera to give "sight" or pressure sensors for "touch" – feeding back information about the outside world; the robots' microprocessor brains will adjust their movements accordingly.

Of course the market for *second generation robots that* can cope with some disorder will be far greater. In assembly, for example, a vision system will enable them to pick parts out of a jumbled heap in a drum, while today's machines have to be fed components in a fixed position with exactly the right orientation.

Car manufacturers are now the biggest users because their production lines include many of the simple, repetitive and slightly hazardous jobs that suit robots so well, and tooling costs can be spread over several models of car by re-programming the machines.

(In West Germany the Volkswagen company has made 940 robots for its own factories).

Spot welding is the most frequent robot application today, followed by arc welding. Other important uses include paint spraying, injection moulding and placing components into machine tools.

Robots may be pneumatically, hydraulically or electrically powered. Hydraulics give the greatest strength – a long-armed robot can move more than 200lb within a working volume of 1,000 cubic feet. Electric power is more economical and accurate, especially in smaller robots and ones that stop regularly between movements, but it may bring an unacceptable risk of sparks in some applications.



A robot trolley takes the strain out of carrying engine parts on the assembly line at Fiat's plant in Turin. Right, how film makers saw the robot in 1956.

A conventional industrial robot has an arm with three degrees of freedom, to use the jargon of the industry, and a wrist with one to three degrees of freedom. Each joint contains a sensor to tell the microprocessor – the robot's brain – its position and movement.

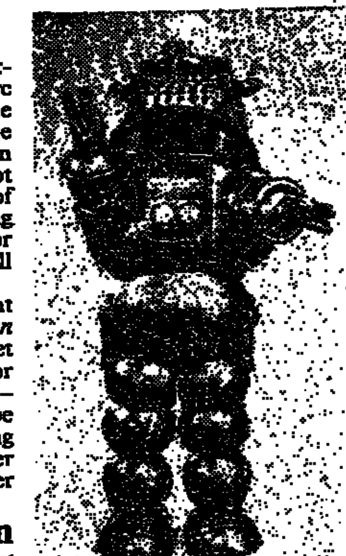
The microprocessor compares the inputs from the joints (and perhaps also from other machines on the production line) with what its program says is the next desired position, and activates the appropriate motors. The computer is most simply programmed by actually leading the robot through the sequence you want it to follow.

A standard 8-bit microprocessor can cope comfortably with the control of a first generation industrial robot. But far faster and more powerful chips will be needed to process all the information from the outside sensors built into the machines of the future.

Prototype robot vision systems are emerging from so many laboratories that it is rather invidious to single out any of them. However, British Robotic Systems (a London-based subsidiary of the British Technology Group) claims to be this country's leader in the application of robot vision in working industrial environments. Another small company, Computer Recognition Systems of Wokingham, says it is ahead in the art of image processing.

Touch may be a cheaper sense to develop. Simple induction coils near the gun of an arc welding robot can detect the proximity of metal and guide the weld. Pressure switches can allow assembly robots to accept differences in the size of components without squeezing the bigger ones out of shape or letting the smaller ones fall through.

However, as the Department of Industry warns in its *Human guide to robots*, "it is easy to get carried away with plans for robots with ever more senses – hearing and speech could be added." The future will belong also to cheaper and simpler machines working on easier tasks.



Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

Robots

Britain mounts its counter challenge

Though Japanese manufacturers have no special edge in pure technological development of robots, they have been ahead of the game in working out a multiplicity of applications of current robotic systems. It is one of the reasons for a growing number of links between British companies and those in Japan, either to strengthen a British maker's existing range or to assemble or manufacture completely the Japanese robots under licence in Britain.

It is the biggest challenge facing Britain's indigenous robot makers and how the battle will go is still in the balance. In the earlier part of this year the signs were not too good, with the biggest all-British robot maker, Remek Microelectronics, one of at least two home-grown robot manufacturers, apparently fading into receivership, although with Remek that situation was due to change.

The British Robot Association was also reporting an increasing domination of the British market by foreign suppliers. Last year one in every four industrial robots installed in Britain came from Japan compared with one in eight during 1981.

British-built robots took only 23 per cent of a market in Britain which had anyway shrunk rather more than 8 per cent compared with 1981. Then 370 robots were installed in Britain but only 339 were last year, although Britain is still fifth in the world robot population league.

British-made robots had accounted for 29 per cent of the 1981 market.

Of Britain's total robot population so far – 1,152 in place at the end of last year – a quarter were built in Britain, with US manufacturers selling in almost as many, the Japanese 14 per cent and the various European manufacturers, including the Swedes and the West Germans, together contributing 37 per cent.

A big importer is ASEA of Sweden, which has a distribution and exhibition centre at Milton Keynes.

The fruits of a number of licensing deals between British and Japanese interests have yet to mature. It means Japanese penetration of the British market – and probably the west European markets with the UK base used as a springboard – will almost certainly grow between now and 1985.

Anglo-Japanese links include those between General Electric Company (GEC) and Hitachi, Lansing and Hitachi, 600 Group and Fanuk, Butters of Coventry with Osaka Transformer Company, and Sykes Group with Dainichi Kiko.

The GEC-Hitachi link is among the more recent deals made between British and Japanese interests. At the turn of the year the two companies signed a licensing agreement for the sale and manufacture of industrial robots in Europe: for the first two years the robots will be Japanese-made although sold under the GEC label but in 1985 GEC plans to be manufacturing in Britain under the licensing arrangement.

GEC is already producing robots of its own, developed and made by its subsidiary, Hall Automation. These include the successful CompArm paint-spraying robot, which has earned the nickname of the Heineken robot – so small and compact it is said to reach parts other robots cannot reach.

But the Hitachi robot was seen as a crucial and immediate addition to GEC's robot armoury. Electrically driven, it can be fitted with limbs for use in welding, machine servicing and assembly. GEC's main sales target is the European car-manufacturing industry, its efforts now being brought under the umbrella of GEC's Factory Automation Systems Technology (FAST) Division.

The 600 Group has had a longer association with Japanese interests. Its SCAMP (600's computer-aided manufacturing project) flexible-manufacturing system, unveiled at Colchester, Essex, at the end of last year, uses robots manufactured by Japan's Fanuc. Now a fresh step has been taken with a £200,000 agreement to set up a new company, 600 Fanuc Robotics, which plans to build a plant in Colchester to make robots for which Fanuc will supply the control units and motors.

Because SCAMP is operating at the leading edge of flexible manufacturing technology, the efforts of the 600 Group could be crucial in developing the British challenge both in home and overseas markets.

While Department of Industry funding involvement in SCAMP allied to the Japanese connexion has given rise to some criticisms from all-British robot makers, it has largely been regarded in government as a key step in constructing a credible robot manufacturing industry in Britain.

The Japanese apart, there is also a challenge to Britain's indigenous robot makers by the US, from where many of the technological breakthroughs in robotics have come. Some of the foreign robots used by Ford at Dagenham are those developed by US-based Cincinnati Milacron.

Rediffusion Simulation, part of the Rediffusion group, is to build and market at Crawley, in West Sussex, a robot system developed by American Robot of Pittsburgh. Production – to start this year – could reach 150 units annually by 1986.

But the most notable example of the way foreign invasion can lead to maunfacture in Britain, with all that means for creation of jobs, is at Telford in Shropshire. There Britain's biggest robot-manufacturing project so far, with 120 people turning out robots for both UK and European markets, is the result of technology imported from the US by Unimation, the world's leading manufacturer of industrial robots.

The Telford plant already accounts for by far the biggest slice of UK robot production and it is to be upgraded from being only an assembly plant. Under Unimation's plans, Telford will eventually become a centre of robot research and development, with a new £10m expansion plan now starting.

Mr Joseph Engelberger, Unimation's president, believes that Telford will become the largest centre for robot development and manufacture in the EEC.

There is also a fresh wave of entirely British effort in robot-making. A reborn Remek is among those which should be making this new impact on the market this year.

When Remek Microelectronics, based in Milton Keynes, collapsed early this year it seemed to be an example of the sort of small organizations developing in the UK and elsewhere being crushed by the greater marketing power of large companies using foreign technology. Remek's key robot was designed to replace actions performed by the human arm and with an unusually high accuracy to within two-thousandths of an inch.

Now George P. Brown of Luton, Bedfordshire, has taken over the assets of the old Remek from the receiver. Brown's are large-scale industrial automation systems manufacturers and the Remek robots will be turned out at Luton, with the Milton Keynes centre doing some assembly work and robotic design.

Most of the key development staff from the old Remek have been taken on again, including Mr Roger Bidgood, joint managing director of the old Remek and now a director of the new company V. S. Remek. Three weeks after the new company started operations Mr Bidgood was reporting inquiries which could lead to a number of orders *within three months*. He added: "The recession worldwide has slowed everything but things do seem to be more positive now so that a pick-up in trade seems probable later this year, although it may be a slow pick-up."

He believes a key to success is effectively dealing with the individual problems of those wanting to incorporate robots in their manufacturing systems. This means in developing exports, potentially the more fruitful area for British manufacturers, that there is a premium in finding good distributors abroad who understand the problems of installation when automation plans are being put through, says Mr Bidgood.

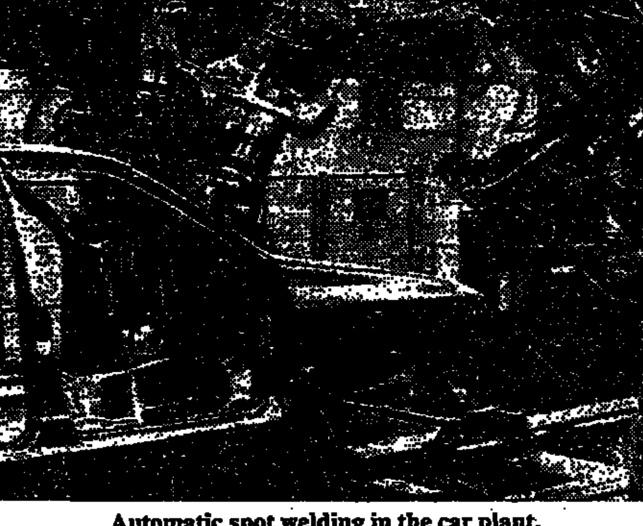
Several other smaller British companies are pressing forward with robot manufacture. Among them is Systems Control which entered the robotics field with desk-top toys but which is now, at Thornaby in Yorkshire, making production line and research and training machines, tapping markets abroad as well as in Britain.

Another is Pendar Robotics which has established a factory at Ebbw Vale in Wales. Its latest robot, which uses stepping motor technology to give great accuracy in precision-assembly work, was developed in conjunction with Birmingham University.

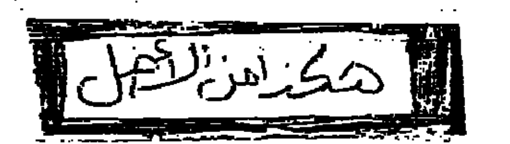
A British company breaking new ground is British Robotic Systems, which is funded and wholly owned by the state-backed British Technology Group. It is giving sight to robots, leading to a generation of machines whose movements depend on what is seen through "electronic eyes".

Another factor in the British challenge is the way that big engineering companies tend to develop their own robots as part of a drive into more automated factory systems. This has happened at Rolls-Royce at its Derby aerospace factory, involving preparation of turbine blades. BL Technology, part of the British car manufacturer, has claimed a world breakthrough with its development of a "sniffing" robot to seek potential leaks in cars.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor



Automatic spot welding in the car plant.



TOOLS

When you can't beat them, join them

Britain's machine tool industry has been reduced to a flimsy shadow of its former self. When the nation had an empire, names like Alfred Herbert were respected and admired around the globe; today they have been overtaken by the new industrial giants, many of them Japanese.

British names are still respected (although Alfred Herbert has again gone bust), but the world emphasis has changed and the British industry is learning the painful lesson of the marathon runner – that once you are left far behind, it needs a superhuman effort to catch up with the leaders.

Herbert, in its hey-day one of the country's outstanding blue-chip engineering companies, called in the receivers at the beginning of last month with little hope of reducing its ever-mounting debt burden, which had reached £17m.

The industry's authoritative journal, *The Engineer*, said: "Alfred Herbert, one of the leading hopes for the British machine tool industry revival, appears to have become another gravestone marking the industry's continuing decline." It went on to restate the maxim that the industry will not generate sufficient income until it makes the right products.

The sad fact is that instead of leading Britain's manufacturing industry to economic recovery, the machine tool sector is lagging far behind its world competitors in terms of efficiency and competitiveness and is new looking for survival rather than expansion.

The automated factory of the future will require large numbers of sophisticated, computer-controlled machine tools, but only a handful of British companies, such as the 600 Group and Wadkin, are able to supply them. Much of the rest of the industry acts as an importer for foreign-produced wizardry.

The troubles of the industry are deep-seated and historical. In 1970, sales of UK-manufactured machine tools totalled £455m (at constant 1975 prices) but by 1980 had fallen to £280m.

Because of their own declining fortunes, British engineering companies in the mid-1970s, began to cut back drastically on purchases of machine tools, again setting in train the familiar feast-and-famine cycle that has bedevilled machine tool makers for the whole of this century.

The UK producers, however, appeared more ill-equipped than usual to cope with the downturn. Decades of highly conservative, paternalistic management meant that the industry could not react rapidly enough to the two-pronged attack it then faced. From one side came the growing likelihood of recession and the need rapidly to improve competitiveness and product ranges; from the other came the increasing might of the Far Eastern manufacturers.

In 1973, imports accounted for 35 per cent of UK machine tool sales. By 1981 the figure had bounded to 56 per cent, and in the 11 years to 1981, the numbers employed in the UK industry fell from 70,000 to 40,000.

Competition has been particularly aggressive from the cheap, standard machines from the emerging industries of Taiwan and South Korea, and the high technology, numerically-controlled and computer-controlled equipment from Japan. Meanwhile, as the British Technology Group pointed out at the recent machine tool inquiry by the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry, too high a proportion of UK machine tool exports has tended to be low technology machines.

The BTG said that in 1980, imports of NC turning machines increased by 21 per cent and machining centres by 46 per cent, and the country had also become overdependent on imports of DC drive systems for machine tools and on foreign built NC systems.

BTG executives remain sceptical about the ability of the UK industry to survive without considerable continuing injections of public funds into new aid schemes. In a memorandum to the Select Committee, they said: "For both national security and economic reasons it is essential to have in the UK a healthy, forward-looking and soundly based machine tool industry. In order to achieve this, Government participation and support on a scale approaching that of the past 20 years is probably inescapable."

It added: "Government may also need to provide support, either financial or otherwise, where there is unfair competition from overseas."

Certainly, the Government seems more interested in maintaining a machine tool sector than does much of manufacturing industry. The latter's shortsightedness in not replacing worn-out machines with modern, British machines has contributed greatly to machine tool industry's decline. Japan has built up its enviable export record on a stable and attentive home market; in Britain, manufacturers of machine tools have had to look to increasingly difficult foreign markets to provide not the icing but the cake itself.

In an attempt to help machine tools, the Department of Industry recently launched a second Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (Sefis 2) backed with £100m of grants and designed to encourage the sale of high technology machines. Within days of its post-Budget launch, applications flooded into Whitehall, but only 55 per cent of them were for help to buy UK machines.

Now, machine tool makers are taking a leaf out of the motor industry's book and forging stronger links with the Japanese. The first to do so was Bridgeport Textron, one of our few remaining companies to make a profit, which recently signed a deal to make small Japanese machining centres at its Leicester factory.

Such ventures probably are a signpost to the future if Britain is to maintain a credible machine tool making sector. Certainly the UK must have access to the most up-to-date technology if it is to take part in the economic upturn, which could be imminent. Frost & Sullivan, the New York analysts, predict that metal-cutting machine tool sales throughout Europe will almost double between now and 1990 to £7,440m.

ET

SCIENCE

The men who make the machines think

Ever since the first electronic computers were developed 40 years ago, a small group of brilliant scientists have beavered away in attempts to endow such machines with the ability to think. That research into artifical intelligence is sometimes regarded as the most rarified of computer science.

Certainly, at first glance, there seems little in common between the ivory-tower researches of the academics and the real-world problems of the industrialist, particularly since researchers in artifical intelligence shoot off in another direction as soon as their experiments produce ideas which look commercially useful.

Yet the search for intelligent machines has produced many of the important practical advances in applying computers in commerce and industry: the development of visual and graphic displays, timesharing, computer aided design, and visual systems for robots are among them.

Furthermore, the outbreak of enthusiasm for flexible manufacturing, or the ultimate concept in factory automation described elsewhere in this report, only became possible because of the advances made in computer aided design, CAD, and computer-aided manufacturing, CAM, techniques derived from artifical intelligence research.

Before Mrs Thatcher announced the date of the election, CAD-CAM had become one of the blue-eyed technologies with which the Government hoped to see the transformation needed to revitalize British industry. A £6m awareness scheme was launched by the Department of Industry under its information technology programme to make sure everyone in industry knew about it.



Clothes on the move in Steinberg's warehouse at Milton Keynes

The practical applications of CAD-CAM were perfected in the United States for the aerospace industry. Exploitation by the thousands of firms in Britain which employ less than 500 people, compared with more than 5,000, is not so easy without technical help.

Hence, an even more important government-backed service for the majority of industrialists is the CAD-CAM expertise provided by the Production Engineering Research Association, at Melton Mowbray.

The computer-aided design part of the technology has proved profitable in innumerable applications, because it streamlines the design process with big savings in time and materials.

The result is that CAD is now used routinely by architects, pharmacists, car designers, planemakers, textile designers, shoe makers, chemical manufacturers, and machine tool producers, as well as those firms which developed it.

Anything that a draughtsman conventionally does using triangles, compasses, pencils and so on can be done with computer graphics programs that are available via a video screen.

The next step, computer-aided manufacturing, CAM, was realized when aircraft makers used the design system also to produce coded instructions to feed directly to numerically controlled machine tools for cutting materials to shape.

Although the link between the design stage and the cutting machine is extremely important, there is a long way to go to achieve the vision conjured by CAD-CAM of the fully automated factory. That involves not just feeding instructions to individual cutting machines, but planning and controlling the flow of materials and components in an orderly stream.

Mr Peter Marshall, the head of PERA's research division, estimates that fewer than 5 per cent of applications of this technology come in the CAD-CAM category, the majority only cover the design work. He believes even the best practitioners of CAD-CAM among the aerospace and electronic firms are still using a number of disconnected blocks or stages of operation.

He says factory methods may seem to follow a logical flow until the time comes to write computer programs describing them and, more important, linking them together in a sequence.

The association has devised its own system, PERACAM, for converting design data into manufacturing instructions automatically. Even this will not provide a completely automated system for a firm with a highly complex sequence of factory operations.

The complete merger of CAD-CAM is more difficult to execute on a large factory-scale than on a small one. Yet once a product design has been completed, all the subsequent activities concerned with converting that data into finished products or components can be completed more quickly by applying some level of CAD-CAM automation.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Flexible thinking

continued from page 13

sponse in terms of interest from companies has been considerable, although the allocation of funds has so far been limited. Seventy five applications for financial support have been made, but there have been only seven offers of funds, involving commitments of £1.2m.

Announcing the scheme, Mr Baker said: "It is estimated that at least 70 per cent of the output of the engineering sector involves batch production and flexible manufacturing offers immense cost and quality benefits". British industry had been slow to apply flexible systems, however.

"Japan and the United States have around 30 systems each already in operation and more planned. Some companies in the UK have begun to move ahead into flexible manufacturing but not enough or fast enough".

The Government has earmarked £25m for research and development into flexible systems, but the other £35m is available for grants to companies. The scheme runs until 1985/6, and financial help falls into two categories.

The Government will pay 50 per cent of the cost of consultancy studies carried out by companies to find whether flexible manufacturing systems are suitable to their business, up to a maximum of £50,000. It will also pay up to 33⅓ per cent grants towards development and capital costs of installing new machinery – and similar amounts to convert existing machines to a flexible system.

The minimum cost of a system necessary to make it eligible for financial support is £200,000, although more complicated systems will inevitably run into several million pounds. Despite this help, however, it is expected to take several years before flexible manufacturing moves from being what is still something of a futuristic concept to a routine feature of British manufacturing industry. A start has been made.

Jonathan Davis

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 9. Dealings End, May 20. § Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

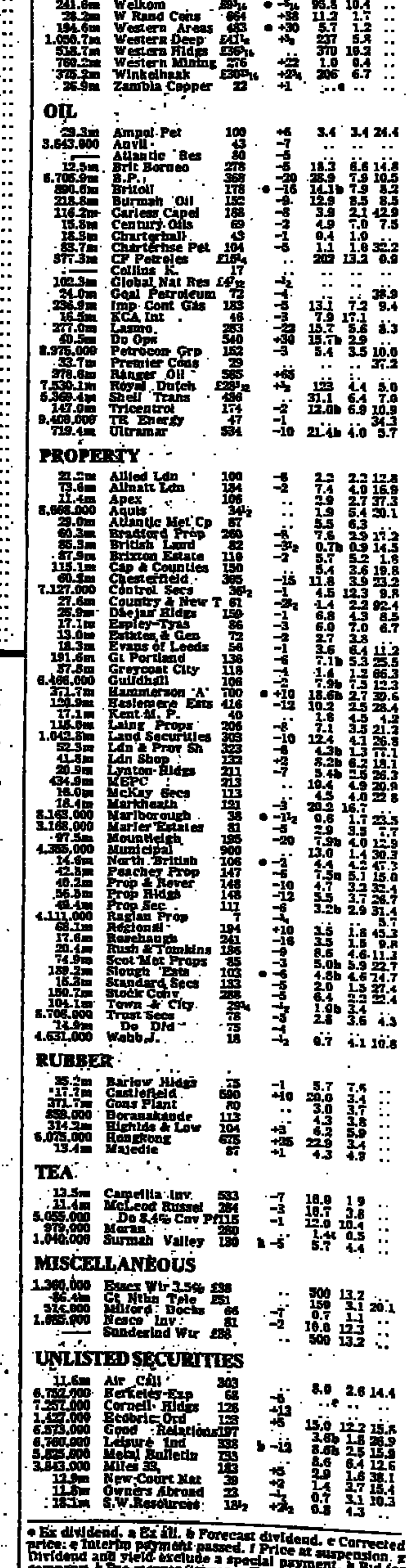
MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY



RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

THE WEEK AHEAD

Lager should brighten Whitbread's Figures

Britain's drinkers are still keeping their hands firmly in their pockets when it comes to buying more expensive rounds so Whitbread is expected to still show the effects of declining sales in tomorrow's full-year results.

National beer consumption fell 2.9 per cent in the second half of last year after being marginally ahead at the halfway stage. The previous year's second half felt the effects of the appalling winter weather which kept drinkers at home instead of in the pubs and consumption them dropped by 7.9 per cent.

This time the figures will look brighter. The important lager market was strong at the end of the 1982 calendar year and Whitbread's Stella Artois interest was especially successful.

The brewer should make up to £82m, against £73.1m before extraordinary profits from property sales. Whitbread will probably again show property profits below the line rather than taking them above the line like the other big brewers.

Whitbread's huge four year rationalization programme finishes at the end od the 1983/84 financial year so expect redundancy costs from demanning at, Bedfordshire, Luton and planned closure of Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Wine boxes have been a spectacular success though the contribution is small in profit terms. More work on the pricing is expected.

There is more uncertainty over the Julius Wile acqusition in the US and the wine and liqueur distributor could show a net charge against profits after a lot of restructuring.

If Whitbread has got its formula right it stands to do well in 1984/85 with a big effort on marketing meanwhile to regain market share where there have been some losses from the determination to maintain margins.

The share price, which has weakened against the market by about 7 per cent over the last monty, was up 1p at 137p on Friday.

Grand Metropolitan's half year results today will bear the full benefits of last June's £125m rights issue, which debt, and profits will be more than £100m – optimists expect £107m – against £74.8m.

Full-year profits could be up to £270m. What debt remains will benefit form lower interest rates.

Ligget, Grand Met's big US acquisition, is expected to make much of the running this yea.

Estimates for General Accident's first quarter results range as widely as those for Royal Insurance and Commercial Union last week. Pessimists expect £2m and optimists £14m, against last time's £11.3m loss. It all depends on how much GA benefited from milder winter weather.

The ultimate ownership of Management Agency and Music continues to exercise fascination in the market. Queens Moat Houses has increased its stake to 6.25 per cent and despite denials the City remains convinced that Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group has its eyes on MAM's fruit machine rental business.

Friday's half year results from MAM are expected to show little change on last time's £1m though its Burger King franchises remain a great disappointment.

Thursday is crunch day for Polly Peck: if profits are up from £3m to £8m as forecast by L. Messel, the stockbrokers, it really could be on course for £25m for the year to justify the £17 price tag on the shares. Super optimists say Debenhams could make full-year profits of £30m on Friday, but more cautious souls expect a same again £20.3m.

Profits may be of no more than academic interest if a bidder – such as Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation – is waiting in the wings. Speculation has pushed the price up to the about 130p.

ECONOMIC VIEW

City looks beyond June 9

With market operators clearly reluctant to dip their toes in the murky waters of financial markets before the election, the outlook for the pound and interest rates seems to be for little change.

Developments in the United States will probably remain the dominating influence, but in the present uncertainty the hoped-for cut in the US discount rates seems no nearer than before.

City commentators, bored with the lack of action in the markets, are focusing their attention on the post-election prospects. There is a consensus that a Conservative victory is likely to boost sterling, but less agreement over whether this will lead to a drop in interest rates.

Some analysts believe a Thatcher government will want to tighten money policy to keep inflation moving down.

The pace of recovery in Britain will be revealed by several sets of economic statistics out this week.

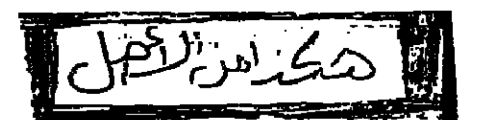
Retail sales, for April, released today, could show anything from a fesh rise from already buoyant levels to a slight drop, which might presage some flattening out of the consumer spending spree.

Tomorrow's index of industrial production for March will be watched particularly closely to see if recent improvements are sustanined. Most City analystst are expecting little change in total industrial output

Wednesday sees publication of the index of average earnings which is expected to show a further gradual slowdown of pay rises over the year to March.

On Thursday the final money supply figures are accompanied by the first estimate of gdp growth based on output in the first quarter, along with industry's capital spending and stocks.

On Friday, along with the latest cyclical indicators, the last pre-election retail price index is published. This is widely expected to show inflation close to or below 4 per cent.





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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 667.7
FT Gilts: 80.69
FT All Share: 417.91
Bargains: 14,045
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8629.51
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 949.56
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1218.75
(Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.5670
Index 83.9
DM 3.8325
FrF 11.5325
Yen 363.50
Dollar
Index 121.8
DM 2.4435
Gold
$441.25 up 62 pts
NEW YORK
Gold $440.50
Sterling $1.5638
(Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 3/4 - 10 1/4

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8 3/4 - 8 3/4
3 month DM5 1/16 - 4 15/16
3 month FrF 13 3/4 - 13 5/8

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Assets Special Situations Trust, Bellway, Matthew Brown, Grand Metropolitan, Radio City (Sound of Merseyside), Thomas Nationwide Transport (quarterly), Unilever (first quarter), united scientific Holdings. **Finals:** Anglo, American Coal, Ex-Lands, Extel Group, John Foster and Son, Geers Gross, Gold and Base Metal Mines, John C. Small and Tidmas, Thomas Warrington and Sons, Weeks Associates.
TOMMOROW – Interims: Allied London Properties, Thomas Borthwick and Sons, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance (first quarter), Majedie Investment, Pentland Investment Trust. **Finals:** Amos Hinton and Sons, Gieves Group, London and Lennox Trust, Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, Walter Runciman, Wearwell, Whitbread and Company.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: – Canvermoor, Irish Distillers Group, Northern Industrial Improvement Trust, NSS Newsagents. **Finals:** Advance Services, Ambrose Investment Trust, British-Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, Chamberlin and Hill, Hartwells Group, Usher Walker.
THURSDAY – Interims: Construction Holdings, Higsons Brewery, Philips Lamps NV (first quarter), Polly Peck, Redman Heenan International, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co NV (first quarter) Shell Transport and Trading Company (first quarter), Stenhouse Holdings, Whitbread Investment Company. **Finals:** Ce Heath, Land Securities, London Atlantic Investment Trust, London Trust, Monks Investment, Ropener, Selincourt, TR Natural Resources Investment Trust.
FRIDAY – Interims: Management Agency and Music. **Finals:** Debenhams, A Goldberg and Sons, International Paint, Suter.

TDK moves for London listing

TDK, the Japanese recording tape company, is going ahead with its application for a London listing. Institutions are being briefed today with a meeting with Stock Exchange's quotations committee on Wednesday–dealings are expected to start a week on Friday.

TDK, which is already quoted in New York, Paris and elsewhere, has market capitalizatin of $2,200m. Its business is international and it wants its shares to be held internationally. It manufactures in Japan, Taiwan, Brazil and the US with 43 per cent of its sales outside Japan.

Sales for the year, which ended in November, were $1,300m, an increase of 12.8 per cent. Profits were $121m, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

● ECONOMIC FORECAST: a cheerful forecast for the UK economy comes today from the Charterhouse banking group. It predicts a "soundly based" economic recovery with output rising at 3 per cent a year by the end of 1983, enough to start bringing unemployment down. The group says although the upswing is likely to be slower than in the past, it will be more sustainable with less chance of causing faster inflation.

● TRADE-IN-OFFERS: Singapore Airlines (SIA) said it is studying offers from three aeroplane manufacturers to trade its existing aircraft, plus cash, for newer models. A spokesman said SIA is studying "trade-in sale" offers from Boeing, Airbus Industrie and Douglas Aircraft as part of its fleet renewal plan.

Sotheby's US bidders press on

By Jonathan Clare

The two Americans who bid for Sotheby Parke Bernet are to carry on with their offer despite the unexpected reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission against the advice of the Office of Fair Trading.

The two, Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid of Knoll International, hold 29.9 per cent of Sotheby and their offer values the auction house at £61m.

Mr Cogan hopes to get the US Securities and Exchange Commission to reconsider an ambiguous 1974 ruling to make it clear that allegations about an infringement of SEC rules are unfounded. Mr Cogan settled in 1894 by signing a "consent decree", which meant he did not admit guilt but promised not to repeat the alleged offence. If successful, it would rob opponents of the Cogan-Swid bid of some of their ammunition.

It would also mean the two compared favourably with any "white knight" that the Sotheby board may produce. The board says it has found a counterbidder, whose identity is yet to be revealed. Mr Carl Icahn, a US dawn-raider, is widely believed to have shown an interest. Another likely possibility is Mr B. H. Trupin.

Mr Trupin was revealed last week in *The Times* as the buyer of the Hever Castle suit of Milanese armour which fetched a record £1.9m.

A stake has been built up by someone in Sotheby shares apart from Mr Cogan and Mr Swid but it remains below 5 per cent.

Posgate to sue Howden four

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Ian Posgate is suing four former directors of Alexander Howden to ensure a public airing of the facts surrounding the scandal of misappropriated insurance premiums.

Yesterday, Mr Posgate said he was taking legal action so that it would be impossible for Alexander Alexander, the US owner of Alexander Howden, which is also suing the four for recovery of funds, to reach a private settlement with the four men.

"By doing this and sticking with it everything will be aired in court," he said.

Alexander & Alexander has sued the four and Mr Posgate for the return of $55m (£35m) which it believes was channelled from Howden to offshore re-insurance companies. A settlement between the four ex-directors and Alexander & Alexander would leave Mr Posgate out in a limb.

But contrary to the impression given by Sunday newspaper reports, Mr Posgate has not started his proceedings with the support of Alexander & Alexander with which he is already involved in a counter-action.

Mr Ken Grob, the former chairman of Howden, said yesterday the matter was being put into his lawyer's hands but would not comment on whether he and his former colleagues might reach a settlement with Alexander & Alexander.

The four have already repaid $26m of a $29m claim under the agreement continuing this clause. Alexander & Alexander may be prepared to make a final settlement on payment of, say, another $10m.

Mr Posgate is suing the four on exactly the same grounds as Alexander & Alexander: "I'm suing for a straightforward cash sum. It means Alexander & Alexander cannot go away."

It also means that Mr Posgate will be able to cross-examine Mr Jack Bogardus, Alexander & Alexander's president, as well as Mr Grob, and the other ex-directors – Mr Ron Comery, Mr Jack Carpenter and Mr Allan Page.

Tactical battle expected before vote on Friday

Linfood to match Safeway's new £41m offer for Key Markets

By Our Financial Staff

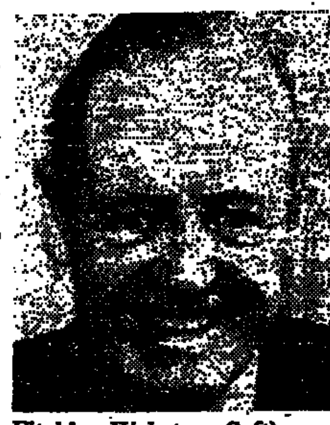
The takeover battle for Key Markets, the 106-strong supermarket chain owned by Fitch Lovell, intensified over the weekend when Linfood said that it would match an increased offer from Safeway.

Safeway said on Saturday that it was prepared to pay £40.8m for the chain. Its earlier offer of £34.8m had won the approval of the Fitch Lovell board and chairman, Mr Michael Webster, in late April, but was topped last Thursday by Linfood with an offer of £37.8m.

Linfood's chairman, Mr Alec Monk, was reported over the weekend as saying that he would match the latest Safeway offer. Yesterday he was said to be attending meetings in London, and a company official said that he was likely to write to shareholders later this week.

The Fitch Lovell board also spent most of yesterday afternoon in a meeting.

Mr Monk's willingness to







Fitch's Webster (left) and Hankins: Going for the Safeway bid.

commit himself to an increased offer for Key Markets makes it unlikely that Linfood will renew its bid for the whole of Fitch Lovell. It launched a £72m offer for the company last September, and finally received the go-ahead after a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last week.

Now, however, Mr Monk has said he will pay half the total of his original bid for just one part of Fitch Lovell, which suggests the purchase of the Key Markets chain was his prime reason for launching the offer. He is also said to be worried about issuing his shares, which he feels are undervalued, to buy the highly-rated Fitch Lovell.

Although the two bids would be of equal value, Safeway currently has the support of the Fitch Lovell board, which is believed to be concerned that if Linfood successfully blocks the Safeway deal or purchases Key Markets itself, then it might still renew its bid for the whole group.

Fitch is also concerned to push the sale through quickly: its shareholders meet on Friday to vote on it. There is a danger that if it opted for Linfood's offer at this late stage, it might be withdrawn or vetoed by shareholders later on, leaving Fitch Lovell with no deal at all.

The stage is now set for a tactical battle in the run up to Friday's meeting. Linfood has asked Fitch Lovell for access to detailed information on Key Markets, but this has so far been denied it – apparently at Safeway's insistence.

But even without further knowledge, it is expected to press its bid and attempt to persuade the Fitch Lovell board to adopt a neutral stance, and leave it to shareholders to choose which offer they prefer.

Mr Monk is also expected to renew his efforts to meet the Fitch board or its chief executive, Geoff Hankins, in an effort to reduce the tension between the two groups.

Fitch Lovell has asked shareholders to return proxy forms allowing the chairman to vote on their behalf, either for the Safeway deal or for an adjournment of the meeting. Linfood, on the other hand, has already circulated shareholders and asked them to block the Safeway deal.

● AGENCY DEAL: Foote Cone & Belding London, a subsidiary of Foote Cone & Belding Communications, said it has reached agreement to acquire a majority interest in Garratt Baulcombe. Terms are not disclosed. Garratt Baulcombe, a full service advertising agency, was founded in 1960. The agency has offices in Nottingham and Manchester.

City Comment

Pinball wizard at the Fed

American money policy is in a mess. The target money measures have been so grossly distorted by financial deregulation and the introduction of new financial instruments, such as interest-bearing current accounts, that no one knows what they mean.

They have ceased to bear, if they ever did, any stable predictable relationship with nominal national income growth, the ultimate policy goal for which money targets are simply an intermediate tool.

Yet, though the Federal Reserve Board has said it is paying less attention to money growth while distortions persist, it has failed to put any coherent policy rule in its place. The result is that the financial markets are baffled about what the Fed is trying to do.

Every economic trigger – the latest figures on inflation, money growth, output – touches off a gut response in the markets as they try to sense how the Fed will respond. And there must be a suspicion that this is what the Fed is doing too – the pinball wizard approach to policy, as Mr David Morrison, of the stockbrokers Simon and Coates, characterizes it in a paper out today.

Mr Morrison, who estimates that interest rate volatility has doubled since the Fed introduced its new money control procedures in 1979, believes that rates and volatility will stay high unless the Fed changes course.

Having instilled into the markets the firm conviction that the pace of money growth determines inflation, however, Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed's chairman, faces a tough job to convince them that the money numbers are no longer critical. His task would be easier if he had something sensible to put in its place.

Boom in car sales 'set to end soon'

By David Young

The boom in UK car sales – fuelled by easier hire purchase and sales incentives – will end in the second half of the year, according to a survey published today by DRI Europe.

By then, the survey says, the present buoyant sales will run out of steam and will lead to a "playback" next year, when sales will fall by an estimated 30,000 units.

DRI says that their forecast of 1.68 million cars sales this year is at least 70,000 more than underlying economic performance would suggest and point out that British manufacturers are far from happy with the profit implications of the incentive measures.

Stability should return to the market with the gradual recovery of the economy with DRI expecting a return to a more "natural" level of sales and consistent growth until 1988.

The survey adds that industrial unrest still hangs over the industry, although it adds that the success of the Metro and Maestro have transformed BL's short-term position. The recent fall in sterling has underpinned the Maestro's competitiveness in a sector of the European market where BL has traditionally been weak.

For Europe overall, energy, unemployment and prices will be the main issues affecting car purchase over the next five years. With sales falling in France and Italy, total European sales and production will barely exceed last year's total.

DRI also says that recent spending by the European industry on product development has resulted in overcapacity which will make it difficult for some companies to earn an adequate return on this investment.

The European market will reach a peak of 11 million cars by 1988, with consumer confidence bringing a recovery in 1984 and 1985.

In Germany, the underlying strength of the country's industry will reassert itself after 1985 with momentum continuing until 1988.

In the short-term the outlook for the economy and unemployment argue against a rapid turnround in demand for cars with the level of registrations in 1981 not being succeeded until 1985.

DRI expect an average of 55 per cent of German cars to be exported by 1988, compared with 49 per cent in 1980. The German specialist car makers are expected to be the most dynamic.

NEW CAR SALES

millions	1983	1984	1988
West Germany	2.22	2.27	2.54
France	1.91	2.00	2.06
UK	1.68	1.65	1.71
Italy	1.61	1.70	1.72
Western Europe total	10.00	10.30	11.09
USA	9.01	10.34	11.36
Japan	3.13	3.20	3.28

CAR PRODUCTION

	1983	1984	1988
West Germany	3.63	3.73	4.13
France	2.60	2.76	2.04
UK	1.00	1.01	0.96
Italy	1.40	1.49	1.53
Western Europe total	10.41	10.78	11.50
North America (inc Canada)	7.17	8.13	8.93
Japan	7.08	7.58	8.05

DRI World Autos Forecast Report £900 or $1,600
DRI Europe, 30 Old Queen St, London SW1H 9HP.

Fears of tighter money

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The City has worked itself into a lather over the past week on fears, implanted by the latest poor money supply and government borrowing figures, that a future Conservative government will tighten money and fiscal policy and keep interest rates high, to maintain downward pressure on inflation.

This is in marked contrast to the consensus view before the election date was announced last week that a victory for Mrs Thatcher would mean a strong pound and steady progress to lower interest rates to speed economic recovery.

The balance of opinion in the City remains on the side of a further cut in clearing bank base rates by 1/2 to 1 per cent from the present 10 per cent either before or shortly after the election, on the assumption of a Conservative victory. But views on the longer term outlook are sharply divided.

A number of monetary economists in the City, such as Roger Nightingale of stockbrokers Hoare Govett, believe that money growth over the past few months has been excessively expansionary, sparking off a credit-fuelled economic recovery which will inevitably lead to higher inflation unless stamped on soon.

But even those who take a more sanguine view of the pace of monetary expansion believe that a returned Conservative government may be obliged to tighten monetary and fiscal screws if it is to make further progress in its battle against inflation.

In particular they point to recent figures which suggest that the Government's borrowing target of £8,000m in 1983-84 may be overshot by £1,000m or more, contributing to excessive money growth.

Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips and Drew and Mr Michael Jankowski of Simon and Coats both expect a Thatcher government to try to cut public spending or raise taxes to keep borrowing on track, and to be increasingly reluctant to sanction further cuts in interest rates.

Others expect a Conservative government to take a more robust attitude. Mr Roger Bootle of Capel-Cure Myers argues that Mrs Thatcher will pay closer attention to the exchange rate, what is happening to inflation, and the pace of recovery than to the money figures, which are no longer the prime policy target.

If so, the outlook for interest rates is brighter. All observers expect the exchange rate to remain strong after a Conservative victory, with some, such as *Lloyds Bank* and *Grieveson Grant*, predicting further rises in the coming months.

Flat results likely from Unilever

By Our Financial Staff

Flat profit and sales figures are expected from Unilever, the anglo-Dutch margarine and detergent group, when it reports first quarter profits today.

Although the US subsidiary is at last showing a better performance the improvement has been offset by higher promotional spending.

European volumes may have been hit by lower exports to Nigeria, and worse results on translation into sterling from countries like Brazil after accounting changes are expected.

Heavy exceptional costs from rationalization are expected again, but productivity gains should be at about 5 per cent.

Combined first quarter profits of the group should be between £160m and £185m, compared with last year's £179m. Full year results are expected to be between £750m and £790m, against £725m.

The shares have seen some weakness after the company's forecast of little economic improvement this year and worries about first-half volume sales

OTC regulations sought

By Our Financial Staff

The seven licensed dealers which make an "over-the-counter market" in about 30 stocks of small companies are trying to bring some ground rules into the business.

Included in the self-regulation measures would be procedures for resolving disputes, a compensation fund, minimum liquidity requirements for members of a new trade association, disclosure requirements for companies quoted and a requirement for all members to deal in all the stocks.

Granville (the old M J H Nightingale) the best-known member of over-the-counter markets, is not involved – it has exclusive rights over the stocks in which it deals.

Many companies traded over-the-counter would be unable to meet either the requirements of a full listing

Banks and retailers haggle over computer cards bill

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Retailers and the big clearing banks are at loggerheads over who should pay for a country-wide network of electronic terminals for payments at the counter by plastic card.

Millions of pounds, which will have to be spent on providing the terminals, are at issue. The banks' project team, which has been investigating the possibility of electronic funds transfer systems at the point of sale, has suggested that costs could be around £800 a terminal. A further systems connexion charge might also be levied.

In most stores it could mean having a terminal at every cash point or supermarket checkout.

There have already been preliminary talks between a working party of retailers coordinated by the Retail Consortium – the trade body for most United Kingdom retail interests – and the clearing banks.

But the crunch will come after a final decision, expected this summer, from the banks on whether they will go ahead with the terminals plan. It would mean putting in extensive computerization because the system would allow a customer's account to be debited for the shopping bill and the retailer's account to be credited.

The banks appear to be considering bringing in the system for even small retail outlets whose terminals could be linked with the banks' computer network by telephone line. Small retailers are unlikely to be asked to pay immediately for terminals but would instead pay an annual charge to wipe off the cost.

If the banks decided to go ahead this summer and terms were agreed with retailers, the first terminals would probably be in the shops by 1985. The banks' project team is apparently envisaging 100 terminals doing 500,000 transactions in 1985.

The project team is arguing that retailers should foot the bill for the system because it would save a retailer 7p on the cost of collection on a traditional cheque.

More disclosures urged on company pensions

By Our Financial Staff

Shareholders would get substantially more information on the solvency and possible cost of pension schemes run by their companies under a new accounting standard proposed today by the Accounting Standards Committee.

The proposals unveiled for discussion would require public companies to explain first what kind of scheme they run for the benefit of employees and whether it is run with the advice of a qualified actuary.

In a note to the balance sheet the company would have to disclose the effect on profits of pension fund contributions, and whether these were normal or exceptional charges. Any plans or commitments to change the level of contribution which the company pays into the fund would also have to be disclosed.

The proposals are open for comment until November 30. As outlined and taken with the requirement for increased information included in the Companies Act 1981 they represent a significant increase in the required level of pension fund disclosure.

De Larosiere to continue anti-inflation policy

More power and criticism for IMF head

From Bailey Morris, Washington

M Jacques de Larosiere, who has secured a second term as managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is likely to be given greatly increased power to shape the world's economy.

It is also likely that he will face increasing criticism from Third World leaders, some of whom fear that political revolution could result from IMF-imposed conditions.

M de Larosiere has established himself as one of the most powerful men on the world economic scene. During his first five-year term, the 53 year old Frenchman earned high marks for his deft handling of a surprisingly acute international debt crisis which brought more than 25 countries to the brink of bankruptcy.

His next term, which begins on June 16, is likely to be even more important. In his newly enhanced role, M de Larosiere is certain to continue the strict anti-inflation policy which he has pursued relentlessly since 1978, often to the consternation of officials in debt-pressed Third World countries.

He is also likely to heighten his influence on trade policies and to support limited intervention by central banks to stabilize erratic currencies.

A growing number of Third World leaders, faced with political choices resulting from the strict conditions attached to IMF loans, have begun to criticize publicly the Fund and its publicity-shy managing director.

He also has his critics within the IMF, who claim his single-minded pursuit of anti-inflation policies is too inflexible and therefore damaging to world economic recovery.

But M de Larosiere and his supporters in the industrialized world have contended that the only way that borrowing countries can continue to survive is to pursue unswerving economic policies designed to cut big budget deficits, accelerate the growth of exports and thus strengthen their annual balances of payments.

The cost of these policies is often very high, as evidenced by recent indications that neither Brazil nor Chile – two of the largest debtors among Latin American nations and which owe more than $260bn – is able to meet the austere economic conditions imposed on them by the IMF.

Privately, some officials in financially strapped Third World countries complain that under M de Larosiere, the IMF, in its role as lender of last resort, has imposed such severe conditions on their stagnant nations that political revolutions are a strong possibility.

Some would like the IMF to relax some of its conditions to allow debtor countries to top up their economies in order to create more employment.

But this is unlikely during the reign of M de Larosiere, a former director of the French Treasury.

M de Larosiere's reappointment last week was virtually unchallenged by members of the IMF's board of executive directors, partly because of his success in convincing commercial banks to continue lending to the big debtor countries.

The key representatives of the 146 IMF countries, along with officials of the powerful Western central banks, have been impressed by M de Larosiere's success in preventing countries from defaulting over the last eight months.

His critics within the IMF are outnumbered by supporters, who not that it was M de Larosiere who promoted a more flexible policy of longer loans that had been typical when he was named managing director in 1978.

APPOINTMENTS

New head for Argyll Foods

Mr Keith Suddaby has been appointed managing director of Argyll Foods Manufacturing. He will be responsible for Yorkshire Biscuits, Paterson's Scottish Shortbread, Furniss & Company and Gold Crown Foods. He will be based at Gold Crown Foods in Liverpool.

Mr B. D. Bramley had been made a director of British-American Tobacco Co. Formerly managing director in New Zealand, he will assume responsibility for liaison with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Mr T. J. Pritchard had been appointed managing director of NEI Projects, based in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr John Timpson, managing director of William Timpson, has been elected president of the Clothing and Footwear Institute.

Mr Roy Dorey, director designate of the institute, has assumed the duties of secretary and chief executive.

Mr G. Malcolm Murray has been appointed acting chairman of The Young Companies Investment Trust, after the death of Mr Desmond Reid.

Mr Ivor Casson is the new financial director of J. P. Kenny & Partners.

Mr K. J. Duffy ceases to be a UK divisional director of Commercial Union Assurance Company on June 30. He is to take up the post of senior executive vice president of Commercial Union Corporation, the company's United States holding company. Mr I. H. Headley, UK divisional director, retires on June 30. Mr R. A. Owen and Mr P. G. Ward, members of UK management will be UK divisional directors form June 1.

Mr Michael Myhill, marketing manager of Anglia Signs & Displays, Norwich, has joined the board as sales director.

Mr P. T. Syme has been appointed assistant managing director of Weir Pumps of Glasgow. He was previously production director.

Mr Richard Mansell-Jones has been made a non-executive director of Storage & Transport System.

Sears chief speaks on TV stake

If Sears Holdings, the Selfridges to shoe reailing group, had been offered less than a 20 per cent stake in Central Independent Television it would have called off the deal, according to Mr Leonard Sainer, the chairman.

Mr Sainer said he was only prepared to buy the shares from Associated Communications Corporation on the basis that he received 20 per cent or more.

Mr Robert Holmes a' Court, the Australian boss of Associated Communications Corporation, which was divesting itself of its controlling stake in Central, wanted considerable more than the 140p a share paid by Sears – probably well over 150p – even though Sears' price shows a big premium on the private deals done in Central's shares.

Long term, Sears expects Central to be a profitable investment. It is keen on the leisure field but finds good investments difficult to pick up.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 7½%, £50,000 and over, 8½%.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Greene launch aims to thwart stags

Brokers Greene & Co. announced details of their fourth introduction to the USM since the market was established in 1980.

This time Greene are using their knowledge of high technology industry to arrange the offer of 3.3 million shares at 120p in Stainless Metalcraft, a family run medical equipment and defence manufacturer.

The application list for the shares opens on Friday, and dealings should commence a week later. At a press conference organized to reintroduce the share offer, Sir Edward Brown from Greene, said that at least half the issue will be taken by leading City institutions.

The exact allocation of the rest will depend on the quality of applications received, he said. The aim would be to weed out professional stags and encourage genuine small investors.

The Childs family, which set up the company in 1958, decided to make the share offer when it became necessary to reorganize family finances.

At one stage the whole company was put up for sale, but later Greene & Co. persuaded the family that the USM introduction would allow it to raise funds and continue its involvement in the company.

Stainless Metalcraft comes to the market with a £6m market capitalization and is forecasting pretax profits of £850,000 for the year to August against £695,000 for the previous year.

News of another introduction to the market came from brokers Simon & Coates who are offering for sale 5 million shares in Adam Leisure Group, which sells electronic games.

The shares are on offer at 80p each and represent 20 per cent of the share capital of a company founded and owned by Mr Chris Tycroft, the chairman and chief executive. They are being offered for sale on Friday and trading will begin on May 26.

The group is forecasting pretax profits of £3m for the year ending August 31, against £1.2m for the previous year, on sales of £21m. At a minimum tender price of 80p, the shares will yield 3.57 per cent and a price earning ratio of 13.88.

Details also emerged of a placing of 3,600,000 shares in Castle (GB), the fitted kitchen and bathroom sales and distribution company.

The placing has been arranged by Charterhouse Japhet which has nursed the company towards the USM since taking a 27 per cent stake for £327,000 in 1980.

The Castle board is forecasting pretax profits of not less than £1.1m for the year to July. Last yrar the group made pretax profits of £902,000 on a turnover of £10.1. At 80p the group would be on a prospective P/E of 16.43.

This morning trading begins in shres of Chemical Mrthods Associates, a US grtoup which makes and distributes commercial washing machines. The group offered for sale 3.6 million shares at 115p a share, which was 15 times oversub, and placing 3.6 million shares at 115p. The group is forecasting profits of not less than $4m this year. (£2.6m)

Thrading also begins this week in shares of Micro Focus Group, the USM's first share sale by tender. Last week the offer sale of 2.3 milion shares in the group was three times oversubscribed and a striking price of 240p was fixed against a base price of 155p.

Other news on the USM included a bullish statement from Good Relations, the public relations and advertising company, at its annual meeting last Wednesday, its shares rose by 2p to 199p after a report that the improved economic climate would lead to a greater demand

There is also an announcement the morning from AIDCOM International, which has acquired a 65 per cent stake in World Medical Markets, an information and publishing company, for £140,000.

Mr James Pilditch, chairman, of AIDCOM, said that the WMM business has substantial growth potential and is an obvious extension of AIDCOM's exsiting marketing and reserach activities. AIDCOM's shares stood at 79p on Friday.

Andrew Cornelius

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.8m	A & G Security	280	−10	2.6	0.9	53.0
916,000	Acsis Jewel	17	..	5.3	31.1	..
8,075,000	Aerospace Eng	170	..	13.9b	8.2	10.3
9,485,000	Aidcom Int	79	−4	0.9	1.1	89.0
11.6m	Air Call	303	..	8.0	2.6	14.4
15.8m	Airship Ind	126	−2	..	..	..
11.2m	Anglo Nordic	39½	−½	2.9	8.1	10.4
43.5m	Asprey & Co	£74	−½	21.4	3.0	16.8
23.6m	Baltic Leasing	254	+12	4.0	1.6	37.9
3,672,000	Bensons Crisps	98	−6	2.7	3.0	22.5
2,753,000	Berkeley & HH	9½	−1	..	..	..
3,376,000	Berkley Exp	68	−5	..	..	..
25.6m	Bespak	244	+12	3.6a	1.5	42.7
13.8m	Bio-Isolates	180	..	..	..	..
4,338,000	Black M.	116	−6	4.3b	3.7	18.4
4,583,000	Booth C.	30	−3	..	..	..
7,168,000	Breville Europe	43	−3	7.0b	16.3	4.1
2,640,000	Bryant D.	120	−5	7.5b	6.3	..
8,400,000	Bula Resources	9	..	..	..	..
6,159,000	Business Comp	105	• +20	1.4	1.4	17.2
896,000	CAMBA	120	..	3.6	3.0	13.6
44.5m	Candecca Res	153	−5	..	..	..
4,130,000	Canvermoor	100	−8	5.2b	5.2	–
9,900,000	Cass Grp	180	+5	3.6	2.0	22.3
3,525,000	Ciro	113	−5	2.9	2.5	14.7
1,350,000	City Site Est	37	−1	0.7	1.9	74.0
5,248,000	Cluff Oil	46	−2	..	..	..
5,546,000	Do B	46	−2	..	..	..
71.3m	Clyde Petrol	85	..	0.9	1.0	..
2,990,000	Coleman Milne	58	• −5	2.1b	3.7	12.2
1,910,000	Consults (C&P)	193	−2	3.0	1.6	2.3
6,340,000	C'ntl Microwave	630	+10	..	..	18.9
7,257,000	Cornell Hldgs	126	+13	..	..	..
2,770,000	Cramphorn	£11½	..	28.6	2.5	13.1
5,680,000	De Brett A	71	−5	3.6	5.0	13.8
1,488,000	Delmar Grp	30	−3	2.4	8.0	..
8,881,000	Dencora	71	..	..b	..	39.4
13.5m	Druck Hldgs	270	..	1.6	0.6	38.3
1,372,000	Dunton Grp	12	+1½	..	..	57.1
1,427,000	Ecobric Hldgs	123	+5	15.0	12.2	15.8
9,280,000	Edinburgh Sec	95	..	0.2	0.2	..
14.9m	Eldridge Pope	714	+2	15.5	2.2	19.8
4,038,000	Energy Finance	41	..	1.9	4.6	7.1
3,987,000	Equipu	90	..	4.6	5.1	9.2
4,401,000	Exeter Building	150	..	10.0	6.7	5.4
17.0m	FKI Elec	24½	−½	0.3b	1.2	..
18.1m	Feedback	216	..	2.9	1.3	30.9
536,000	First Talisman	25	−3	..	..	..
14.1m	Fitch & Co.	255	..	4.0b	1.4	32.0
12.8m	Floyd Oil	106	−4	..e	..	..
23.9m	Fuller Smith	£12	..	12.9	1.1	27.1
5,655,000	Garfunkels	121	−1	1.4	1.2	29.7
6,573,000	Good Relations	197	..	5.0	2.5	51.0
8,238,000	Grainger Tst	190	..	5.4b	2.9	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,217,000	Greenwich Cable	45	..	..	..	..
877,000	Guernsey At Sec	130	..	..	..	56.5
3,400,000	HB Electronics	65	−8	1.6	1.9	16.1
2,681,000	Hadland Hldgs	64	..	3.6	4.3	..
53.3m	Hadson Pet	86	..	..b	..	..
2,760,000	Hardanger Prop	138	..	14.0e	10.1	3.5
1,929,000	Hartons Grp	9	+1	..	..	5.6
1,477,000	Harvey & Thomp	47	−3	..e	..	..
3,985,000	Hayters	170	−10	15.0	8.8	8.2
1,860,000	Heelamat Hldgs	60	−1	8.0	13.3	5.9
1,938,000	Humberside Elec	15	−1	0.9	0.1	13.8
12.2m	Hunterprint	148	−5	2.9b	1.9	13.0
6,052,000	ICC Oil	27½	+1	0.0b	..	..
13.2m	Im Bus Systems	226	+6	..	..	..
2,868,000	Ind Fin & Inv	95	−8	2.9b	3.0	24.4
7,155,000	Inn Leisure	34	+1	0.6	1.8	30.1
8,800,000	Int'europe Tech	176	..	5.7b	3.2	27.0
8,683,000	Intervision Vid	43	+3	1.4	3.3	..
2,616,000	KCI	48	−3	2.3b	4.8	5.8
957,000	Jayplant	27	−1	..	..	..
38.8m	Jebsens Drill	190	−10	25.0b	13.9	2.9
15.2m	Johnstone Paints	145	..	5.4	3.7	10.9
29.1m	Kean & Scott	52	−1	1.4m	2.8	19.9
8,052,000	Kennedy Brookes	208	• −8	1.8	0.8	11.8
6,760,000	Leisure Ind	338	h −12	8.6b	2.5	15.9
778,000	Ldn & Man Secs	19	..	..	..	..
3,465,000	Do 10p Ord	19	..	..	..	..
5,654,000	Ldn Cont Adv	36	−1	0.3	0.8	12.7
5,100,000	Do 8p Ord	34	−1	0.3	0.9	29.8
1,200,000	Ldn Priv Health	30	−2	..	..	15.0
5,900,000	Lorlin Elec	116	−10	1.4b	1.2	30.7
42.3m	McCarthy Stone	508	+10	5.7b	1.1	29.2
6,073,000	McLaughlin & H	150	..	9.1	6.1	7.6
10.9m	Memory Comp	218	−12	2.6b	1.2	30.9
7,365,000	Merrydown Wine	520	−15	4.3	0.8	..
5,825,000	Metal Bulletin	133	..	8.1	6.1	12.9
21.4m	Micro Business	315	• +40	3.2b	1.0	28.5
1,215,000	Microfilm Reprg	45	..	3.6m	7.9	..
19.0m	Microgen Hldgs	343	..	5.7b	1.7	35.4
5,202,000	Microlease	153	+10	2.9b	1.9	..
2,686,000	Midland Marts	83	• −5	5.7	6.9	9.2
3,843,000	Miles 33	183	+5	2.9	1.6	38.1
1,311,000	Miss World	115	−5	4.3b	3.7	14.4
888,000	Morland Sec	47	..	2.9	6.1	12.8
450,000	Morley (RH)	18	..	..	..	..
7,417,000	Mumford & White	230	−5	3.7b	1.6	38.5
7,868,000	NMW Computers	183	−7	5.7	3.1	20.4
12.9m	New Ct Nat Res	39	+2	1.4	3.7	15.4
60.3m	Nimslo Int	55	−6	..e	..	..
6,156,000	O.R.E.	219	−1	..	..	..
39.0m	Octopus	326	..	11.4	3.2	..
15.5m	Oilfield Inspec	220	+6	3.0b	1.4	20.6
11.8m	Owners Abroad	23	−½	0.7	3.1	1.0
300,000	Parkfield Fndry	18	−1	..e	..	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
5,180,000	Pict Petrol	53	−5	..	..	..
1,880,000	Pineapple Dance	93	−7	8.0b	8.6	10.6
3,851,000	Radio City	175	+5	8.0b	4.6	20.5
3,671,000	Ramus Hldgs	85	−5	7.1	8.4	14.4
1,217,000	Reliant Motor	32	+2	..	..	5.9
15.2m	Resource Tech	180	−13	..b	..	28.2
2,846,000	Rivlin IDAS	35	+3	0.1b	0.4	..
2,500,000	Rolfe & Nolan	100	−5	3.6	3.6	11.0
7,948,000	Ruddle (G.)	168	−8	4.7b	2.8	19.8
1,387,000	Sampang (Java)	19	..	..	..	..
27.0m	Saxon Oil	181	h −2	..	..	47.6
3,825,000	Scan Data	179	−5	2.9	1.7	1.4
6,985,000	Securiguard	130	−8	2.5b	1.9	28.1
5,016,000	Selec TV	38	−4	..	..	..
5,845,000	Sheldon Jones	113	−5	5.7	5.1	8.7
5,243,000	Sheraton Sec	14	+½	..	..	..
2,693,000	Sinclair W.	85	..	0.0	..	..
1,188,000	Do Dfd	78	−2	0.1	0.2	..
8,294,000	Slaters Food	143	−10	2.9b	2.8	28.8
18.1m	S.W.Resources	18½	+3½	0.8	4.3	..
76.3m	Sovereign Oil	212	−15	..	..	..
17.9m	Spring Ram	125	+2	4.3b	3.5	..
508,000	Stanelco	44	−2	..	..	..
3,769,000	Strikes Rests	63	−3	1.9	3.1	..
1,120,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	80	−3	..	..	..
4,725,000	Technofan SA	£315	.	1773	5.6	12.4
4,628,000	Tel Serv Int	21	−1	0.1	0.7	6.1
8,026,000	Television Sth	33	..	..	..	..
2,719,000	Thames Inv & Sec	73	−14	..e	..	9.0
1,547,000	Thorpac	67	..	2.7	4.1	8.6
3,050,000	Tops Estates	61	−2	..	..	..
1,575,000	Trident Comp	63	..	2.1	3.4	13.2
6,838,000	Twinlock	32	..	1.3	4.0	9.3
1,068,000	Utd Ceramic	44	+2	4.3	9.8	16.5
4,265,000	Utd Electronic	44	+2	0.8	1.8	89.6
53.0m	Utd Friendly	218	• −5	14.0	6.4	..
3,305,000	Utd Packaging	104	..	..	..	..
2,080,000	V.W.	38	..	3.6	9.4	..
1,858,000	Webber Electro	185	..	5.0	2.7	10.6
8,103,000	Wight Collins HS	253	−1	6.9b	2.7	38.9
689,000	Willaire Syst	6	..	..	..	14.3
13.2m	Wingate Prop	101	−4	..	..	69.2
3,514,000	Yelverton Inv	71	..	..	..	..
2,240,000	Yorkgreen Inv	35	−2	2.0b	5.7	13.3
730,000	York Mount	73	−2	5.9	8.0	1.9
2,997,000	Zygal Dynamics	81	+1	1.1	1.3	12.1

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Rustenberg to halt platinum promotion

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

South Africa-based Rustenberg Platinum Mines, which has spent more than £4m in four years promoting platinum jewelry, is halting all its promotion in Britain. At the end of this month it is closing its London-based Platinum Guild as a promotions coordination centre.

The move comes after the launching of its latest Moon Goddess advertising campaign for platinum jewelry produced by the Davidson Pearce agency.

Platinum jewelry sales have been hit in a jewelry sales sector, worth about £650m a year, which is still affected by recession.

Hallmarked platinum articles by weight were down 19.8 per cent last year, compared with 1981, while silver items were down only 8.4 per cent and those in gold rose by 5.9 per cent.

Jewelry makers have been able to offset some of the decline in sales of gold jewelry by turning to cheaper 9 caret gold instead of using the traditional 14 caret and 22 caret metal. This has increased the price disadvantage for platinum which in finished items has been costing 30 per cent more, compared with a comparable piece in 22 caret gold.

First quarter returns from assay offices this year show that gold jewelry sales are also down. Gold items by weight were down 25 per cent on the same period of last year, while silver hallmarked goods were more than 26 per cent lower.

Platinum hallmarked goods, ironically the least affected of the three, were down 18 per cent.

But Rustenberg says the market in Britain can no longer sustain heavy promotional spending. Rustenberg says it cannot foresee, even if economic conditions improve, a level of platinum jewelry sales in Britain sufficient to warrant further promotional expendititure.

Rustenberg, one of the two key world producers of platinum, launched its promotional campaign in 1975 when hallmarking for platinum jewelry first started in Britain.

By 1979 sales of hallmarked platinum goods had reached 3,099 troy ounces. But the next year, when 4,916 troy ounces were hallmarked, proved the high point.

There was a decline in 1981 to 4,398 ounces and last year sales fell by a fifth to 3,526 ounces. This was barely 14 per cent more than was hallmarked in 1979.

Rustenberg says it foresees a continued demand for platinum jewelry. There is similar optimism at Ayrton Metals, the British subsidiary of Impala, the other big platinum producer which is also based in South Africa.

Ayrton has not spent as heavily as Rustenberg on promotion but it has a Platinum Shop in London's Bond Street and a wholesale operation, the Platinum Shop Collection, which is reported to be successful. Ayrton is planing no changes in its operation in Britain.

Civil works setback

Hopes of a big revival in civil engineering work have been dashed, according to the latest survey of contractors which shows little change since the beginning of the year.

In its quarterly workload survey, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors says the improved business prospects indicated in January have not been borne out. Although there has been a small increase in orders since the last survey there are more medium-sized and large companies without any civil engineering work than there were three months ago.

But companies with work report healthier order books with some slight improvements in both value and volume terms, the federation says. Overall, however, the level of work continues to remain extremely low.

Prospects do not look good either. The federation reports that invitations to tender have fallen recently

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Hunting Gibson
Year 1982
Pretax profit, £2.2m (£3.4m)
Stated earnings, 9.83p (25.21p)
Turnover, £14.8m (£18.9m)
Net final dividend, 4p, making 6p (same)

Fairline Boats
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £68,000 (£64,000)
Turnover, £2.3m (£1.7m)
Net interim dividend, 0.75p (0.5p)
Dividend payable July 29

Reliant Motor
Half-year to 31/3/83
Pretax profit, £11,000 (£84,000 loss)
Stated earnings, 0.2p (1.5p loss)
Turnover, £6.6m (£5.1m)
Net interim dividend, nil

Anglo-Indonesian Corporation
Year 1982
Pretax profit £40,000 (£38,000 loss)
Stated loss 0.67p (1.56p)
Turnover, £7.6m (£3.7m)
Dividend payable July 29

M. J. Gleeson Group
Hal-year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£683,000).
Stated earnings, 10.35p (6.36p).
Turnover, £36m (£23m).
Net interim dividend 1.3p (1.1p).
Dividend payable July 8.

Amber Day Holdings
Half-year to 27.11.82.
Pretax profit, £280,000 (£732,000).
Stated earnings, 0.72p (3.38).
Net interim dividend nil
Dividend payable July 29.

Scottish Heritable Trust
Year to 1982.
Pretax profit £143,000 (£757,000).
Stated earnings 0.3p (7.9p).
Turnover, £21.3m (£21.3m).
Net final dividend 1p, makg 2p (3p).

● Insurance payments for crimes committed by employees in commerce and industry increased by 40 per cent last year compard with 1981, the Guarantee Society, a General Accident subsidiary, said today.

The Society, which specializes in fidelity insurance, adds that thefts and frauds committed by employees in the United Kingdom last year cost British business more than £20 million a day–the greater part of which is uninsured.

Mr Douglas Proctor, the society's manager, said: "Each year sees an increase in the number and amounts of these claims. Nor do they all relate to the shop floor. Many occur at director and senior management level".

Smith set to open New York office

From Michael Clarke, New York

Smith Brothers, one of the stock market's two publicly quoted jobbing firms, is pressing ahead with plans to open an office in New York. Wall Street's broking fraternity sources say they have already been sounded out by Smith which is attempting to gauge local sentiment.

Mr Tony Lewis, chairman of Smith, and fellow director Mr Michael Marks, arrived in New York last week to look at possible office sites. They appear to have settled for premises in Broadway, the heart of the financial centre, and just up the road from rivals Wedd Durlacher.

Smith already has an office on the West Coast and hopes to use New York as the central point between its London and Los Angeles offices.

Smith, which specializes in gold shares, have spent the last 18 months planning for its New York debut. The group hopes it can soothe the fears of other US broking firms, already disturbed by the invasion of British brokers, by employing experienced US staff.

Mr Lewis was unavailable for comment.

Also in town last week was Mr Tim Jones, chairman of Akroyd and Smithers, the other publicly quoted jobbing firm, celebrating the group's recent acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent of the US broking firm Cohn, Belaire and Kaufman for $2.5m.

Under the banner of Akroyd and Smithers Inc the group now deals in domestic and international arbitrage and Eurobonds.

Wedd Durlacher & Mordaunt opened its New York office last year dealing mainly in quoted European stocks. At present Stock Exchange rules forbid jobbing firms to deal in United Kingdom stocks abroad without doing it through a United Kingdom broker.

Mr David Rochester, who heads Wedd's New York operation, says it is just a natural progression for jobbing firms to open up in New York.

"New York office for Akroyd and Smithers, who are big traders in gold shares, offers them an extra five hours a day trading", Mr Rochester said.

Big cut in factory space coming on to market

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

There has been a dramatic slowdown in the rate of vacant warehouse and factory space comming on the market. Although latest King & Company Industrial floorspace survey reveals a total of 177.6 million sq ft of vacant space available for letting, the rise since December has been only 1.42 per cent.

This compares favourably with the expansion of vacant space almost three years ago when the rate was rising by as much as 35 per cent every four months.

The chartered surveyors report a decrease in new construction work during the period, down from almost 13 million sq ft to 11.7 million sq ft. But they indicate that the level of inquiries and lettings has been growing rapidly since the beginning of the year.

Mr James King, senior partner, said yesterday that during the first four months of this year inquiries for industrial accommodation were running at twice the rate of the same period a year ago. Take-up of space is also double last year's level, he added.

In some industrially hard-pressed areas, such as the West Midlands, there has been a reduction in the amount of industrial space available for letting, the report shows. Since December vacant warehouse and factory space has fallen from 27.6 million sq ft to 26.3 million sq ft.

But the West Midlands has been the centre of a de-roofing campaign by some landlords and developers in protest over the local councils decision to levy rates on empty property. Since the beginning of April some councils have now waived rate charge on vacant space.

American notebook

Money surge hits loan rate hopes

A sharp rise in the money supply and continued evidence of strong economic expansion are expected to arrest any decline in United States interest rates and inhibit any weakening of the dollar this week.

The stock market boom since last August, which has brought a rise of about 60 per cent in average stock prices, is also under threat. The performance of stocks over the past week has been spotty.

Analysts are insisting that a correction of large proportions – 10 to 15 per cent – is near.

Leading the pack since May 5 has been Mr John Mendelson of Morgan Stanley who picked the bottom of the market last May.

At that time Mr Mendelson forecasts of a "buying panic" for stocks and bonds was bold. It was, however, vindicated by events.

Now Mr Mendelson forecasts: "The first leg of this bull market is coming to an end." He expects a decline of 10 to 15 per cent into the summer and a period of consolidation over the next four to five months. "The market levels of early 1983 will be the highs for most of the year."

Sharp improvements in the rate of growth of the United States economy were released last week.

Retail sales last month rose a strong 1.6 per cent, after seasonal adjustment. This came after a revised 1.7 per cent rise in March retail sales, originally reported as a rise of only 0.3 per cent.

The size of the revision to the original retail sales figures was a shock leading to gloomy talk about low spending by consumers.

On Friday, the Federal Reserve Board announced that industrial production last month rose a 2.1 per cent, the biggest single monthly increase since August 1975.

Then at the close of business the car sales figures for the first 10 days of this month were released. These were also bullish.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of domestically produced car sales rose to a high 6.9 million, in the first 10 days this month, coming after rates of 6.2 million last month and 6.3 million in March.

The producer (wholesale) price index for last month showed a fall of 0.1 per cent, the third fall so far this year.

The fall brought the level of the producer price index back to that of last September.

All this good news turned to ashes however, when the money figures for the week of May 4 were released on Friday. This showed a rise of $4.2bn (£2.6bn) in Money M1. A rise so large that it will frighten and depress the financial markets, which had hoped that the slow money growth for the nine weeks to April 27 would lead to a drop in the discount rate charged by the Fed to 8 per cent from the 8.5 per cent level at which it has been stuck since mid-December.

The announcement of the increase in M1, however, rules out any such reduction during this month.

Earlier, there were fears that this month's money figures had been abnormally low, to the result in large measure of the fed's decision to alter the seasonal adjustment factors for last month, always a month of unusually high money growth.

On May 5, the Fed had also given the financial markets more bad news with the release of big changes to the seasonal adjustment factors for "non-borrowed" reserves of the banks, a leading indicator of monetary growth.

The revisions led to a drastic rise in non-borrowed reserves growth during April and into May, indicating that a previously hoped-for decline in money growth might not happen.

It now remains to be seen whether the Fed can regain control of money growth sufficiently to prevent the recovery from developing into yet another inflationary boom, to be followed by yet another recession.

Maxwell Newton

Banks save top watch companies

Zurich (Reuter) – A consortium of Swiss banks is to provide 600m Swiss francs (£191.5m) to back a merger between the country's two leading watch-making groups, according to banking sources.

They say it will be the biggest rescue operation in Swiss industrial history.

A merger between Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie (Asuag) and Societe de Suisse Pour L'Industrie Horlogere (SSIH) would create the world's second largest manufacturer after Japan's Seiko group.

Both companies have made sizable losses in recent years.

The banks provided SFr300m two years ago to prevent SSIH going bankrupt after its 1980 losses exceeded share capital and reserves.

Swiss Bank Corporation, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Volksbank are among those involved in the new support operation, the banking sources said.

The new support operation is likely to consist of write-offs on claims by the banks on the two groups, provision of new capital and an opening of new credit lines, the sources said.

The banks have agreed in principle to the plan, but some have not yet confirmed their formal approval.

Details are due to be announced on May 26, once the boards of both groups have confirmed the merger.

The banks hold a majority of shares in both groups. Swiss Bank Corporation is the larges shareholder in Asuag and Union Bank of Switzerland in SSIH.

Asuag's main brands are Rado and Longines, while SSIH produces Omega and Tissot.

The Swiss watch manufacturing industry has suffered from world overproduction, competition from cheap producers in the Far East and the effects of recession.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly.	7¼	88/93	77¼	9.48	[illegible]
Bass	8¾	87/92	82¼	10.11	[illegible]
BICC	7¾	90/95	77¼	10.37	[illegible]
Blue Circle	9	92/97	85	10.80	[illegible]
Courtaulds	7	82/87	86¼	8.22	[illegible]
Delta Gp.	10¾	95/99	92	11.72	[illegible]
Eng. Prop.	9¾	97/02	88	11.27	[illegible]
Bust. Con	10.4	92/97	92	11.48	[illegible]
F.F.I.(UK)	7¼	89/92	78¼	9.55	[illegible]
Land Secs.	9	96/01	81¼	11.19	[illegible]
MEPC	12	17	108¼	11.76	[illegible]
Trusthse.	10¾	91/96	91¼	11.48	[illegible]
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied-Ly.	7¼	93/98	72	10.90	[illegible]
BOC Grp	12¼	12/17	99¼	12.53	[illegible]
Barcl. Bk.	16	02/07	124¼	12.83	[illegible]
Burmah Oil	8¼	91/96	78¼	11.56	[illegible]
Imp. Brew.	10¼	90/95	93¼	11.64	[illegible]
Distillers	7¼	88/93	73¼	9.88	[illegible]
Distillers	10¼	93/98	91¼	11.67	[illegible]
Guard. R.	7	86/91	75	9.25	[illegible]
Imp.Chem.	7¼	86/91	75¼	9.55	[illegible]
Imp. Chem.	10¼	91/96	95¼	11.60	[illegible]
Imp. Group	10¼	90/95	90¼	11.66	[illegible]
Midl. Bank	14	02/07	109¼	12.73	[illegible]
Nat. West.	12¼	04	27¼	12.45	[illegible]
Reed Inter.	7¼	96/01	68	11.17	[illegible]
Tilling	8¼	89/94	77¼	10.99	[illegible]
Unilever	7¼	91/06	72	11.20	[illegible]
Whitbrd.	7¼	95/99	67¼	10.76	[illegible]
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	102	13.31	[illegible]
EdF	12¼	08	100¼	12.53	[illegible]
Hyd-Q	12¼	15	99	13.11	[illegible]
Nova S	16¼	11	127¼	13.13	[illegible]
CNA	16	06	130¼	12.86	[illegible]
TrnsCn	16¼	07	122¼	13.82	[illegible]
CFF	14¼	07	116¼	12.81	[illegible]
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					Prem
BOC Grp	9	01/06	153	5.879	[illegible]
Bell (A)	9¼	99/01	208	4.542	[illegible]
B.H.S.	8	92	153	5.853	[illegible]
Habitat M.	9¼	98/01	179	5.215	[illegible]
Hanson T.	9¼	01/06	181	5.310	[illegible]
Imp.Group	8	85/90	88	8.937	[illegible]
Midl. Bank	7¼	83/93	75¼	10.095	[illegible]
Rio Tinto	9¼	95/00	126	7.314	[illegible]
Thorn EMI	7	92/89	142	7.056	[illegible]
Land Secs.	10	90/95	210	4.685	[illegible]

*Ex Dividend
SOURCE: GILBERT ELIOTT & CO.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16[illegible]% 1984	104.50	9.07
C.B.I.C. 14[illegible]% 1984	104.00	9.20
Wells Fargo 15[illegible]% 1984	106.13	9.25
Continental Illinois 14[illegible]% 1984 (EW)	105.50	9.97
G.M.A.C. 16[illegible]% 1984	108.25	[illegible]
G.M.A.C. 15[illegible]% 1985	108.00	[illegible]
[illegible] Acceptance [illegible]% 1985	96.63	[illegible]
J.C. Penny 13[illegible]% 1985	105.38	[illegible]
I.B.M. World Trade 14[illegible]% 1985	107.38	[illegible]
A.R.D.B. World Trade 13% 1986	106.00	[illegible]
Mobil Expl. 13[illegible]% 1986	104.50	[illegible]
Citicorp 10% 1986	100.50	9.78
Southern California Edison 16[illegible]% 1986	109.25	[illegible]
R.C.A 15[illegible]% 1987	107.75	[illegible]
Japan Development Bank 15[illegible]% 1987	117.15	9.90
Occidental 16[illegible]% 1987	110.50	[illegible]
World Bank 10[illegible]% 1987	100.13	[illegible]
Amoco U.K. 15[illegible]% 1988	105.63	[illegible]
Rowntree 11[illegible]% 1988	92.50	[illegible]
Montana Power 15[illegible]% 1988	109.50	[illegible]
Western Mining 15[illegible]% 1988	108.50	[illegible]
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	110.50	[illegible]
Coca Cola 11[illegible]% 1989	105.75	[illegible]
Electricite de France 11[illegible]% 1990	100.50	[illegible]
E.I.B. 13[illegible]% 1990	107.25	[illegible]
United Biscuits 11% 1990	98.00	[illegible]
Ontario Hydro 13[illegible]% 1991	113.63	[illegible]
E.I.B. 16[illegible]% 1991	119.63	[illegible]
Nat West 14[illegible]% 1991	119.13	[illegible]
Barclays Bank 8[illegible]% 1992	88.63	[illegible]
Amax 16[illegible]% 1992	115.00	[illegible]
E.E.C 14[illegible]% 1993	112.88	[illegible]
Dow Chemical 9[illegible]% 1994	94.00	[illegible]
C.N.A. 15[illegible]% 1996	114.00	[illegible]

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
American Express 4[illegible]% 1987	151.00	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4[illegible]% 1992	101.50	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4[illegible]% 1988	97.00	[illegible]
Ford 5% 1988	100.50	[illegible]
[illegible] 8% 1994	99.50	[illegible]
Lear Petroleum 5% 1989	99.50	12.14
Morgan J.P. 4[illegible]% 1987	156.50	[illegible]
Revlon 4[illegible]% 1987	100.50	16.47
Sperry Rand 4[illegible]% 1988	92.50	27.37
Warner Lambert 4[illegible]% 1987	90.00	38.91
Xerox 5% 1988	86.00	[illegible]

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	Yield
World Bank 8% 1989	102.30	[illegible]
World Bank 9% 1992	107.30	[illegible]
Caisse Nat Tele 7[illegible]% 1985	98.35	[illegible]
E.E.C 8% 1994	100.90	[illegible]

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.35	10.56
I.B.J. 1985	100.30	10.41
Offshore Mining 1986	100.25	9.29
Midland Bank 1987	100.70	10.12
Credit Nat 1988	99.25	9.26
G.Z.B. 1989	100.10	8.59
Barclays Bank 1990	100.50	10.29
B.N.P. 1991	99.36	9.75
Midland Bank 1992	100.30	10.10
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.30	9.78
Nat West 1994	100.60	9.65
Barclays Bank 1995	101.10	9.93

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

US investors flock to new-style markets

Index options and futures on the rise

The London Option market may still be an investment backwater but in America investors have taken the latest innovation, stock index options – to their hearts.

New York (NYT) – No new investment insturments have attracted so may investors in os short a tim as stock-index futures and options. Nor have so many market analysts, brokers, professional and ordinary investors struggled so hard to understand their use.

The flow of the new instuments has continued unabated since the Kansas City Board of Trade opened its market in value line index futures in February 1982. There are now markets in futures on stock indexes, subindexes, options on index futures and options based on no underlying futures – and more are on the way.

Essentially, an index option gives an investor the right – but not the obligation – to buy or sell a specific value of a stock market index on a specific date. An index future is an obligation to buy or sell a theoretical market basket of stock – as represented by the index – at some specified dated and price.

An investment in either represents a bet that an abstraction – own of the stock markets many stock indexes – will rise or fall to a given level within a specified time.

By far the most successful of the new markets is the Chicago Board Options Exchange's home-made index of 100 stocks. Opened last March 11, it now has 137,000 contracts outstanding and an average daily trading volume of 19,000 options.

The index products, especially the options, have become an integral part of the stock market, Mr David B Weinberger, stock trading and arbitrage specialist at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said Despite the increasing clutter of index products some of which may not survive, they are here to stay because they have become vital to both the professional portfolio manager and the small investor.

There is simple explanation for the sucess of the new financial insturments, according to John Mr Blin, partner in Shatkin Investments and an architect of several financial futures and options markets.

The index markets provide investors with insurance against one of their two major problems: market moves that could adversely affect the shares they own or which thy have sold short. The other problem, picking the right stocks, will always be with us, Mr Blin says.

Of the two new insturments, index options have become the most popular. Traders say the options took a quick lead over futures after the appeared last Fall.

One reason analysts are confident that the index markets will continue to grow is that the new instruments arrived when the stock market began its extraordinary rise.

When the market is rising, it is much easer for investors to pick winners, Mr Peter G. Grennan, index specialist at Shearson-American Express, says. But when the market declines or moves in a sideways pattern for any length of time, many more investors will need the index products to insure their portfolios against losses.

MOTOR RACING: CHAMPION SETS A PACE TOO BLISTERING FOR HIS OWN GOOD

Rosberg is the master of Monaco

From David Miller

With 30 minutes to go to the start of the Monaco Grand Prix it was spitting with rain. A mile out to sea a blue-grey mist shrouds the horizon. It is now, in the pits, that the race will probably be won and lost.

A vast crowd are gathered in the Principality, maybe 250,000 or more, spiralling upwards from the water's edge, perched on every balcony, ledge, rock and roof-top until it looks like some Galapagos island of multi-coloured, migrating birds. And while they perch 20 team managers must make the decision – wet tyres or dry. A marshal's patrol car emphasizes the point by spinning back to front, causing a nervous laugh.

The starters have assembled out on the grid, all the turbos, including the Renaults and the Ferraris on the front two rows, with wet tyres because of their colossal kick, some frantically changing after the warm-up lap. The World champion, Keke Rosberg, in his Cosworth-Williams, fifth on the grid, dose his reconnaissance lap – and keeps his dry tyres.

By the end of the first lap of the race Rosberg has taken all four turbos in front, never to be challenged again: the rain holds off and, by the time the others switch, it is too late. Rosberg will drive like a master.

In that first lap Nigel Mansell (Lotus) has collided with Alboreto's Tyrrell and his preference for Monaco goes sharply into reverse. Behind Rosberg all the leaders maintain their original sequence on the grid, though after five laps Rene Arnoux (Ferrari) is in serious trouble, limping in with shredding tyres, and by lap eight, Jacques Laffite has moved up to make it one and two for Williams.

With a third of the race gone the threat to the Williams stable comes from Marc Surer (Arrows) and, believe it or not, the Hampshire outfit of Derek Warwick and his Toleman turbo.

So the race proceeds, the power of the turbos making your toes tingle inside your shoes as the beasts come rocketing out of Bascasse corner. Down in the Williams pit Rosberg's girl-friend stands in a ring of spent cigarette ends, endlessly licking dry lips with a dry tongue, watching the TV monitor, occasionally taking the lap times on his watch, which she is wearing and which swamps her wrist.

She barely glances at the green-and-white car as it hurtles past, peeling off the laps slowly, it seems, at an average 86mph round those tortuous hairpins.

Suddenly, with two thirds of the race gone, the outsider Warwick tries to take Surer on the harbour straight; their wheels touch and Surer swirls back to front. Each will politely blame the other but they are out. Some say if Warwick had bided his time, with the subsequent retirement of Laffite through engine trouble, he could have been third.

The blonde girl in the faded jeans and flat pink ballet shoes holding Rosberg's watch pulls her anorak around her shoulders and slowly shakes her head. She is as yet unaware that Rosberg's hands are severely blistered inside his flame-proof gloves from the huge kickback on the steering wheel as he comes out of the hairpins, and from the 2,000-odd gear changes.

Four laps later Laffite comes in, gear-box gone. He wrenches off his helmet, balaclava, suit. Dark hair matted with sweat down his back and arms, he is gaunt, looking his 40 years and more. He drinks from a bottle as if it were his last and the pit signals to Rosberg: 48-second lead on Piquet with 20 laps to go. He can nurse those blisters, and the tyres, which have only a 20 per cent margin. Just occasionally the girl holding his watch glances at the mechanics and smiles. It is all over: until next time.

MONACO GRAND PRIX: 1, K Rosberg (Fin) Williams, 1hr 56min 38.121sec; 2, N Piquet (Br) Brabham, 18.475sec behind; 3, A Prost (Fr) Renault, 31.366sec; 4, P Tambay (Fr) Ferrari, 1min 04.367sec; 5, D Sullivan (US) Tyrrell, two laps; 6, M Baldi (It) Alfa Romeo, two laps; 7, C Serra (Br) Arrows, two laps. Seven finished. WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: After five rounds: 1, Piquet, 21pts; 2, Prost, 19; 3, Tambay, 17; 4, Rosberg, 14; 5, J Watson (GB), 11; 6, N Lauda (Austria), 10; 7, R Arnoux (Fr), 8; J Laffite (Fr), 7; equal 9, E Cheever (US), M Surer (Swiss), 4; 11, D Sullivan (US), 2; equal 12, M Baldi (It), J Cecotto (Ven), 1.



A Finn going flat out for the finish: Rosberg drives like the champion he is as he puts Piquet firmly in his place

New date for bout

Seoul (AP) – A World Boxing Council light flyweight title bout between Chang Chong-Ku, the champion, and Masaharu Inami of Japan, will now take place on June 4.

GOLF

Sudden death win for Faldo

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Nick Faldo won his second successive PGA tournament yesterday after a pulsating sudden death playoff against José Maria Canizares, of Spain, at Wilmslow. With two superlative rounds of 66, Saturday unfinished round having been cancelled, Faldo had drawn level with Canizares on 268, 12-under par. The Spaniard scored 66 in the morning, 68 in the afternoon.

The play-off, alas, finished on a note of anti-climax when Canizares missed from 18 inches at the third extra hole (the 18th) after a deft chip from just off the green had apparently saved his four.

Faldo said afterwards that he would have given the putt in a matchplay event. It was a repetition of the French Open of a week ago, for Faldo won at La Boulie after a play-off, against Canizares and David Russell.

That 18th hole will probably haunt Canizares, for, after a birdie two at the 17th in the fourth round, he had "only" to come home in par at the last for victory. He took an iron off the tee for safety and was punished for his lack of spirit by comprehensively missing the fairway.

A five there, as rain began to pour down, sent him and Faldo out to the 16th for the first extra hole. Here Faldo hit a glorious nine iron five feet from the hole and, with Canizares off the green, the tournament seemed certain to end there. But Canizares, a fine short game exponent in spite of what happened two holes later, chipped dead and Faldo's putt never reached the hole.

Canizares had the better tee shot at the second extra hole, the short 17th, but he could not coax the ball home from fifteen feet and Faldo rolled his putt from twice the distance to within a few inches. Both took wood off the 18th tee and from the ideal spot on the fairway Faldo hit a five iron rather too well, for it flew the green to his obvious surprise from 190 yards out. Canizares then missed the green right with sad result. Faldo's chip left him another nerve wracking five footer, but this time he struck it constantly home.

Faldo played with such remarkable consistency that he had nothing over a four in 39 holes all day. He took birdies at the two long holes, both morning and afternoon and the two accasions when he dropped shots, both after lunch, were at short holes. Faldo began the afternoon two strokes behind Canizares and one behind Sandy Lyle, but he made a blazing start to the last round and had opened up a remarkable lead of four strokes when he hit the long seventh with a one iron. He had achieved six birdies in seven holes.

Leading final scores

268: N Faldo, 67, 69, 66, 66; J M Canizares (Sp), 64, 70, 68, 68. Faldo won play-off at third extra hole to win first prize of £13,330. Canizares won £8,890.
271: S Lyle, 65, 70, 66, 70 (£5,000).
275: D Frost (SA), 69, 73, 65, 68; M Poxon, 70, 69, 65, 71 (£3,700 each).
276: R Rafferty, 71, 71, 68, 66; T Johnstone (Zim), 64, 71, 69, 72 (£2,600 each).
277: E Darcy, 70, 70, 69, 68; K Brown, 70, 67, 69, 71; S Torrance, 69, 67, 70, 71 (£1,800 each).
278: C O'Connor Jnr, 71, 70, 67, 70; H Clark, 71, 72, 67, 68.
279: N Coles, 66, 75, 72, 66; M King, 70, 71, 69, 68; C Mason, 721, 73, 67, 68.
280: G Brand Jnr, 71, 69, 73, 67; N Job, 67, 73, 73, 67; I Young, 71, 68, 74, 67; T Sieckmann (US), 69, 70, 72, 69.

Fortune out of sand for Banks

By Peter Ryde

A surprise winner and a local one, Charles Banks, emerged from an uncertain and exciting final afternoon as winner of the Brabazon Trophy at the Notts Club, Hollinwell, yesterday. Banks finished with a 70, an outstanding score which was improved on only once in the tournament.

Banks, who is 28 and the Nottinghamshire stroke- and match-play champion, scored halves of 35 and owed his victory to getting down in two from a bunker on the last green to save his par at a hole which all week has played more like a five than a four. He came from five strokes behind with a round to go, and birdied the 70th and 71st holes, each time with putts of six feet. His previous best at national level was 11th in this event a year ago.

Stephen Keppler, having had one of the very few twos at the 13th and also having birdied the 17th, came to the last needing four to tie, missed the green on the right, and ran his chip 12 feet past. He had not been too happy with his long game yesterday – he showed a tendency to hook – but his short game looked deadly most of the time and kept him with the leaders.

The Scottish international, Allan Thomson, also took five at the last when needing a four to tie, but his fellow Scot, Colin Montgomerie, lost his overnight lead of three with two sixes in the third round, one caused by taking three putts from two feet.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 294: C Banks, 77,71,76,70. 295: S Keppler, 73,73,75,74. 296: J A Thomson, 74,75,72,75. 297: A Oldcorn, 75,76,71,75. 298: C Bassett, 80,71,78,69. 299: A Sherborne, 78,75,74,72; D Gilford, 76,75,74,74; R Devenport, 74,77,74,74. 300: P Hedges, 79,77,73,71; R Roper, 76,73,70,81; C Montgomerie, 73,70,77,80. 301: J Plaxton, 75,75,73,78. 303: C Laurence, 77,79,70,77; A Rose, 73,78,76,76; G Shaw, 73,78,74,78; R Bardsley, 74,76,75,78; P Deeble, 76,73,77,78. 304: N Perry, 79,74,73,78; A Gelsthorpe, 77,75,76,76; J Bedford, 76,76,78,75. 305: M Kelley, 77,78,74,76; M Biddle, 76,74,80,75. 306: S Morrison, 80,75,76,75; D Lane, 78,76,74,78; N Webber, 76,74,79,77.

FORT WORTH: Colonial National Invitation tournament: 206: B Wadkins 68, 64, 74; J Colbert 69, 67, 70; F Zoeller 69, 67, 70; M Reid 67, 69, 70. 207 J Inman 66, 72, 69; 208 J Mahaffey 71, 68, 69; G Hallber 66, 67, 75; B Lietzke 69, 67, 72; T Gray 70, 67, 71. British position: 215 P Oosterhuis 70, 72, 73.

Gifts for champion

Jakarta, (AFP) – Icuk Sugiharto, the Indonesian player who last week won the men's world singles badminton title in Copenhagen, has been showered with gifts upon his triumphant return here. Newspapers reported that Icuk will be presented with a 35m rupiah ($36,000 £22,500) furnished house by the company which sponsors his badminton club here.

CRICKET: England will play three Test and three one-day matches against New Zealand when they go on tour for two months starting next January.

CRICKET

Northants miss rain but are swamped

By Richard Streeton

DERBY: Derbyshire (4pts) beat Northamptonshire by 78 runs.

Northamptonshire, seeking 202 in a 39 overs game, never recovered from a poor start and were badly beaten in this John Player League game. They had to contend with poor light, and with forked lightning and thunder often encircling the ground, but this did not altogether explain their disappointing performance in several respects. On a slow pitch, Derbyshire's bowling always looked superior to the Northamptonshire attack.

It was cool and overcast for most of the match. A heavy shower lopped off the final over of Derbyshire's innings and it was a surprise that the ground did escape the rain which was falling in the surrounding districts.

Derbyshire after being put in were given a good foundation by Wright and Wood before stumbling slightly. Hampshire and Miller, however, added 54 in six overs in the closing stages against untidy bowling from Griffiths and Tim Lamb. It ensured Northamptonshire had a harder target than seemed probable at one time. Carse, at the start, and Mallender, who was not used until he became the sixth bowler, looked the best of the Northamptonshire bowlers.

Derbyshire's start was unspectacular, with only 27 on the board after 10 overs, before Wright hit the first booundary with a pull against Willey. The New Zealander then lifted Tim Lamb over wid-wicket for six and driving forcefully went on to outscore Wood y some distance. Wright's familiarity with English conditions, one feels, could serve New Zealand well in the forthcoming world Cup.

When Wood cut Steele for three to take Derbyshire to 101 in the 22nd over, his own score was only 29. Wright then gave Willey a return catch, checking his stroke, and Newman was unable to justify his promotion in the order, falling in Mallender's first over.

Wood finally lost patience and was caught behind launching into a fierce drive. Barnett was bowled on driving. Hill could not deal with a lifting ball outside the off stump. Hampshire and Miller scored by ones and twos rather than by more profitable means, but theirs was a decisive stand.

When Northamptonshire went in, Newman's second and third overs brought the wickets of Willey and Larkins and the game had tilted Derbyshire's way when the score was 31 for 4 after 15 overs. Willey shuffled across his stumps and Larkins was well caught at deep mid-off by Hampshire who took the ball high and to his left with arm outstretched.

Miller, who tonight is expecting to be confirmed as Derbyshire's captain for the rest of the summer, took the next two wickets in successive overs.

DERBYSHIRE	
B Wood, c Sharp b T Lamb	38
J G Wright, c and b Willey	67
P G Newman, lbw b Mallender	3
K J Barnett, b Mallender	7
J H Hampshire, not out	36
A Hill, c Shaw b Carse	4
*G Miller, not out	26
Extras (lb 11, w 9, nb 2)	22
Total (5 wkts, 39 overs)	201

I S Anderson, C J Tunnicliffe, †R W Taylor, S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–104, 2–111, 3–121, 4–131, 5–147.

BOWLING: Carse, 7–1–15–1; Griffiths, 6–0–33–0; Willey, 8–0–36–1; T Lamb, 8–0–55–1; Steele, 3–0–24–0; Mallender, 7–0–27–2

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings	
W Larkins c Hampshire b Newman	3
P Willey lbw b Newman	1
A J Lamb lbw b Miller	10
R G Williams c Miller b Wood	20
*G Cook c Newman b Miller	3
†G Sharp b Wood	22
D S Steele c Taylor b Anderson	38
T M Lamb b Wood	13
J A Carse c Barnett b Anderson	4
N A Mallender not out	4
B J Griffiths not out	0
Extras (lb 3, w 2)	5
Total (9 wkts, 39 overs)	123

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–9, 3–27, 4–31, 5–61, 6–64, 7–104, 8–111, 9–123.

BOWLING: Oldham 8-1-16-0; Newman 8-3-15-2; Miller 8-0-19-2; Wood 8-0-35-3; Tunnicliffe 2-0-18-0; Anderson 5-1-15-2.

Umpires: J Burkinshaw and J van Geloven.

Once more into the marshes

By a Staff Reporter

This quagmire of a cricket season continued with the loss of five matches yesterday, and Glamorgan's match with Warwickshire restricted to a single over. Bob Willis of Warwickshire bowled it, and conceded five runs.

A brisk 20-minute downpour on an already sodden ground meant the match was unplayable – a decision made in glorious, infuriating sunshine.

The Gloucester cricket festival was washed out for the fifth day running.

Scotland's Benson and Hedges Cup match with Gloucestershire has been shifted to Hamilton Crescent, Glasgow on Tuesday, because the Titwood ground is unplayable.

Scotland, meanwhile, went down to Worcestershire by five wickets in a Benson and Hedges Cup match at Aberdeen yesterday.

Glamorgan v Warwick

AT SWANSEA

GLAMORGAN: First innings	
A Jones not out	1
J A Hopkins not out	4
Extras ()	0
Total (No wkt, 1 over)	5

A L Jones, Javed Miandad, C J C Rowe, R C Ontong, †E W Jones, B J Lloyd, M A Nash, *M W W Selvey, A J Wilkins. Did not bat.

BOWLING: Willis, 1-0-5-0.

WARWICKSHIRE: K D Smith, D L Amiss, A I Kallicharran, C Lethbridge, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, C M Old, N Gifford, W Hogg, *R G D Willis.

Umpires: D G L Evans and P B Wight.

Match abandoned.

Scotland v Worcester

AT ABERDEEN

Worcestershire (2pts) beat Scotland by five wickets.

SCOTLAND	
D L Haynes, run out	21
W A Donald, c Ormrod b Warner	11
*R G Swan, c Illingworth b Patel	13
R S Weir, lbw b Ellcock	13
†A Brown, c and b Patel	0
G D Halliday, lbw b Illingworth	2
H G F Johnston, c Humphries b D'Oliveira	16
D L Snodgrass, c Ellcock b Illingworth	2
B De-Neef, not out	18
G F Goddard, c Humphries b D'Oliveira	3
W A Morton, c Humphries b Warner	0
Extras (lbw 2, w 2, nb 2)	6
Total (52 overs)	105

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–30, 2–34, 3–52, 4–52, 5–59, 6–66, 7–73, 8–94, 9–102, 10–105.

BOWLING: Pridgeon, 5–0–15–0; Ellcock, 7–1–17–1; Warner 11–0–26–2; Patel, 11–4–15–2; D'Oliveira, 7–2–13–2.

WORCESTERSHIRE	
J. A. Ormrod, c Brown b Morton	8
M. J. Weston, lbw b Haynes	56
D. N. Patel, c Brown b Morton	9
*P. A. Neale, c Donalds b Johnston	18
D. J. Humphries, c Donald b Goddard	1
M. S. A. McEvoy, not out	11
D. B. D'Oliveira, not out	0
Extras (b1, lb2)	3
Total (5 wkts, 45.5 overs)	106

†D. J. Humphries, R. A. Illingworth, A. E. Warner, A. P. Pridgeon did not bat.

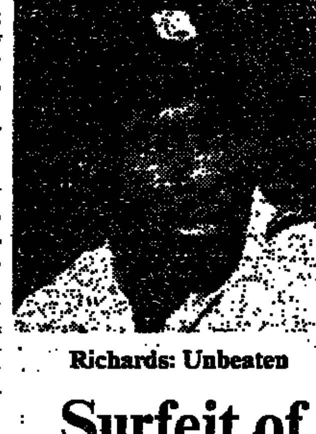
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–33, 2–43, 3–73, 4–74, 5–103.

BOWLING: De-Neef, 4-1-18-0; Snodgrass, 2-1-6-0; Morton, 11-5-29-2; Goddard, 11-2-22-1; Johnston, 10.5-4-18-1; Halliday, 3-1-4-0; Haynes, 4-0-9-1.

Umpires: C. Cook and N. T. Plews.

GROUP A

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Leicestershire	1	1	0	0	2
Gloucestershire	1	1	0	0	2
Worcestershire	2	1	1	0	2
Northamptonshire	1	0	1	0	0
Scotland	1	0	1	0	0



Richards: Unbeaten

Surfeit of sixes from Somerset

TRENT BRIDGE: Ferocious hitting by Viv Richards and Ian Botham gave Somerset a John Player League win over Nottinghamshire on a superior scoring rate.

Richards hit six sixes and nine fours in an unbeaten 117. Botham hit three sixes and ten fours in 85 as somerset reached 279 for three of their 40 overs.

The third wicket pair revived memories of last season's assault on Nottinghamshire in the Benson and Hedges Cup final as they tried to outdo each other with a succession of skillful and audacious strokes.

They put on 138 in 13 overs, and none suffered more harshly than Eddy Hemmings, the England off spinner, who returned figures of one for 88 from his eight-over spell.

Botham was eventually caught by Rice at mid-on, but there was no stopping Richards who reached a century in 95 minutes by driving Nenrick for a straight six. Nottinghamshire struggled to 32 for one off 11 overs before rain intervened.

SOMERSET	
J W Lloyds, c Hadlee, b Bore	22
P M Roebuck, c Robinson, b Hemmings	45
I V A Richards, not out	117
I T Botham, c Rice, b Hendrick	85
†B C Rose, not out	1
Extras (b 2, lb 5, n-b 1)	8
Total (3 wkts, 40 overs)	273

N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, †T Gard, J Garner, C H Dredge, G V Palmer did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–40, 2–117, 3–255.

BOWLING: Bore, 8-2-31-1; Saxelby, 8-0-42-0; Hadlee, 8-0-48-0; Hendrick, 8-0-62-1; Hemmings 8-0-88-1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings	
B Hassan c Palmer b Marks	7
R T Robinson not out	13
*C E B Rice not out	11
Extras (lb 1)	1
Total (1 wkt, 11 overs)	32

D W Randall, J B Birch, R J Hadlee, †B N French, K Saxelby, E E Hemmings, M R Bore, M Hendrick did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18.

BOWLING: Garner, 4–0–7–0; Botham, 4–0–9–0; Marks, 2–0–7–1; Dredge, 1–0–8–0.

Umpires: A Jepson and C T Spencer.

No play yesterday

CHELMSFORD: Essex v Lancashire: Match abandoned. Essex 2pts, Lancashire 2pts.
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire: Match abandoned. Gloucestershire 2pts, Leicestershire 2pts.
HOVE: Sussex v Kent. Match abandoned. Sussex 2pts, Kent 2pts.
LORD'S: Middlesex v Hampshire: Match abandoned. Middlesex 2pts, Hampshire 2pts.
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Surrey. Match abandoned. Yorkshire 2pts, Surrey 2pts.

The psephologist follows the psychoanalyst

By Ivo Tennant

It being the season for opinion polls, Gatting, the new Middlesex captain, conducted one of his own on Saturday.

Having won the toss at Canterbury, he shrugged his shoulders and made for the dressing room. It is not clear whether he disturbed the Ayatollah's psychoanalysing at Chalk Farm, but after consultation with the chosen he emerged with Emburey for another pitch inspection.

Gatting put Kent in. And it proved the right decision. Early movement off the pitch aided all five quick or quickish bowlers. Kent were soon 43-5 and Middlesex on their way, almost certainly, to the Benson and Hedges quarter-finals.

As we all know, Gatting, in taking over from Brearley, has a near-impossible act to follow. It is too early for comparisons, but he intends to lean on instinct, as his predecessor did. After all, Paisley had to follow Shankly.

Essex, too, are bound for the next round. Gooch – who else? – set them on their way with a cracking 99. Neither Richards nor Botham could equal that.

Glamorgan, for whom Javed Miandad made 95, demolished Combined Universities. Unless they unearth another May or Dexter, they are always going to be out of their depth.

Sussex, who are in the strong Group C (with Essex and Somerset) overcame the Minor Counties thanks to Barclay pragmatically eschewing his text-book technique.

Saturday's scores

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP

CHELMSFORD: Essex, 225 for 8 (G A Gooch 99); Somerset, 172 (I V A Richards 69). Essex won by 53 runs.

CANTERBURY: Kent, 190 for 7 (G W Johnson 72 not out); Middlesex, 191 for 5 (C T Radley 88 not out, R O Butcher 50). Middlesex won by 5 wkts.

HOVE: Minor Counties, 183 for 4 (D Bailey 57 not out); Sussex, 184 for 6. Sussex won by 5 wkts.

CAMBRIDGE: Glamorgan, 225 (Javed Miandad 95); Combined Universities, 59 (M W W Selvey 4 for 10). Glamorgan won by 166 runs.

AWARD WINNERS: G A Gooch (Essex), C T Radley (Middlesex), D Bailey (Minor Counties), Javed Miandad (Glamorgan).

TENNIS

Noah's good chance for French Open

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg

In eight days the villain became a hero. Yannick Noah, who is threatened by fines and suspension because he failed to turn up for a match in Dusseldorf on May 7, has won the German championship by defeating (among others) two men ranked above him: Mats Wilander and José Higueras. Noah beat Higueras 3-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-0 yesterday to win £27,250, which is more than twice as much as the maximum fine that can be imposed on him.

All this is exciting for Noah, and for French tennis, because it suggests that he has as good a chance as anyone in that supreme clay-court festival, the French championships, which begin a week hence. Ivan Lendl and Guillermo Vilas were not on the boil here. Noah beat Wilander. Higueras was handicapped by what may be described as an overworked forearm, and it seems unlikely that the Spaniard will last a fortnight in Paris.

"I have been playing too much", Higueras said, his forearm so heavily encased in ice and bandages that it looked like a piece of a padded rugby post. "Today the ball was getting heavier and I could feel the strength going. It hurt especially on the backhand slice. And Yannick was playing so well that I could not keep a rhythm."

Noah led 3–2 and 40–0 in the first set, but was discomposed by a corrected line decision, and conceded five consecutive games. In the second set Noah won a game in which he served three double faults and then broke through for the set with a forehand passing shot. Higueras broke service to lead 2–1 in the third set, but lost 11 consecutive games and the match with them. In the process, he only twice reached deuce.

"After two sets I decided to go in more", Noah said later. "Usually his passing shots are good, but I was inspired at the net – and always going the right way. In the last two sets his arm hurt. He was not hitting as hard and had no length."

In the first two sets there was some imaginative and enchanting tennis from both men – and already it was evident that Noah had the services and approach shots to get him to the net and the volleys and smashes to finish the rallies. He covered the net like a souped-up octopus.

Heinz Gunthardt and Balazs Taroczy won the doubles final 7–6, 4–6, 6–4 against Mark Edmondson and Brian Gottfied, a less familiar team who are so adept at doubles that each can fit in with almost any partner. Edmondson had won eight consecutive doubles in a fortnight with Patrick Cash and Gottfied in turn. Give an Australian the faintest whiff of a "team" concept, and he instantly finds top gear.

SEMI-FINALS: Y Noah (Fr) bt E Fromm (US) 6–1, 6–4; J Higueras (Sp) bt G Vilas (Arg) 7–5, 6–1.

Venter's success

Jeremy Bates's fine run of four wins ended with a defeat by Robbie Venter of South Africa, in the final of the Pernod tournament at Lee-on-Solent on Saturday. **Richard Eaton writes.** Venter, who won 6–3, 6–1, earned another £3,000 to add to the same sum he won in the Pernod final at West Warwickshirre the week before.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Final: R Venter (SA) bt J Bates (Surrey), 6–3, 6–1. Women's singles: Final: D Jarrett (Essex) bt K Brasher (Surrey), 7–5, 4–6, 6–3. Women's doubles: Final: D Jarrett (Essex) and A Tobin (Aust) bt S Gomer (Devon) and J Salmon (Sussex), 6–4, 6–3. Men's doubles: Final: C Fancutt and G Whitecross (Aust) bt A Jarrett (Derby) and J Smith (Devon), 6–3, 3–6, 6–4.

EQUESTRIANISM

Clearly St James's day

By Jenny MacArthur

Nick Skelton on Mr Terry Clemence's St James won the £3,500 first prize in yesterday's Modern Alarms Classic Grand Prix, the most valuable show jumping event at the Royal Windsor Horse Show. Pam Dunning was second on Fearless, owned by Griffin and Brand, on which she won at Hickstead ealier this month. Skelton's wife, Sarah, riding her own Sherwood, came third.

The rain held off yesterday but the going was sticky. Mrs Skelton was the first to go in the six-horse jump-off and produced a flawless clear round in the 14- year-old Sherwood in 41.35 sec. Robert Smith, on Sanyo Shining Example, and Gary Gillespie on Goldfink, both had a fence down, by Pam Dunning then ride a superb round on Fearless in 40.02 sec. John Whitaker on Novilheiro also had one down but Skelton, the last to go, made no mistakes and a faultless round in 39.72 sec gave him the first place.

St James was not his usual self at the World Cup meeting at Vienna last month, but is now back on top form, having lost the excess weight he was carrying then. Since the Skeltons' marriage seven months ago, Mrs Skelton has been doing most of her work at the Edgars' Everest Stud, and the yard's winning formula has clearly had an effect.

Earlier, the Harrod's international driving grand prix for teams if horses was win by the Dutchman Tjeerd Velstra, driving the same team of brown geldings with which he won last year's world championships at Apeldoorn, his home town.

Velstra, a former international show jumper, lay 42 points ahead of his nearest rivals, HRH Prince Philip and George Bowman, at the start of yesterday's tricky obstacle test. This meant that, despite having two cones down (20 penalties), he retained his first place.

Prince Philip, driving his team of three home-bred Cleveland bay Oldenburgs and one Dutch-bred bay, incurred 10 penalties for knocking down a cone, which pushed him down to fourth position. George Bowman finished second – it was only the second outing for his team of grey Lippizaners – and third was Peter Munt, with his team of grey Hungarians.

RESULTS: Modern Alarms Classic: 1, N Skelton, St James, 0 in 39.72; 2, P Dunning, Fearless, 0 in 40.02; 3, S Skelton, Sherwood, 0 in 41.35. Harrods International Driving Grand Prix (teams of horses): 1, T Velstra, 122; 2, G Bowman, 144; 3, P Munt, 152; 4, HRH Prince Philip, 154. Harrods International Driving Grand Prix (for pair of horses): 1, P Gregory, 129; 2, J Pullen, 131; 3, Mrs M Matthews, 154. Modern Alarms Power and Skill: 1 equal, M Whitaker, Red Flight, and P Dunning, One Promise; 3, J Kernan, Easter Jubilee. Gentleman's Jumping Championship: 1, L Dunning Boysie clear 38.63 secs; 2, M Pyrah, Towerlands Diamond Seeker clear 39.07; 3, M Whitaker Amanda four faults.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS: Bailey's Irish Cream Top Score: N Skelton Everest Wallaby 1440 pts.

Wadkins clings on

Fort Worth (Reuter) – Bobby Wadkins returned a four-over-par 74 on Saturday, 10 strokes higher than his round on Friday, but still retained a share of the lead in the Colonial National invitation tournament.

IN BRIEF

ATHLETICS: Carl Lewis became the world's second fastest man over 100 metres when he recorded 9.96 seconds in Modesto, California, on Saturday. His time was one hundredth of a second slower than that set by his fellow American, Jim Hines, at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

Hines watched Lewis and said: "I don't know how much longer I'll hold the record. This man is knocking on the door."

RIFLE SHOOTING: The Duchess of Argyll, shooting at Bisley for the first time yesterday, won the Scottish VIII Challenge Cup for the best Scottish score at the National Rifle Club of Scotland. The Cottesloe Cup for the best overall aggregate in two days was won for the third year in succession by John de Havilland (English VIII).

TENNIS: Chris Lloyd heads a strong entry for the West German Women's open championship starting in Berlin today.

SPEEDWAY: England yesterday lifted themselves off the floor to reach the semi-finals of the world team championship at Wimbledon on June 26. They made a dreadful start to the United Kingdom qualifying round at Reading, waiting eight races for their first win, then fought back to finish second behind the United States. Simon Wigg, a new international inspired England with two wins.

Boxing: The British heavyweight title bout beteen Neville Meade and David Pearce, originally planned to take place last November in London and now scheduled for Cardiff on June 15, may be off altogether.

Bert McCarthy, taking over as Pearce's manager, is due to make an announcement about his future today. This could involve Pearce pulling out of the title bout and boxing instead as a cruiserweight.

Skiing: The 1985 world alpine championships will be held in Bormio, Italy, and the nordic championships the same year in Seefeld, Austria, the international federation (FIS) announced on Saturday. In 1987 the alpine championships move to Crans-Montana, Switzerland, and the nordic championships to Oberstorf, West Germany.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

[illegible]STO, California: 100 metres: C Lewis 9.96 sec (2nd fastest time ever). Pole [illegible] T Vigneron (Fr) 5.56 metres. 400 metres [illegible] E Moses (US) 48.02. 200m: L Myricks [illegible] 0.34. Discus: M. Wilkins (US) 230ft 10in. [illegible] K Akin (US) 70ft 10in. Women: 100m: E [illegible] d (US) 10.85.
[illegible]KENT: High jump: I Paklina (USSR) 2.33. [illegible] 1, H Schmid (WG) 1:48.82; 2, D Sabia [illegible] 88. High jump: 1, J Trzepizur (Pol), [illegible] 2, G Joy (Can), 2.15. 400m hurdles: 1, F [illegible] (Switz), 50.48; 2, R Szparak (Pol), 50.51. [illegible] 1, M Woronin (Pol), 21.10; 2, V Rho (It). [illegible] 300m: 1, P Menner (It), 32.44; 2, P F [illegible] (It), 32.55. Pole Vault: 1, W Kozakiewicz [illegible] 5.20m. 2, [illegible] (GB), 5.20m.
[illegible]THERN MEN'S LEAGUE: First division: At [illegible] 1, Bedford 119; 2, Old Gaytonians [illegible] 3, Cambridge H 114; 4, Ipswich 98; 5, [illegible] 89. At Erith: 1, Bexley 117; 2, [illegible]/Wimbledon 109; 3, Portsmouth 107; [illegible] Chelmsford 102; 5, Highgate 100. At [illegible] 1, Oxford 117; 2, Bford 116½; 3, Elliott [illegible] 4, Reading 105; 5, Shaftesbury 80½. At [illegible] Hart Lane: 1, North London 139½; 2, [illegible] 119½; 3, Hounslow 117; 4, Croydon [illegible] Verlea 84. At Woking: 1, Woking 114; 2, [illegible] London 127, 3, Norfolk 124; 4, Yeovil

BASEBALL

[illegible]CAN LEAGUE: Friday: Cleveland [illegible] 5, Toronto Blue Jays 1; New York [illegible] 3, Chicago White Sox 1; Kansas City [illegible] 5, Detroit Tigers 2; Baltimore Orioles 8, [illegible] Rangers 1; Oakland A's 9, Seattle [illegible] 2, Minnesota Twins 5, California [illegible] 4 (11 innings); Boston Red Sox v [illegible]kee Brewers (postponed). Saturday: [illegible]ork Yankees 8, Chicago White Sox 5; [illegible] Blue Jays 8, Cleveland Indians 1; [illegible] Mariners 4, Oakland A's 1; (10) [illegible] Brewers 8, Boston Red Sox 7; [illegible] Twins 2, California Angels 1; Detroit [illegible] 11, Kansas City Royals 10; (11) [illegible] Orioles 14, Texas Rangers 11.
[illegible]AL LEAGUE: Friday: Chicago Cubs [illegible]adelphia Phillies 2; San Francisco [illegible] Cincinnati Reds 6; Pittsburgh Pirates [illegible]ork Mets 1; Houston Astros 5, Atlanta [illegible] San Diego Padres 6, Los Angeles [illegible] 4; St Louis Cardinals 5, Montreal [illegible] 12 innings). Saturday: (11) St Louis [illegible] 3, Montreal Expos 2; Los Angeles [illegible] San Diego Padres 1; San Francisco [illegible] Cincinnati Reds 7; New York Mets 6, [illegible] Pirates 2; Atlanta Braves 4, Houston [illegible] Philadelphia Phillies v Chicago Cubs [illegible]

ICE HOCKEY

[illegible]: Stanley Cup final series: New [illegible]ders 5, Edmonton Oilers 1. New York [illegible] lead 3-0 in best of seven series.

MOTOR CYCLING

[illegible] 1, J Cornu, S Pellandini (Switz), G [illegible] (Fr), Kawasaki, 720 laps (3,058.932 [illegible]); [illegible] Lafond, P Igoa and P Bolle (Fr), [illegible] 705 laps. 3, C Berthod, J Monnin [illegible] (Fr) Kawasaki, 690; 4, G Bertrand, [illegible] and B Lebihan (Fr), Honda, 681; 5, H [illegible] Mark, H Muller (Neth) and J P Oudin [illegible], 679. 3, J Morris, J Horne and S [illegible] Suzuki, 653. World championship: [illegible] 1, Cornu, Pellandini, Coudray 15 [illegible] P Bolle 12; 3, Berthod, [illegible] 10; 4, Battesti, Armand, [illegible] 5, Van den Mark, Muller, Oudin 5.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Band of Brothers 215-9 dec (M Press 103); *St Lawrence, Ramsgate 130-8. Bishop's Stortford 177-8; *Brentwood 147-9. *Blundell's 58; Canford 69-5. *Chigwell 151-7 dec; Perse 108-4. Cutford 134-7 dec; *Colchester RGS 135-8. Durham 166; *Fettes 95. *Eastbourne 189-8; King's, Canterbury 160-7. Emanuel 121; *Eltham 118-6. *Enfield GS 188-2 dec; London Oratory 80. Free Foresters 187-8 dec; Epsom 179. *Friends, Saffron Walden 155; Newport GS (Essex) 116-7. Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 87; *Watford GS 88-2. *Haileybury 130, Uppingham 91-8. Harrow 180-7 dec; *St Edward's, Oxford 63-8. *Hipperholme 93-6 dec; Silcoates 28-0. *Hurstpeirpoint 147-8 dec; Worth 92-8. Ipswich 79, *Felsted 82-5. Kelly 63; *Exeter 64-6. King Edward's, Birmingham 185; *Denstone 129-9. *King's, Rochester 210-4 dec; Sutton Valence 151. *KCS Wimbledon 200-7 dec; St John's, Leatherhead 114-9. *Kingston GS 88, Guildford RGS 89-4. Kingswood 83; *Deuntsey's 84-5. *Lancaster RGS 140-4 dec; Bolton 86. *Leighton Park 88; Kiwis 61. *Malvern 117-2; v Cheltenham (rain). MCC 95; *Bedford 73-8. *Millfield 135; Sherborne 136-6. Milton Abbey 105; *Allhallows 106-7. *Pocklington 158; Hymer's 86-6. Portsmouth GS 209-1 (J R Ayling 100 no); *Lord Wandsworth 75-5. Queen Elizabeth's, Faversham 110, *Sir Roger Manwood's 79-8. *Ratcliffe 103-9; Kent College 104-4. *Reading 209-6. Pangbourne 98. Reed's 194-2 dec; *King Edward's, Whitley 27. *Rutlish 129-6 dec; Wallington HS 100-8. St Albans 139; *Merchant Taylor's, Northwood 125-7. *St Edmund's, Canterbury 169-7 dec; University of Kent 125-8. Skinners' 118-6 dec; *Langley Park 57-7. Stowe 129, *Bradfield 130-4. Sussex Martlets 118; *Ardingly 111. *Tiffin 149; Latymer Upper 148. *Wells Cathedral 138-5 dec; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 120-9; Whitgift 148; *Brighton 147-1 (N J Lenham 108 no). Wimbledon 141-8 dec; *City of London Freemen's 88-8. Wrekin 118; *Repton 117-3. Caterham 168-6 dec; *Alleyn's 106-7. Dover GS 84; *Dover College 83-7. Eton 180-7 dec; *Radley 87-4. *St Paul's 144-5 dec; Buccaneers 146-8. Tonbridge 203; *Dulwich 84-9. Wellington 188 (J Reid 5-35); *Charterhouse 189 for 8 (Z Dudhia 50).

* Home team.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Eastern conference finals: Philadelphia 76ers 104, Milwaukee Bucks 96. Philadelphia 3-0 in best of seven series. Western Conference play-off: Los Angeles Lakers 113, San Antonio Spurs 100. Los Angeles lead 2-1 in best of seven series.

VOLLEYBALL

NAGOYA: Women's internationals: Japan bt USSR 3-0 (15-12, 15-8, 15-9), and 3-0 (15-13, 15-8, 15-9).
MADRID: Men's international: France bt Spain 3-1 (15-6, 9-15, 15-10, 15-12).

MARATHONS

FRANKFURT: 1, A Altun (Tur) 2hr 12min 41sec; 2, M Terzi (Tur) 2:12.54; 3, S Hutby (Nor) 2:13.33. Women: 1, C Teske (WG) 2:28.32; 2, M Lovanich (WG) 2:31.37; 3, D Schlosser (WG) 2:36.32.
MOSCOW: 1, V Pleshkov (USSR) 2:15.22. Women: 1, Z Ivanova (USSR) 2:36.31.
PARIS: 1, J Boxberger (Fr) 2:12.38; 2, R Marczak (Pol) 2:13.40; 3, I Thompson (GB) 2:17.14; 5, D Cannon (GB) 2:18.31; 7, J Offord (GB) 2:23.22.

POWERBOATS

LAKE COMO: Formula 1 grand prix: First heat: 1, C van der Velden (Velden-Johnson) (Neth); 2, R Molinara (Martini-Molinari-Evinrude) (Italy); 3, J McConnell (Molinari-Evinrude) (USA).

SQUASH RACKETS

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS: Finals: Men: Portsmouth beat Maple 3-2 (Portsmouth first): M Bodymead lost to A Naylor 3-2; A Jaski lost to Z Saih 3-1; G Hoare bt N Cook 3-0; B Matterson bt G Butterworth 3-2; H Frieling bt P Boden 3-1. Women: Maple bt Brenfield 4-1 (Maple names first): K Butterworth lost to L Harlow 3-2; A Pilling bt B Sanderson 3-2; L Kenworthy bt S Winter 3-0, D Brown bt C Davies 3-1; A Bailey bt M Sheehan 3-2.

PARIS: French Open championships: Semi-final: Jahangir Khan (Pak) bt Hidayat Jahan (Pak), 9-6, 9-2, 9-5; Qamar Zaman (Pak) bt D Williams (Aus), 9-5, 9-4, 0-9, 9-0.

TENNIS

FLORENCE: Roger Gallet tournament: Semi-finals: J Arias (US) bt S Simonsson (Swe) 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; F Cancellotti (It) bt E Dibbs (US), 3-6, 7-5, 6-2. Final: Arias bt Cancellotti 6-4, 6-3. Doubles: A Giminez (Sp)/V Pecci (Para) bt A Panatta/P Bertolucci (It), 7-6, 6-4; D Bedel/B Fritz (Fr) bt G Barbosa/N Keller (BR), 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

JOHANNESBURG: Triumph international: Semi-finals: C Lloyd (US) bt B J King (US) 6-4, 6-4; A Jaeger (US) bt S Hanika (WG) 6-1, 6-0. Final: Lloyd bt Jaeger 6-3, 6-3. Third place: King bt Hanika 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

TOKYO: International tournament: women's final: P Shriver (US) bt T Austin (US) 6-2, 6-2. Men's final: J Kamiwazumi (Jap) bt J Newcombe 6-3, 7-5.

LUGANO: Women's Swiss open: Second round: J Budarova (Cz) beat S Collins (US), 6-4, 6-4; K Rinaldi (US) beat R T ROTH (Cz), 6-0, 6-1. Third round: E Cawley (Aust) beat C Jolissaint (Switz), 6-4, 6-1, B Bung (WG) beat L Romanov (Rom), 6-1, 7-5, B Gadusek (US) beat I M Osses (Arg), 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, M Mesker (Neth) beat C Kohde (WG), 7-5, 7-6; I Budarova (Cz) beat A Temesvari (Hun), 2-6, 6-2, 7-5; P Casale (US) beat E Inoue (Jap), 6-0, 6-1; K Rinaldi (US) beat C Tanvier (Fr), 6-1, 6-2.

REAL TENNIS

CAMBRIDGE: Amateur Doubles Championship: semi-final round: A Lovell and M Dean bt W Hollington and M Gradon 6-3, 6-0, 6-2; J Ward and P Seabrook bt H Angus and R Cooper 6-3, 5-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2. Final: Lovell and Dean bt Ward and Seabrook 6-3, 6-1, 6-5.

KARATE

MADRID: Men's individual kumite (combat): Junior lightweight: 1, Stephens (GB), 2, Mackinon (GB). Lightweight: 1, Coutar (GB). Light-middleweight: 1, Kaunimaaki (Fin). Middleweight: 1, Merino (Sp). Light heavyweight: 1, Pirttiosa (Fin), 4, Prince (GB). Heavyweight: 1, Ruggiero (Fr), 3, Atkinson (GB). Open: 1, Eugas (Sp), 2, Thompson (GB).

Katas (figures) section: European Karate Championships: Final Standings: Men: 1, Spain, 2, France 78, 3, W. Germany 77.9, 4, Austria 77.9. Women: 1, France 78.6, 2, Spain 78.5, 3, Great Britain 78.5, 4, Sweden 78.

WATER POLO

MALIBU: Succecup championships: USSR 6, West Germany 5; Italy 67, Cuba 7; Netherlands 11, Hungary 11, United States 5, Spain 5.

Final standings:

	W	D	L	Pts
USSR	5	1	1	11
W Germany	4	2	1	10
Italy	3	3	1	9
United States	2	3	2	7
Spain	2	2	3	6
Netherlands	1	3	3	5
Cuba	1	3	3	5
Hungary	0	4	3	4

JUDO

PARIS: European Championships: Bantamweight: Final: C Tietsen (USSR) bt A Dzermarzuk (Pol). Bronzes: K-P Stollberg (EG), P Jupke (WG). British: P Middleton bt R Fagerlund (Fin) yuko. A Gertchev (Bul) bt Middleton ippon. G Lebaupin (Fr) bt Middleton ippon. Featherweight: Final: T Rey (Fr) bt J Kras (Cz) decision. Bronzes: N Soloduchin (USSR), J Pawlowski (Pol). British: K Brown bt A Seid (Hun), yuko. Brown bt J Gevers (Neth) koka. Rey bt Brown ippon. Pawlowski bt Brown decision. Lightweight: Final: R Melillo (Fr) bt E Gamba (It) yuko. Bronzes: K-H Lehmann (WG), S Strunz (EG). British: P Amstutz (Switz) bt C Bowles yuko. Open: Final: A Parisi (Fr) bt R van de Walle (Bel). Bronzes: G Verichev (USSR), J Salonen (Fin). British: van de Walle bt M McLatchie ippon. McLatchie bt J Raymond (Neth) waza ari.

BOXING

VARNA, BULGARIA: European championships: Light flyweight: I Moustafov (Bul) bt S Todisco (It) pts. Bronze: B Eszhanov (USSR) and M Gitec (Tur). Fly: P Lessov (Bul) bt J Varadi (USSR), first. Bronze: R Kabirov (USSR) and C Tiozzo. Feather: S Nurkazov (USSR) bt P Kambourov (Bul), pts. Bronze: R Sorcza (Hun), and F Rauschning (EG). Light: E Chouprenski (Bul) bt C Russolillo (It) pts. Bronze: T Puha (Cz) and V Demyanenko (USSR). Light-welter: V Shishov (USSR) bt M Puzovic (Yug) pts. Bronze: S Mennert (EG) and [illegible] Lassov. Welter: P Galkin (USSR) bt L Bruno [illegible] pts. Bronze: K Joyce (Ire) and M Chiocaru (Rom). Light-middle: V Laptev (USSR) bt R Hunger (EG) pts. Bronze: M Takov (Bul) and G Simion (Rom). Super heavy: F Damiani (It) bt U Kaden (EG) w-o. Bronze: P Stoimenov (Bul) and A Mirzhmenko (USSR).

CYCLING

BEAUVAIS: Tour de L'Oise, first stage (142.5 miles): 1, F Castaing (Fr), 5hr 47min 50sec; 2, G Glaus (Switz), 5:47:50; 3, E de Wilde (Bel), 5:47:50. British placings: 7, J Herety, 5:47:50; 67, P Sherwen, 5:47:50. Second stage (64 miles): 1, P Lauraro (Fr), 2hr 30min 24sec; 2, N de Jonckheere (Bel), 2:30:24; 3, G Glaus, (Switz), 2:30:24. Overall: 1, P Jules (Fr), 8hr 22min 14sec; 2, G Glaus, 8:22:16; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (Fr), 8:22:18.
COMACCHIO: Tour of Italy, second stage (120 miles): 1, G Bontempi (It), 5hr 13min 54sec; 2, U Freuler (Switz), 5:13:54; 3, F Ost (Bel), 5:13:54.
Third stage (92 miles): 1, P Rosola (It), 3hr 29min 16sec; 2, P Gavazzi (It), 3:29:15; 3, G Saronni (It), 3:29:16. Overall: 1, Rosola, 9hr 50min 0sec; 2, Gavazzi, 9:50:15; 3, Paraani (It), 9:50:25.

GOLF

CHATTANOOGA: 201, C Bolin 68, 67, 66; 203, G Levenson (SA) 67, 69, 67; 204, T Aaron 68, 73, 63, J Mitchell 69, 68, 67, S Heath 67, 68, 69; 205, L Ten Broe 70, 68, 67, E Batten 69, 67, 70, G Pinns 67, 68, 70, G Cadle 65, 66, 74, L Elder 64, 69, 72.
KAWASAKI: 139, P Sheeham (US) 70, 69; 142, Tu A-Yu (Taiwan) 70, 72, Y Moriguchi (Jap), 72, 70, S Masuda (Jap), 73, 69; 143, Ok Hee-Ku (S Korea) 71, 72, T Chseko (Jap) 72, 71; 144, T Ikebuchi (Jap) 74, 70, N Yoshikawa (Jap) 73, 71; 145, Tsai Li Hsieng (Taiwan) 73, 72; N Kobayashi (Jap) 71, 74.
SUFFOLK, Virginia: Women's tournament: 137, D Germain 73, 64; 141, S Farwig 73, 68, L A Cassadey 72, 69; 142, D Massey 73, 69, A Miller 68, 74; 143, M Van Hoose 74, 69, B King 70, 73, L Muracka 70, 73, M Dwyer 71, 72.
INAG, Japan: 214, T Ikebuchi 74, 70, 69; 214, P Sheehan (US) 70, 69, 75, Tu A-Yu (Taiwan) 70, 72, 72; 215, E Masuda 73, 69, 73; 216, T Osaka 72, 71, 73; 217, N Yoshikawa 73, 71, 73, Y Moriguchi 72, 70, 75.

EQUESTRIANISM

BRASSCHAAT: Dressage grand prix: Sunday: 1, A G Jensen (Den), Marzog, 1,445pts, 70.48 per cent. Saturday: 1, Jensen, Marzog, 1,705, 68.2

HANG GLIDING

British Open: Leading positions (GB unless stated) 1, A Hughes; 2, J Flynn; 3, G Slater; 4, R Duncan (Aus); 5, S Moves (Aus)

RUGBY UNION

GUERNICA: Wales B 28, Basque country side 3.

TRAMPOLINING

BIRMINGHAM: Midlands Championship: Men's individual: 1, P Seaman, 90.0; 2, T Furlong, 88.9; 3, P Bennett, 83.3. Ladies' individual: 1, A Holmes, 95.2; 2, K McDonald, 92.4; 3, P Thomas, 88.9.

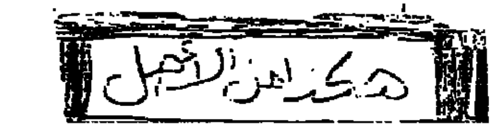
RIFLE SHOOTING

Bisley: Lord Cottes Cup (aggregate) 1, J A de Havilland 415; 2, R A Greenwood 410; 3, M L Kent 407. Scottish VIII Cup 1, Duchess of Argyll 399; 2, J McAllister 398; 3, T Gruickshank 396. Long Range Cup 1, de Havilland 200/24; 2, Greenwood 200/21. Martin Smith Challenge Cup 1, Mrs P F Schroder 217/24; 2, J P Hakin 217/23. Maxwell Challenge Cup R Voremberg 216. Ranken Memorial Cup (1200 yards aggregate) de Havilland 135. Target Rifle team match (900 and 1000 yards) 1, North London R.C. 634 (C Alexander 94); 2, Cambridge University 617 (S Penrose 92).

SPEEDWAY

World team championships (UK round) Reading: 1, United States 38 (D Sigalos 12, S Moran 10); 2, England 27 (K Carter 8, P Collins 7, S Wigg 6); 3, New Zealand 20 (M Shirra 8, L Ross 6); 4, Australia 11 (B Sanders 6).
TULSA: Bank of Oklahoma Classic: Second round: R Tanner (US), bt S Mayer (US), 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; C Hooper (US), bt S Denton (US), 6-4, 6-7, 6-3; B Teacher (US), bt D Stockton (US) 2-6, 6-4, 6-3; J Connors (US), bt S Glickstein (Isr), 6-2, 6-0.





FOOTBALL: THE RACE IS OVER BAR THE SHOOTING MATCH

The marathon men get a second wind and finish up with a sprint

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

About a third of the 92-strong field in the Football League marathon, a handful of whom were in danger of not even seeing out the course, emerged as no mean sprinters at the mass finish on Saturday. Not that the race is all over: three of the runners have yet to breast the tape.

Crystal Palace and Burnley have another 90 minutes to go. A substantial booby prize, relegation to the third division, awaits the loser at Selhurst Park tomorrow night; while the winner (a draw would suffice for Palace) survives. Manchester City fell four minutes away from safety and Fulham, after thinking they had completed their 63 playing hours at the end of their forty-second match, consider they have been left 78 seconds short.

While Fulham are appealing to the League today for a replay against Derby County, Foster will be taking to the High Court his case for continuing in Brighton's colours in the FA Cup Final next Saturday. It seems appropriate that such actions should end a moderate season during which committees, seminars, conferences and secret gatherings have been set up as regularly as refreshment points along the way.

Little has been achieved by the authorities during those meetings. The League chairmen's decison to drop most of the Chester report's recommendations and their delay over the television proposals were as disappointing as they were predictable. Progress will continue to be limited for as long as the "blocking machine of great power", as Jack Dunnett, the League president himself, describes the voting system, is allowed to be as restrictive as cramp.

But there is reason to believe that two of the League's recent and welcome innovations have given the game a second wind. The reward of an extra point for a win, introduced two years ago, meant that many of Saturday's matches were as decisive as cup ties, knock out contests similar in effect as the play-off system which Sir Norman Chester's assistants suggested would maintain interest until the end.

The increase in the punishment for deliberate fouls, brought in this season, has also assisted forwards and contributed to the goals total which threatens to be the highest for 15 years. Only the fourth division failed to improve but the overall figure is already more than 300 up on last year. Next season, if Canon (UK) Limited, the photographic manufacturers, are confirmed as the League sponsors, accurate shooting will be financially rewarded as well.

How they finished

FIRST DIVISION: Champions: Liverpool. Runners-up: Watford. Relegated: Manchester City, Swansea, Brighton.
SECOND DIVISION: Champions: Queen's Park Rangers. Also promoted: Wolves, Leicester. Relegated: Bolton, Rotherham and either Crystal Palace or Burnley.
THIRD DIVISION: Champions: Portsmouth. Also promoted: Cardiff, Huddersfield. Relegated: Reading, Wrexham, Doncaster, Chesterfield.
FOURTH DIVISION: Champions: Wimbledon. Also promoted: Hull, Port Vale, Scunthorpe. To seek re-election: Hartlepool, Crewe, Hereford, and either Darlington, Blackpool, Tranmere or Rochdale.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Champions: Dundee United. Runners-up: Celtic. Relegated: Morton, Kilmarnock.
FIRST DIVISION: Champions: St Johnstone. Also promoted: Hearts. Relegated: Dunfermline, Queen's Park.
SECOND DIVISION: Champions: Brechin. Also promoted: Meadowbank.

Liverpool, for instance, would have gained £6,500 for being the leading marksmen in the first division, not to mention £50,000 for winning the championship. Watford would have been £25,000 the richer as the runners-up.

The contrast in their styles was evident at Vicarage Road on Saturday. Liverpool are experienced and orthodox, Watford inexperienced and unorthodox. Although the outcome has relatively little bearing on the present, it should have offered an insight into the future. But Liverpool, in spite of Johnston's fortuitous strike on the hour, closed Bob Paisley's incomparable career with the worst run since he took over nine years ago and, if anything, confused the picture.

After their early rush (a capital R would be apt) Liverpool were so far ahead of the field that, as it turned out, they could have stopped before the end of March, with almost a quarter of the race remaining, and still taken the title. But it is unlike them to falter and Paisley's departure may interrupt the smoothness of their stride.

His successor is expected to be appointed after their tour to Israel and the favourite is Joe Fagan. He will inherit an unenviable record and an enviable squad that has only one apparent weakness. The erratic Grobbelar, who threw away Liverpool's European Cup ambitions, also cost them victory here by failing to gather Blissett's prod early in the second half.

Watford's critics within the game readily concede that their team are awkward opponents. Their 2-4-4 formation goes against the current pattern as fundamentally as if athletes chose to run backwards. Many expected them to blow up but their pace has been as steady as it has been fresh. If others follow their example, though, midfield would become largely a forgotten land.

Youngsters are encouraged by Watford (this season Sterling was introduced and Barnes confirmed himself as one of the most exciting prospects in the country) but here they owed their victory partly to a representative considered a has-been. Patching is appropriately named. After his right knee had twice been cut open and sewn up he was advised to retire; but he put that same knee to lethal use as he ran on to Blissett's through ball and shot Watford ahead before the interval.

Europeans in the UEFA Cup will soon find Watford even more troublesome. If Don Howe feels that Petrovic could not cope with the comparatively slow pace of Arsenal's method, imagine how Petrovic's former Red Star Belgrade colleagues, for example, would fare against Watford. Inexperience, particularly away from home, where their record was worse than Luton Town's, may prove their undoing.

England on course for semi-finals

By Nicholas Harling

England confirmed their promising start to the European Youth Championships with a 4-2 win over the holders, Scotland at Birmingham yesterday which was their second victory in Group Three.

Scotland, defending an 18-match unbeaten record, were four goals down before they scored twice in a minute through their substitute, Robertson, who the previous day had helped Hearts win promotion back to the Scottish premier division.

England did not seem to miss the suspended Simmons for it was his replacement, Painter, the Stoke forward, who scored the first two goals in the 13th and 35th minutes with a shot and a header. Sinnott, crashed in the fifty-sixth minute third goal after racing past two tackles and it was after another shot from the Walsall full back that Rideout added the fourth from a rebound off Bruce, the Scottish goalkeeper. Rideout's joy soon turned to pain as he was carried off after the final whistle following a collision with Gibson.

He has a head injury and is almost certain to miss tomorrow's match against Russia at Villa Park. England require a point to reach the semi-finals, where their most likely opponents are Czechoslovakia, who contested a dull goalless draw with Bulgaria at Oldham.

In another game devoid of goals, the Republic of Ireland did rather more than hold on for the last 69 minutes after having Neal sent off against Finland at Barnsley after an off-the-ball incident involving Pasanen; indeed the Irish were unlucky not to score on at least two occasions, Cottingham and Mooney hitting the woodwork. Finland had only one shot on target throughout the game. The Republic must now beat France tomorrow to qualify from Group Four, the in-form French having recorded their second victory with a 3-1 defeat of Belguim.

RESULTS: Group one: Czechoslovakia 0, Bulgaria 0 (Oldham); West Germany 1, Sweden 0 (Bolton).
Group two: Yugoslavia 0, Italy 2 (Crystal Palace); Romania 6, Turkey 0 (Reading).
Group three: England 4, Scotland 2 (Birmingham); Spain 1, Soviet Union 0 (Shrewsbury).
Group four: Finland 0, Republic of Ireland 0 (Barnsley); France 3, Belgium 1 (Nottingham Forest).

The people who put pain in champagne

By David Powell

Leicester City 0
Burnley 0

Here is a new one for football's puzzle book: when is a promoted team not promoted? Leicester City have the answer, though they live in hope that the question will be amended to read: how can a team be promoted twice in one season?

The pitch invasion on the final whistle at Filbert Street, the hoisting of players shoulder high, the chanting and festive dancing presented the classic picture of a club enjoying a return to the first division. Only as the supporters dispersed did they discover they had jumped the gun. Malcolm Macdonald's protest at Derby lowered the blue-and-white banners which may yet be needed for one last trip to the Baseball Ground.

Seldom has champagne gone flat so quickly. "This rubs out our afternoon", Gordon Milne, the Leicester manager, said. After finishing the season with a run of 15 unbeaten matches he must hope for no replay beytween Derby and Fulham or, if one is ordered, that Fulham do not win and steal the last promotion place.

Milne offered one chilling statement which will do nothing to cure insomnia in Leicester before the Football League announce their reaction to events in Derby: "If the referee has abandoned the game it should be replayed," he said. "If I was in Malcolm Macdonald's position I would have the referee by the throat and make sure there was another game".

The confusion would surely have been avoided had Lineker been playing. The division's leading scorer, nursing a knee injury, watched from the touchline as his Leicester colleagues squandered numerous chances when only one goal was needed to put the promotion issue beyond doubt.

Burnley's position is clear. Hardly out of the relegation frame all season, they need only to win their last game at Crystal Palace tomorrow to stay up. Defeat for Palace will send them down instead and Burnley will be optimistic after two victories and a draw in the three matches between the clubs this season.

Frank Casper's men have shown their liking for the big-occasion games, beating Tottenham and Liverpool, among other first division sides, and Palace in cup matches this season. Besides, as we have been hearing for months, Burnley have too much talent for the third division.

Dobson emphasized that point with a model performance in central defence at Leicester and victory in London would be a fitting finale to the longest, most profitable and exciting season in Burnley's 100-year history.

Leicester City: M Wallington; P Ramsey, R Smith, K MacDonald, R Jones, J O'Neill, S Lynex, T English, A Smith, G Daly (sub L May), I Wilson.
Burnley: W O'Rourke; L Dixon, W Donachie, M Phelan, M Dobson, B Flynn, K Young, T Steven, W Hamilton, T Donovan, D Scott.
Referee: D Shaw (Sandbach).

The price of Gould

Coventry City will find out today how much it will cost them to dismiss their manager, Dave Sexton. Iain Jamieson, the club's chairman, is due to meet Sexton this afternoon to discuss the compensation to be paid to the former Manchester United manager following his sacking half-an-hour before Coventry's game against West Ham United on Saturday.

The appointment of the former Coventry centre-forward, Bobby Gould, will cost the club a further £25,000 in compensation to Bristol Rovers, with whom he had another 18 months of his contract to run.

"It has always been my biggest dream to manage my home-town club," Gould has said recently.

Mr Jamieson claimed that Sexton was dismissed "without rankle or specific criticism", but several Coventry players have expressed dismay. Danny Thomas, their full back, said: "I cannot understand the dismissal of a proven experienced manager to employ an inexperienced man, especilly when it costs money which could have been used to strengthen the playing squad."

Thomas is one of eight Coventry players whose contracts expire this summer.

Slump in Manchester: Benson and Book down on their luck.

Why City will not play their dead end kids next season

By Clive White

Manchester City 0
Luton Town 1

The temptation is to talk of fairy tale endings, a vindication of the brave, if sometimes naive, attacking football of David Pleat's Luton Town, but this would be to ignore the tragedy of Manchester City, who after 17 years sank like the Royal Oak into the cold waters of the Second Division.

A crowd of nearly 43,000 – the biggest of the day by 10,000 – saw her go down in a situation of pure fiction, torpedoed four minutes from the safety of harbour by a Yugoslav sub.

Remarkably, thousands cheered Manchester City at the finish, though later hundreds of supporters screamed for the blood of the chairman, Peter Swales. It is impossible for City supporters to forget the wicked and wild extravagance of Malcolm Allison and his chairman which handcuffed their successors for an interminable number of years, and have finally brought them to their knees.

Escaping from the sea of despair that is the Second Division requires a superhuman effort, as Leeds United and Newcastle United know. The fact that John Benson, the manager, has available financial resources not dissimilar to those of Crewe Alexandra does not augur well. Neither, it would seem, can he rely upon his players.

"Over the last few weeks, we've had to con players who've been conning us all season. If I can't get rid of some of them, they just won't play. I'll play the kids. I'm not going to live through that again", Benson said. Since the contracts of only two players – Tueart and Mays – expire this summer, he could be fielding a wonderful team in the Central League next season. "To see a dressing room like that kills you. But I don't feel sorry for all of them. Some of them, I don't give a monkey for."

It was the youngsters like Caton and Reid, and older hands like Hartford, for whom you felt on Saturday. One of them almost broke down in tears in the corridor afterwards, and rushed for the sanctuary of the toilets to do his weeping. Hartford would understand. As a youth of similar years, he was relegated with West Bromwich Albion exactly 10 years ago. The blow is no softer the second time around.

Luton had no need, either, to be reminded of anniversaries. Eight years ago, they also played their final match against Manchester City, and the 1-1 home draw banished them to the Second Division. With every minute that ticked by on Saturday, it seemed another draw would seal their fate.

Luton's instinctive desire to attack finally rescued their future. The pain-killing injection in Stein's broken foot must also have deadened the nerves in his whole body, judging by the way he coolly hoisted the ball over from near the corner flag. Williams palmed the ball away, with Bond waiting behind to clear, and it ran free to Antic. The substitute drove in a low volley of no great power through a tangle of bodies.

Luton survived up to the whistle with less aggravation than they encountered after it. Elliott, whose long, spidery legs were often Luton's last web of defence, was knocked to the ground by opposition supporters and had to be escorted to the tunnel by Aylott, his fists raised in a gesture of defiance.

Best to remember the good things, though, and not to dwell on City's agony. As Benson generously said of Pleat: "It's nice to see that the good guys do succeed sometimes." And he added, with powerful poignancy that others would do well to note: "I think he cares more about football than his own job."

MANCHESTER CITY: A Williams; R Ranson, R McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, D Tueart, K Reeves, G Baker (sub: A Kinsey), A Hartford, P Power.
LUTON TOWN: A Godden; K Stephens, P Elliott, B Horton, C Goodyear, M Donaghy, R Hill, T Aylott, P Walsh, W Turner (sub: R Antic), B Stein.
Referee: A Challinor (Rotherham).

Authority facing difficult decisions

By Nicholas Harling

Derby County 1
Fulham 0

The pitch invasion at Derby County's Baseball Ground on Saturday means that the very backbone of the football authorities will be questioned not once but twice in the coming week. The first test takes place in the High Court in the case brought by Steve Foster, of Brighton, against the Football Association over his suspension from the FA Cup final; the second at Lytham St Annes today when the Football League commission meet to discuss the encroachment of Derby supporters during the closing stages of the important second division match against Fulham.

The League are in a predicament. Whatever they decide they will not be considered right by everyone. But whether they are fined or not, Derby would, as their manager, Peter Taylor was quick to point out, be only too happy to stage "two or even three replays with Fulham". Derby are now safe from relegation, even if Saturday's three points be deducted from their total.

Fulham, who would have to win any rematch to deny Leicester promotion, seem to have a case since the touchlines disappeared for the last seven or eight minutes underneath the intruders; Wilson, their midfield player, was clearly kicked by a spectator while the ball was in play, and Hopkins, their fullback, was reported by the Fulham manager, Malcolm Macdonald, to have been assualted and left in a state of shock as the teams left the field.

Had the referee insisted on playing the 78 seconds that remained, Macdonald would not have been able to send out a full team, having used his substitute and been deprived of at least one player due to the hostilities. Nor, as Macdonald pointed out, were any of the trespassers from Fulham. They were all from Derby, celebrating the fact that their team had stayed up, which was certainly quite a feat, bearing in mind that they had once been so far adrift.

Perhaps the most valid argument against another match came from Michael Dunford, the Derby secretary. "The possibility of a replay must be remote," he said, "because, in all fairness to Leicester, it would not be possible to create the same situation as today".

If Fulham get a second chance, they should consider themselves fortunate for they created precious few chances on Saturday, two to be precise, one in each half. Cherry kept out Coney's header with his legs and, later, with spectators almost surrounding his goal, he tipped Houghton's fierce shot over the top.

In vain, Houghton and Lewington tried to get Davies and Coney into scoring positions, but Futcher, Foster and company made endless interceptions. Derby also looked much the better team going forward,

Emson, whose contract is not being renewed, seemed to be begging for a second chance in the way he created openings from the left wing. It was from one of his many fine crosses that Derby scored their 71st-minute goal, Brolly heading the ball back for Davison to hit a memorable volley. Brolly, having twice previously struck the woodwork, Fulham were lucky to be in the game at all at that stage, but they may yet still be.

DERBY COUNTY: S Cherry; J Barton, P Futcher, G Foster, K Burns, M Brolly, A Gemmill, (sub, J McAlle), P Hooks, P Emson, K Wilson, R Davison.
FULHAM: G Peyton; J Hopkins, R Brown, A Gale, K Lock; S O'Driscoll (sub, J Reeves), R Wilson, R Houghton, R Lewington, G Davies, D Coney.
Referee: R Chadwick (Lancashire).

The East is united

By Hugh Taylor

The most exciting premier division season since its inception in 1975 ended with Dundee United winning the championship by one point from Celtic and Aberdeen, thanks to a narrow 2–1 win over their city neighbours, Dundee, at Dens Park. It was the first time in their 74-year-old existence that United had taken a title. They are worthy and popular winners, having played all season with assurance and style and lost only four League games.

It is only the twelfth time this century that the title has been taken away from Glasgow. That the balance of power is swinging from the West is shown in the fact that United's success completes a notable double for the East of Scotland, following so closely on Aberdeen's victory in Europe.

United, although not at their best because they knew that a slip could allow Celtic or Aberdeen to snatch the title at the post, showed enough steel to conquer nerves, and early goals by Milne and Bannon were enough to give them victory and the title.

It was a close-run affair. Dundee found new heart after Ferguson had scored and United were mightily relieved to hear the final whistle. United's close rivals, Celtic and Aberdeen, fought to the end, both achieving splendid wins which helped to compensate for their failure to take the championship.

Celtic claimed second place with a 4–2 win over Rangers at Ibrox. This was a struggle of epic proportions, Celtic finding themselves two goals down at half-time but recovering the zest which had deserted them recently to win the game with a display of vintage football.

On an afternoon of unparalleled drama Aberdeen, showing no signs of a hangover from their European Cup-Winners' Cup triumph, won handsomely against Hibernian. The goals in their 5–0 success were scored by McGhee, Strachan, Cowan, Angus and Brazil (own goal). Aberdeen finished third because, although level on points with Celtic, they have an inferior goal difference.

There were several Aberdeen casualties and anxiety is being expressed over key players who may be doubtful for Saturday's Scottish Cup Final with Rangers at Hampden Park, principally McLeish, the centre half, who has a badly damaged knee.

● Robbie James has asked Wales not to consider him for the British Championship matches against Scotland and Northern Ireland and the international against Brazil. The Swansea captain has informed the Wales manager, Mike England, that he wants to rest a persistent stomach strain.

Half pints going pop

By Paul Newman

Northwich Victoria 1
Telford United 2

When a non–League managerial post becomes vacant anywhere to the north-west of Birmingham, the first question asked in the club boardroom is likely to be "is Stan Storton available?" Telford United have been counting their blessings ever since March 1981, when Storton's answer to the question was "yes".

Storton, who as a fullback played for Bradford City, Hartlepool United and Tranmere Rovers and has managed Ellesmere Port Town, Runcorn, Bangor City and Northwich Victoria, has rapidly restored Telford to their position at the pinnacle of the non–League game after a decade of mediocrity.

Last season's third place in the Alliance Premier League confirmed Telford's revival and Saturday's victory at Wembley in the final of the FA Trophy had brought them full circle, for their last success of any significance was in 1971 Trophy final. Storton, in between handling out half pints of champagne in the dressing room after the game, described the occassion as "the best day of my life in football".

Storton has based his present side on a mixture of young players and men of experience who have served him well elsewhere. The combination, as Northwich Victoria will testify, is highly effective: Telford's young defence and midfield chased, tackled and harried Norhtwich for the entire 90 minutes and provided the perfect ammunition for Williams and Mather, who are two of the deadliest marksmen outside the Football League and who played under Storton at Northwich and Bangor respectively.

Both Telford goals, after 46 and 60 minutes, were set up by Williams for Mather and were just reward for Storton's team, who were clearly the more skilful and mobile side. Bennett reduced the arrears after 76 minutes and although it took a superb save from Charlton to deny Chesters an equalizer, Northwich could have little cause to complain about the result.

The attendance of 22,071, one of the best for a Trophy final in recent years, was bettered by only six in the Football League.

NORTHWICH: D Ryan; D Fretwell, A Murphy, K Jones, J Forshaw, M Ward, J Anderson, G Abel (sub: P Bennett), P Reid, C Chesters, P Wilson.
TELFORD: K Charlton; K Lewis, A Turner, P Mayman (sub: A Joseph), A Walker, S Eaton, D Barnett, C Williams, D Mather, E Hogan, J Alcock.
Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

● The Southern League have decided not to back A. P. Leamington, who are appealing against the Alliance Premier League's decision to turn down their application for membership because their facilities do not meet the required standards.

ATHLETICS

Coe wins without rising to bait

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe hardly suits the conventional idea of a Yorkshire sporting hero. A cultivated nine stone and five foot nine does not loom large against the big Freds, Arthurs and Lens with accents cut on coal seams. But class tells in the end, and 3,000 people turned up on a windy afternoon to watch Coe's first track race of the season in the Yorkshire championship at the Princess Mary Playing fields in Cleckheaton yesterday.

The Yorkshire pride, in the announcer's run-down of Coe's world records, diminished with the observation that, for some inexplicable reason, their hero did not hold the 1500 metres record, "which is held by a certain Mr Ovett from Brighton." The announcer followed this by broadcasting the qualifying standard of 3 min 38 sec for the forthcoming world championships, but Coe was rising to neither bait.

He had promised himself a gentle try-out, and that is what he got. Coe loped up the final straight to hold off a late run from the junior international, Michael Chorlton, and won in 3:45.8, one of his slowest-ever times.

Coe's refusal to bow to other people's expectations of fast times is part of what he calls the "no compromise" approach, which "has made me a different athlete mentally and physically".

After last year's disappointment of recurring injuries and the lost European 800 metres championship, Coe says a full winter's training concentrating on nothing but running has given him the zest to look forward to instead of fear the world championships in Helsinki in August.

He has yet to announce whether that new confidence will stretch to him running both the 800 metres and 1500 metres in Helsinki.

The best performance of the championship came from a schoolboy, Michael Hill, aged 18. Taking time off from his A-level studies, Hill won both the junior and senior javelin competition, smashing both records.

YACHTING

Seeking a repeat performance

By John Nicholls

Yeoman XXIII, sailed by Robin Aisher, captain of Britain's winning team in the Admiral's Cup in 1981, is making a strong bid for a repeat performance this year. The well-tried combination were convincing winners of the Royal Ocean Racing Club's race for the De Guingand Bowl during the weekend and have by far the best set of results of the three contenders for a place in the three-boat team.

Yeoman has won both offshore races held so far and two of the three Solent points series. Official trials for team places do not start until next month, leaving time for some of the season's new boats to make improvements, but they will have to work hard if they are to match the sheer consistency of Aisher and his crew.

The weekend's race appeared to favour the larger boats, which twice avoided tidal "gates" which slowed the smaller entries. Winds varied from moderate to light, with the strongest breeze on the windward leg to Cherbourg on Friday night.

RESULTS: Class 1: 1, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher), 30hr 55min 18sec; 2, Nicknack (B Langley-Pope) 33:29.32; 3, Panda (P Whipp) 33:30.15. Class 2: 1, Passion (J Fabry) France 33:24.46; 2, Whirlwind (N Lister) 36:27.13; 3, Dragon (B Saffery Cooper) 36:45.35. Class 3: 1, Flycatcher (J Rooms) 37:52.21; 2, Blue Point (J Burton) 37:59.50; 3, Raiatu (T Lawson & B Farris) 38:00.26. Class 4: 1, Scenario Act II (A Fitton) 35:41.46; 2, Suspicion (I Templeman) 38:22.06; 3, Fan (B Darby) 38:22.30. Class 5: 1, Disdain (I Holland) 36:41.87; 2, Trocar (N Greville) 38:51.09.

● Weymouth Bay and the weather were in cooperative mood as the regatta for Olympic classes continued at Weymouth yesterda. All races were over quickly, with some competitors feeling that their courses might have been longer in the perfect conditions. The 470's, for example, sailed round in less than one hour.

Their fleet of 46 entries was led home by David Ullman, from the United States, with other overseas boats taking the next four places. The best British boat was that of Mike Holmes, in sixth place.

Results in other classes closely followed form, and it will be surprising if yesterday's winners are not among the prize winners next Friday. The Windgliders (Olympic sailboard) have now completed their series of sex races, with Bengt Hesse, a Swede, achieving a narrow win on points.

RESULTS: Flying Dutchman: J Richards; Soling: C Law; Tornado: Robert White; 470: D Ullman; Finn: J Greenwood; Laser: S Childerley; Windglider overall: 1, B Hesse (Swe), 11.7 points; 2 M Arnoud (Switz), 13.7; 3, D Parks (UK), 27.4.

BOXING

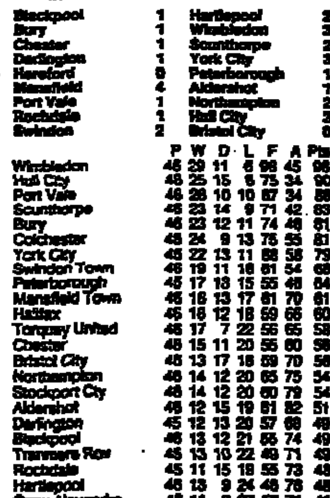
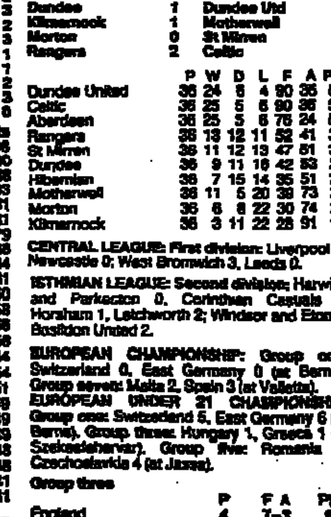
Boza-Edwards can box on, court rules

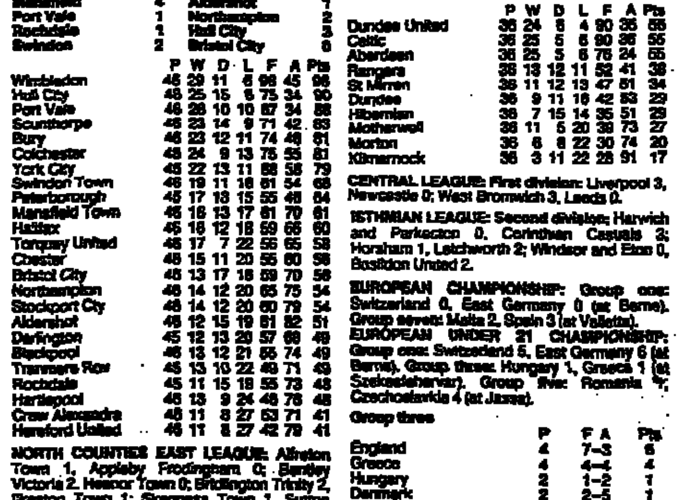
Los Angeles (Reuter) – A court ruled yesterday that the bout between the World Boxing Council junior-lightweight champion Bobby Chacon, and Cornelius Boza-Edwards should go ahead.

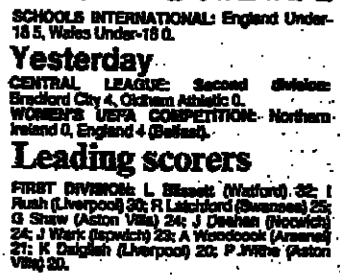
The contest was originally to have been Chacon's first defence of the title he won in December, but the WBC stripped it of its championship status because of the controversy over the contract.

● The Hague (Reuter) – A [illegible] injury has forced Rudi Koopmans to postpone his European [illegible] heavyweight title defence against the West German Manfred [illegible]mann from May 28 to June 24.

● Varna, Bulgaria (AP) – [illegible] Francesco Damiani retained [illegible] super-heavyweight European [illegible] without striking a blow on Sun[illegible]. Doctors ruled his opponent, [illegible] Kaden, of East Germany, [illegible] enter the ring. Kaden was [illegible] allowed to box because of a [illegible] right eye and a broken nose [illegible] received in the early rounds of [illegible] championships.





First division

Aston Villa	2	Arsenal	1
Coventry	2	West Ham United	4
Everton	1	Ipswich	1
Manchester City	0	Luton	1
Norwich	2	Brighton	1
Notts County	3	Manchester United	2
Southampton	0	Birmingham	1
Sunderland	1	West Bromwich	1
Swansea	0	Nottingham Forest	3
Tottenham	4	Stoke	1
Watford	2	Liverpool	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	42	24	10	8	87	37	82
Watford	42	22	5	15	74	57	71
Manchester Utd	42	19	13	10	56	38	70
Tottenham	42	20	9	13	65	50	69
Nottm Forest	42	20	9	13	62	50	69
Aston Villa	42	21	5	16	62	50	68
Everton	42	18	10	14	66	48	64
West Ham Utd	42	20	4	18	68	62	64
Ipswich Town	42	15	13	14	64	50	58
Arsenal	42	16	10	16	58	56	58
West Bromwich	42	15	12	15	51	45	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Second division

Blackburn	1	Shrewsbury	0
Cambridge Utd	1	Oldham	4
Carlisle	1	Barnsley	1
Charlton	4	Bolton	1
Chelsea	0	Middlesbrough	0
Derby	1	Fulham	0
Grimsby	1	Q P Rangers	1
Leeds	2	Rotherham	2
Leicester	0	Burnley	0
Sheffield Wed	2	Crystal Palace	1
Wolverhampton	2	Newcastle	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
QP Rangers	42	26	7	9	77	36	85
Wolverhampton	42	20	15	7	68	44	75
Leicester C	42	20	10	12	72	44	70
Fulham	42	20	9	13	64	47	69
Newcastle U	42	18	13	11	75	53	67
Sheffield W	42	16	15	11	60	47	63
Oldham Ath	42	14	19	9	64	47	61
Leeds United	42	13	21	8	51	46	60
Shrewsbury T	42	15	14	13	48	48	59
Barnsley	42	14	15	13	57	55	57
Blackburn R	42	15	12	15	58	58	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Third division

Bradford City	3	Huddersfield	1
Brentford	2	Bournemouth	1
Bristol Rovers	1	Cardiff	1
Chesterfield	0	Millwall	1
Doncaster	1	Walsall	3
Lincoln	3	Gillingham	1
Newport	1	Exeter	1
Orient	4	Sheffield Utd	1
Plymouth	0	Portsmouth	1
Reading	1	Wrexham	0
Wigan	0	Preston	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Portsmouth	46	27	10	9	74	41	91
Cardiff City	46	25	11	10	76	50	86
Huddersfield	46	23	13	10	84	49	82
Newport County	46	23	9	14	76	54	78
Oxford United	46	22	12	12	71	53	78
Lincoln City	46	23	7	16	77	51	76
Bristol Rovers	46	22	9	15	84	58	75
P'mouth Arg.	46	19	8	19	61	66	65
Brentford	46	18	10	18	88	77	64
Walsall	46	17	13	16	64	63	64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fourth division

Blackpool	1	Hartlepool	2
Bury	1	Wimbledon	3
Chester	1	Scunthorpe	2
Darlington	1	York City	3
Hereford	0	Peterborough	1
Mansfield	4	Aldershot	1
Port Vale	1	Northampton	2
Rochdale	1	Hull City	3
Swindon	2	Bristol City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wimbledon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scunthorpe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
York City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scottish Premier division

Aberdeen	5	Hibernian	0
Dundee	1	Dundee Utd	2
Kilmarnock	1	Motherwell	1
Morton	0	St Mirren	2
Rangers	2	Celtic	4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee United	36	24	8	4	90	35	56
Celtic	36	25	5	6	90	36	55
Aberdeen	36	25	5	6	76	24	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scottish First Division

Airdrie	0	Alloa	1
Clyde	3	Ayr	2
Clydebank	1	Partick Th.	2
Falkirk	1	Dumbarton	2
Hearts	2	Hamilton	0
Raith Rovers	2	Queen's Park	2
St Johnstone	1	Dunfermline	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
St Johnstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scottish Second Division

Albion Rovers	2	Berwick	1
Cowdenbeath	0	Meadowbank	1
East Fife	4	Arbroath	0
Stenhousemuir	0	Brechin	0
Stirling Albion	3	E. Stirling	1
Stranraer	0	Queen of South	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brechin City	39	21	13	5	77	38	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 2, Leicester 0; Chelsea 5, Millwall 1; West Ham 0, Bristol Rovers 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter 1, Grays 0; Harefield 1, Banstead 1; Horley 0, Fleet 1.

FA TROPHY: Final: Northwich Victoria 1, Telford United 2.

NASL: Vancouver 2, Tampa Bay 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE

PREMIERSHIP FINAL: Hull 18, Widnes 22 (at Headingley).

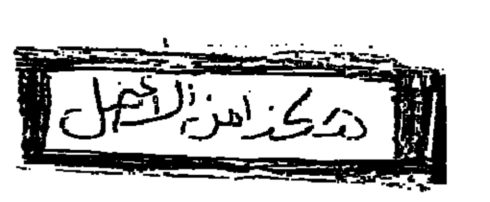
Yesterday

Leading scorers

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Fourth division
Tranmere Rovers v Rochdale (7.30).





RACING: GRAND NATIONAL SAVED AS DERBY PICTURE BECOMES MORE CONFUSED

Predominate the final piece in Piggott puzzle

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

As the Derby draws closer the great occasion falls on June 1 this year two important questions still remain to be answered after one of the most topsy-turvy, baffling starts to the season that I can recall – what will Lester Piggott ride and what will Vincent O'Brien saddle?

The two men's names are indelibly printed on the history of the race, Piggott with eight victories to his name (four of them for O'Brien), O'Brien with six. O'Brien's intentions are unlikely to be known until after the Gallinule Stakes has been run at the Curragh next Saturday.

When O'Brien was on hand to greet Golden Fleece, his most recent winner of t Derby 12 months ago, Piggott was uncharacteristically in the stands without a ride, helping the ITV commentary team because Simply Great, his intended partner and the ante-post favourite at the time, had dropped by the wayside just five days earlier. All winter Piggott's name has been linked with Dunbeath, but with Cunbeath running badly at York last week Piggott has at least got longer in which to get himself reorganised this time.

Teenoso, who has surely set the standard by winning over a mile and a half and more pertinently on an undulating course, and the 2,000 Guineas runner-up Tolomeo, are two distinct possibilities, but before he courts their connexions he must first be freed by Henry Cecil. The Newmarket trainer still has John French and Polished Silver engaged in Wednesday's Schroder Life Predominate Stakes at Goodwood, the last recognised Derby trial in this country.

Zoffany, who was third to Shearwalk and Dunbeath at Newmarket; the unbeaten Rock's Gate; Russian Ronbles and Morcon were other acceptors for the same race at the four-day forfeit stage. So, with *the Derby in mind, plenty of* interest is guaranteed at Goodwood on Wednesday especially in such an open year.

Explaining Dunbeath's final exit from the Derby picture to me at Newbury on Saturday, Cecil said that he and Piggott had had to ask themselves three questions on their return home from York after Dunbeath's Eclipse in the Mecca – Dante Stakes.

The first question was about his breathing. The second was did he put his heart into the game. Satisfied that neither of those suggestions accounted for his failure, Cecil and Piggott are now convinced that Dunbeath does not stay a yard beyond the mile. The rest of his racing career will be planned accordingly and Dunbeath's first race over that distance is likely to be at Royal Ascot where he will cross swords with his talented stable companion Diesis.

Cecil hoped to win the Lockinge Stakes at Newbury on Saturday with Valiyar, but in this instance he was upstaged by another Newmarket trainer, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, thanks to a sterling performance from Noalcoholic and an equally inspired ride from George Duffield. Pritchard-Gordon had plenty to crow about because he also had two winners on his local course.

Believing that the ground was best right under the far rail, Duffield dashed Noalcoholic out of his stall nearest the stand and gradually tacked across the front of his field to that favoured pitch. Having finally got there he then asked the handsome six-year-old for another spurt, which put plenty of daylight between himself and his nearest pursuers. That was a fine tactical move because this was when the race was won and lost.

Passing the final furlong marker Noalcoholic still had a lead of four lengths and although he was out cold towards the end, so were all the others and Valiyar never looked like catching him even though be managed to close the gap to a length and a half.

Pritchard-Gordon said afterwards that he still expected Noalcoholic to be sent to Australia in July by his American owner, William Dupont, in time for the breeding season to begin inside the southern hemisphere. Before that he intends exploiting *the horse's current good form* either at Epsom or Royal Ascot or both.

Ore, who won the Aston Park Stakes most decisively on his seasonal debut, is also bound for Royal Ascot where his objective will be the Gold Cup this year instead of the Queen Alexandra Stakes which he won last season.

● Right Bank, who started favourite, stayled on just too well for High Hawk and Willie in the £26,834 Oaks d'Italia at San Siro, Milan, yesterday. High Hawk was slightly hampered by Barussa about two furlongs from home.



The drinks are on Gavin Pritchard Gordon as Noalcoholic holds the challenge of Valiyar in Newbury's Lockinge Stakes (photograph by Trevor Jones)

Lomond put in shade by Wassl

From Our Irish Correspondent, Dublin

Vincent O'Brien's Derby favourite, Lomond, was taken out of their Epsom list by leading bookmakers after his surprise defeat in the Airlie/Coolmore Irish 2,000 *Guineas at the Curragh on Saturday.* Victory went to Shaikh Ahmed al Maktour's Wassl, who had only finished ninth behind Lomond in the Newmarket 2,000 Guineas.

The local stewards asked John Dunlop to offer an explanation for the difference in form, and he said afterwards that he had attributed the defeat to being drawn No 1. "Wassl is the sort of horse," he said, "who does best when he has horses around him. Today's race provided a much more satisfactory test, and I was happy to see that my original confidence in his ability was borne out."

Dunlop confirmed that the next race for Wassl would be the Derby. The colt certainly showed no signs of stopping at the end of the testing Curragh mile, run is going that put a *premium on stamina. Wassl is a bay* son of the Derby winner, Mill Reef. Any question mark concerning his ability to stay one and a half miles will centre around the dam's side, for he is out of Hayloft, a Tudor Melody mare whose biggest success came in the Molecombe Stakes over five furlongs at Goodwood. however, Hayloft showed that she got a mile as a three-year-old, and she is a daughter of the Nassau Stakes winner, Haymaking.

Lomond had got himself into trouble earlier on when Pat Eddery unsuccessfully attempted to get up on the inside of Crystal Glitters, the French challenger. That manoeuvre having come to nought, Eddery had to reign back on Lomond and switch him outside of four horses

Vicent O'Brien is now in a quandary over his Epsom Derby plans, and he commented about Lomond: "When a colt tires in the last furlong of a mile race, you have to wonder whether he would get a mile-and-a-half." Next Saturday O'Brien will run a couple of potential Derby horses in the Gallinule Stakes. I should not be suprised if his Leopardstown winner, Salmon Leap, is the final choice.

A new beginning at last for Aintree

By Michael Phillips

Relief will be widespread that Aintree and with it the Grand National has been rescued at a cost of £3.4m. Widespread because those who have always wanted it saved for posterity have finally got their way, while those who have become heartily fed up with the long-running on-off saga should never have to be driven to the point of distraction by the fanatics again.

The deal, which is due to be signed on Friday, was finally clinched at a meeting at Cheltenham *on Saturday between Bill Davies,* who has owned the course for the last 10 years and the Jockey Club's representatives Johnny Henderson, Lord Vestey and Christopher Foster. Originally, the Jockey Club had an option to buy the site and the right to run the race for £4m. When that option expired on May 1 it was clear that they had not been able to raise the requisite amount.

An important part in the last act of this long-running drama was then played by Seagrams Distillers, hitherto unmentioned protagonists. They have now undertaken to sponsor the race for the next five years with an option of another five years, but more important with a guarantee of putting a required amount up front to enable the Jockey Club to meet Mr Davies's *final, reduced, asking price.*

What the Jockey Club stressed yesterday was the importance that they still attach to the various fund-raising activities that are still in the pipeline because they all form part of their financial calculations that have brought these negotiations to a successful conclusion. The more that rolls in the better from a long-term point of view.

When the documents are finally signed on Friday the course will become the property of the Aintree Racecourse Company, a subsidiary *of the Jockey Club's non-profit-*making body, Racecourse Holdings Trust, which already controls, among others Cheltenham, Haydock, Newmarket, Wincanton, Market Rasen and Warwick.

Then begins a period of re-appraisal with three points uppermost in the mind. The first is obviously the essential work that must be carried out there between now and next March. The second question is how can the huge central area within the course that is at present wasteland, be utilised and the third is the future of the dilapidated stands.

Central to these issues is the fact that not unlike Badminton, racing at Aintree will always probably be a once a year affair, a three-day meeting wrapped around the Grand National.

L'Emigrant comes home again for Niarchos

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Little light was thrown on the Epsom Derby picture in the Prix Lupin at Longchamp yesterday as the first three past the post are all intended runners for the French equivalent, the Pix du Jockey Club. For the second consecutive, year the blue and white colours of Stavros Niarchos were successful in the group one event which went to L'Emigrant from Lovely Dancer, Pluralisme and Castle Guard.

However, there was Derby talk about the Prix Hocquart second, Espirt du Nord, whose name has been linked with Lester Piggott for the English classic. But Robin Scully, the owner, commented: "Our options are open, but no definite decision has yet been made."

L'Emigrant was a brave but unspectacular winner of the Lupin. Cash Asmussen took over the lead on l'Emigrant from the pacemaker, Rodwell, soon after entering the straight and the pair then repulsed the persistent challenges of Lovely Dancer and Pluralisme.

l'Emigrant looks rather unlikely to stay further than today's ten and a half furlongs, but both trainer, Francois Boutin and Asmussen have different opinions. The 21-year-old American remarked after dismounting: "*If I can get him to* settle and relax he will stay the one and a half miles of the Jockey Club. Today he idled in front waiting for competition to arrive."

Lester Piggott rode a beautifully judged race on Aragon to take the one mile Prix de la Jonchere. Aragon came on the scene in the last half furlong and defeated Ginger Brink by half a length with Interco a

Wolverhampton

Draw: no advantage.

2.0 PENKRIDGE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £828: 5f) (15 runners)

1 0 ALETIS (P Gregori) K Brassey 9-0 ... B Crossley 14
3 30 CLARYON (M Sinclair) M Ryan 9-0 ... P Robinson 7
5 834 CROWFOOT'S COUTURE (Douglas Crowfoot) P Brookshaw 9-0 ... W Carson 9
6 0 DRAGONARA PRINCE (B Smith) D Ringer 9-0 ... J Reid 13
9 FORGE CLOSE (Mrs P Brown) M Blanchard 9-0 ... A McGlone 5 14
10 GANIS (D d'Alessio) H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 2
11 INFINITY RULES (Metal-Woods Ltd) S Mellor 9-0 ... M Wigham 12

[illegible]

2.30 DEEPFIELDS STAKES (2-y-o selling: £736: 5f) (8)

[illegible]

3.0 SHREWSBURY HANDICAP (£2,250: 2m 1f) (16)

[illegible]

3.30 THREE SISTERS STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o fillies: £1,035: 1m 1f) (11)

[illegible]

4.0 CANNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,581: 1m) (12)

2 61-0 JOYFUL DANCER (D How) P Cole 9-7 ... T Quinn 5 11
3 00-2 GUN-CARRIAGE (Mrs G Jones) A W Jones 9-0 ... S Keightley 7 3
5 040- DODGY FUTURE (M Williams) S Mellor 8-10 ... M Wigham 9
7 330-2 STEPS (A Smith-Maxwell) H Candy 8-10 ... W Newnes 10
8 -000- GUESS WHO (D Margolis) P Kelleway 8-10 ... L Piggott 5
9 4300-0 LITTLE CHANGE (Mrs E Holland-Martin) R Houghton 8-10 ... J Reid 12
11 00000-0 DANCING VALERINA (D Sullivan) C Horgan 8-9 ... B Rouse 2
14 41- INCARNADINE (C) (B Green) P Makin 8-4 ... P Robinson 7
19 0000-03 PADDYS BELLE (Mrs P Tucker) D Tucker 8-2 ... – 8
20 00000-4 THATS ODD (J Donoghue) J Berry 8-1 ... A Mercer 4
22 000-2 ELISETTA (J Prentice) M Blanshard 8-1 ... R Curant 1

[illegible]

4.30 COMPTON HANDICAP (£1,730: 7f) (10)

[illegible]

5.0 THREE SISTERS STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o fillies: £1,035: 1m 1f) (11)

[illegible]

5.30 THREE SISTERS STAKES (Div III: fillies: £1,035: 1m 1f) (11)

[illegible]

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Gains. 2.30 Mrs Popely. 3.0 Right Regent. 3.30 Veduta. 4.0 Steps. 4.30 Falcon's Heir. 5.0 What A Pity. 5.30 Honeybeta.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Ganis. 2.30 Queen Of Song. 3.0 The Pawn. 3.30 Kasena Park. 4.0 G'uess Who. 5.0 Maid Of Milan. 5.30 Honeybeta.

Nottingham N H

[illegible]

45 200 Long John 8-10-0 ... G McNally
47 1-00 Gay Walk 7-10-0 ... M Pepper 4
48 p00 Achilles 7-10-0 ... A Webber
49 000 Brigadier Green 6-10-0 ... –
50 pp0 Mountain Man 7-10-0 ... C Jones
54 043 Mandy's Time (B) 7-10-0 ... Vicki Harris 7
56 000- Tidy Work 8-10-0 ... –
58 000 Rukotao 4-10-0 ... M Brennan
60 41/f Princess Newman 7-10-0 ... S Shilston
62 000 Flying Shuttle 5-10-0 ... P Barry
64 000 Green Table 7-10-0 ... J Barlow
65 p00 Manor Farm Legacy 6-10-0 ... –
66 400 Walterstown 7-10-0 ... J Harris

11-4 Bright Oassis, 7-2 Ra Tapu,

7.30 BACK END CHASE (novice handicap: £1,186: 3m) (20)

2 303 Wrenmando 9-11-10 ... S Jobar
3 300 Anitacat 8-11-10 ... G McCourt
5 f0f Up And Down 8-11-6 ... R Rowe
10 2p1 Saunders 8-11-3 ... G Moore
14 1p2 Cottage Rhythm 7-11-1 ... –
16 031 Revolver 8-11-0 (8 ex) ... W Smith
17 033 Pine King 8-10-13 ... R Linley
19 212 Holborn Head 7-10-12 ... K Jones 7
20 421 Fillets Farm 8-10-12 (8 ex) ... H Davies
21 ff3 Browndodd Lad (B) 6-10-11 ... V McKevitt 4
22 013 Letterbox 8-10-11 ... C Mann 4
23 3-1f Ebony Bill 8-10-10 ... A Webb
24 f1p African Prince 8-10-10 ... P Nicholls 4
25 000 Spartan Tam 8-10-9 ... Mr Castell
26 1u0 Henry Ford (B) 7-10-9 ... S Smith Eccles

[illegible]

8 300 Anaptagum 7-12-0 ... –
11 340 Carolinian 10-12-0 ... P Jones
14 p-0f Curly Bird 9-12-0 ... T Moore 7
15 Dombolus 10-12-0 ... –
17 00-p Dusky Warrior 9-12-0 ... S Swiers 7
18 u00/ Fox Ground 8-12-0 ... –
20 00/2 Highgate Lady 8-12-0 ... J Sharp 4
21 2 Hillingdon Boy 9-12-0 ... M Arthurs 7
22 Jack Of All Trades 7-12-0 ... –
25 200 Larry Mac 9-12-0 ... C Egerton 7
34 4- Ricabert 10-12-0 ... G Steam 7
35 00-f Rush Bridge 7-12-0 ... A Tutton 7
38 2pu Urser 9-12-0 ... –
39 030- Waminda 9-12-0 ... –

15-8 Furthr Thought, 7-2 Urser,

8.30 STAYERS HURDLE (novice handicap: £483: 2m 6f) (25)

6 b20 Royal Portora 8-11-7 ... G Playford 7
8 f34 Arctic Menelek 8-11-1 ... M Dwyer
11 400 Technical Merit 4-11-0 ... S Johnson 4
13 40p Stephen Langton 6-10-10 ... Steve Knight
14 140 Member's Relish 5-10-10 ... P Scudamore
15 000 Kadoi Boy 6-10-10 ... J Davies 4
23 000 Hasty Retreat 7-10-6 ... S Morshead
24 000 Abalight 5-10-6 ... J Harris
25 00/0 Clarendon 6-10-6 ... C Smith
35 2-30 Midnight Lily 6-10-0 ... C Jones
36 p0/f Luke Alive 8-10-0 ... M Perrett
37 000 Fellow Charlie 7-10-0 ... DOUBTFUL
38 000 Enterprise Express 5-10-0 ... T Wall 4
39 p00 Pamroy Lad 6-10-0 ... P Hobbs
40 000 Durham Edition 5-10-0 ... K Jones 7
41 030 Melanak 8-10-0 ... J Kear 4

[illegible]

Saturday's results

Newbury

[illegible]

Newmarket

[illegible]

Newcastle

[illegible]

Hereford

[illegible]

Warwick

[illegible]

Point to point

[illegible]

Windsor

Draw advantage: High numbers last

6.25 WHITEHALL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: maidens: £690: 5f) (24 runners)

2 COOKS CHOICE P Burgoyne 8-11 ... D Dineley 16
3 4 COUNTRY BREEZE M Blanshard 8-11 ... A McGlone 5 17
4 COY MAID M J Hinchliffe 8-11 ... M Thomas 7
5 DARING ELLA M Blanshard 8-11 ... J Johnson 7
6 DOWNTOWN FOXY D S Ringer 8-11 ... B Crossley 20
7 4 FILIA MATRIS (B) W O'Gorman ... T Ives 18

[illegible]

6.50 SERPENTINE HANDICAP (selling: £912: 1m 70yd) (18)

[illegible]

7.15 PARK ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,885: 6f) (13)

[illegible]

18 000-0 I'M COMINGOURWAY N Callaghan 7-12 ... 1
19 00-31 SHANOUSKA (D) C Benstead 7-9 ... A McGlone 5 3

7-4 Shining Out, 3 Bold and Woolly, 5 Tender Sovereign, 7 Sahdan, 10 Lamelasour, 12 Barrera Lad, 14 Shanouska, 16 others.

7.45 CHARING CROSS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,300: 5f) (12)

2 01 VAN EYCK (D) G Harwood 9-7 ... 4
3 14 FUENTE ROMANO (D) K Brassey 9-4 ... B Crossley 9

[illegible]

8.15 WESTMINSTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,678: 1m 3f 150yd) (11)

[illegible]

8.45 MAYFAIR STAKES (3-y-o: £2,091: 1m 2f 22yd) (12)

2 242-3 BLUSHING RIVER Thomson Jones 8-12 ... R Hills 3 3
4 1 BEDTIME (CD) W Hern 8-7 ... W Carson 5
7 12- MAGNETIC FIELD H Cecil 8-7 ... N Day 12
8 000 AYAD G Huffer 8-1 ... M Miller 11
9 BEAKER P Walwyn 8-1 ... N Howe 5 9
13 00-00 DENVER ROYAL M McCourt 8-1 ... 2
15 ELMSDALE J O'Donoghue 8-1 ... P Tulk 10
19 0 L'ARISTOCRAT J Sutcliffe 8-1 ... J Matthias 1
22 0- PEPPERWOOD S Matthews 8-1 ... 4
29 00- DOMINION GIRL K C-Brown 7-12 ... 6
31 20- IVER SAGA R J Williams 7-12 ... M Fozzard 7 7
34 0- RUN RIVER M Tomkins 7-12 ... R Curant 8

13-8 Bedtime, 9-4 Magnetic Field, 4 Blushing River, 8 L'Aristocrat, 10 Ayad, 14 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.25 Tislamee. 6.50 Rhodonna. 7.15 Shanouska. 7.45 Native Ring. 8.15 Tender Bender. 8.45 Bedtime.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.25 Fillia Matris. 6.50 Bahhs. 7.15 Bold And Woolly 7.45 Uncle Oliver. 8.15 Tender Bendes. 8.45 Magnetic Field.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

2.15 SELBORNE ENGINEERING HANDICAP (apprentices: £935: 5f) (17 runners)

[illegible]

7-2 Percy [illegible] Secret, Badi[illegible] 14 others.

2.45 CONSTITUTION STREET AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £706: 5f) (13)

[illegible]

3.15 SELBORNE GROUP HANDICAP (£1,744: 1m 3f) (10)

[illegible]

3.45 SELBORNE GARDENS STAKES (£722: 1m 4f) (9)

[illegible]

8 0-4 CASTLE DOUGLAS M Prescott 3-8-3 ... G Duffield 9
11 RHEIN LAD G Richards 3-8-3 ... O Gray 6
12 0-3 RHYTHMIC PASTIMES R Williams 3-8-3 ... R Sidebottom 3 2
13 00-2 COSHLEA (B) J W Watts 3-8-0 ... N Connorton 3 3
14 0-03 DINGLE BELLE W Wharton 3-8-0 ... N Carlisle 3 7
15 600-4 FAST DANCER G Richards 3-8-0 ... J Carroll 7 1
16 320-4 PARISSAUL S Norton 3-8-0 ... J Lowe 6

5-2 Rhythmic Pastimes, 3 Coshlea, 4 Castle Douglas, 6 Dingle Belle, 7 Parissaul, Fast Dancer, 14 others.

4.15 BALBY ROAD HANDICAP (Selling: £648: 1m) (15)

1 414-0 HELLSDOWN GOLD (D) I Vickers 6-10-0 ... M Hindley 5
5 03-00 JOLLY BURGLAR (B) E Carter 4-8-4 ... J Carr 7 11
8 002-0 ANVIL INN T Craig 5-8-0 ... N Connorton 3 12
9 0404 KILSYTH D Chapman 4-7-13 ... S Webster 9

[illegible]

4.45 SELBORNE ENGINEERING STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £811: 7f) (15)

[illegible]

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Bracken Gill. 2.45 Miss Anniversary. 3.15 Lady Arpege. 3.45 Rhythmic Pastimes. 4.15 Eliza De Rich. 4.45 Ladenda.

Curragh, Saturday

[illegible]

... Places: £0.28p, £0.13p. ... J Dunlop at Arundel ...

Longchamp, Yesterday:

PRIX LUPIN (Group 1) (3-y-o: £45,745: 1m 2f ...)

L'EMIGRANT ... by The Minstrel–Suprina ... C Asmussen 1
... A Badel 2
... F Head 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win: 1fr.70. (coupled with Rodwell). Places: 1fr.30, 2fr.10. Straight forecast 8fr.20. F Boutin ½, l, ½ l. Castle Guard. 7 ran. 2m 18.3sec.

PRIX DE LA JONCHERE (Group 2) (3-y-o: £14,639: 1m)

ARAGON b c by Mummy's Pet–Ica (J G Escoffier) 9-2 ... L Piggott 1
Ginger Brink ... Y Saint-Martin 2
Interco ... C Asmussen 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win: 3fr.20: Places: 2fr.20 2fr.60: Straight Forecast 21fr.80. J Dunlop. ½, l, 1l, nk. Northern Fashion 4th. 7ran. 1m 45.8sec.

RUGBY UNION

Hare's foot puts Lions in clover

From Don Cameron Wanganui

Wanganui	15
British Lions	47

Even if the British Lions started their tour of New Zealand with a growl rather than a full-throated roar here on Saturday they still gave Wanganui a lacing by 47 point to 15, five tries to one. Afterwards the experts tended to pick holes in the Lions performance and the captain, Fitzgerald, realistically said he did not expect the team to reach their best form until after three or four matches.

The Lions offered the talented Wanganui full back, Fearn, three chances to kick penalty goals in the first half, which he took admirably, and immediately after half-time Hare and Ringland fiddled about with a hopeful kick ahead which scampered between them, rebounded from the post and allowed the local centre, Crowley, to score, Fearn converting from point-blank range. At this stage the Lions lead, built round a try and Hare's precise goal-kicking, was cut to 16–15.

But it was a tribute to the Lions that they remained cool, rallied their forwards and walked away with the match in the last half hour. The most appealing point about the performance was that the Lions gave every hint of being a potent scoring force.

On Saturday this was largely confined to the dutiful Hare, who scored 21 points from five penalty goals and three conversions, and the back row of Squire, Winterbottom and Beattie, who scored the four tries in the last half-hour. Rutherford provided the other six points with two dropped goals.

Perhaps because Rutherford became overfond of chopping in and feeding his back row the Lions backs did not prosper. Ackerman played at inside centre with unbridled zest but little finesse and Ringland, to whom most of the play flowed, rather messed up three scoring chances in the last quarter hour. Kiernan looked superbly incisive at outside centre when given the chance, foxing tacklers with a lovely change of pace and direction, and Hare chimed in several times with shrewd timing.

So the plus marks for the Lions were in the solidity of their scrum, the aggressive partnership of their back row, the promise of Kiernan and the regular flow of points from Hare, who succeeded with eight of 12 kicks at goal.

Considering they have just come together, the Lions forward knitted smoothly, they have skill, they have speed when Winterbottom is just a shade angry and, most of all, they have technique. Afterwards several experts, including the home captain, Middleton, said the Lions were not as physically hard as had been the 1981 Springboks.

Squire (two), Winterbottom, Beattie and Ringland scored the Lions tries. Rutherford dropped two goals and Hare kicked five penalty goals and three conversionS. Fearn kicked three penalty goals and converted Crowley's try for Wanganui.

● The New Zealand stand-off half, Wayne Smith, will not be available for the first international match against the Lions on June 4 because of a back injury (Reuter reports).

BRITISH LIONS: W Hare, T Ringland, R Ackerman, M Kiernan, G Evans, J Rutherford, R Laidlaw, J Beattie, P Winterbottom, R Norster, S Boyle, J Squire, I Milne, C Fitzgerald, S Jones.
WANGANUI: T Fearn, D Brooks, S Crowley, S Gordon, M O'Connell, M Kendrick, A Donald, R Parsons, B Middleton, G Coleman, M Wild, P Stratton, B Dallison, L Graham, R Kahukaka.
Referee: K Lawrence (Bay of Plenty).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hull will be glad to see Australia

By Keith Macklin

Hull	10
Widnes	22

The Hull season which promised to end in record-breaking triumph collapsed in dejection and disappointment at Headingley on Saturday. Widnes, the indefatigable trophy hunters and masters of the big occasion, ultimately tore apart a *Hull team still shell-shocked* from Wembley, to romp away with their third premiership title in four season.

Hull, worthy winners of the championship marathon lost out in the two main sprints. Perhaps the winning of the championship was contributory to their challenge cup and premiership defeats in that it induced a euphoria, a mountain-top *experience, which prevented the* Hull players from coming back down to earth.

Hull started brightly and confidently enough, with breaks by Leuluai and Kemble stretching the Widnes cover. Although Lydon kicked a penalty goal, Hull swept into the lead when Topliss scored a typical try, picking up a loose ball and slithering, ducking and weaving *his way to the posts. Crooks kicked* the goal and a penalty goal and Hull led 7-2.

However, the Widnes resilience is a by-word and their brilliant half backs, the peppery Gregory and the swift and graceful Myler, suddenly began to tear wide holes in the Hull defence. Myuler side-stepped his way to the post with effortless ease, and then Burke linked up in attack for Lydon to send Basnett over in the corner.

A goal from Lydon and it was 10-7 to Widnes. Just on half time a quick play-the-ball from a penalty sent O'Hara in at the corner to put Hull level, but thereafter, Hull were never in the game.

Out came Widnes for the second half knowing that they had the *measure of the jaded and dispirited* champions. Gregory continued to pester the life out of Hull, Myler and Adams move the ball with precision and timing, and it was a mercy for Hull that only tries resulted. Myler swerved and dodged this way and that before sending in Basnett for his second try, and finally came the best try of the game.

Five men handled before the man of the match Myler gave out a choice one-handed pass and the ebullient Gregory plucked it gleefully out of the air and ran to the posts.

Law Report May 16, 1983

Move to strike out Chancery Division proceedings fails

Tozer v National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd
Law v Same
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered May 10]

His Lordship dismissed motions in the Chancery Division by the defendants, *National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd*, seeking to have proceedings brought against them by plaintiffs in two proceedings, Mr William Ronald Tozer and Mr Cecil Law, struck out on the ground that the proceedings ought to have been brought by way of judicial review, under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and not by way of proceedings in the Chancery Division for declarations and injunctions.

The plaintiffs' motions, seeking as interlocutory relief the restoration of their licences to train greyhounds, were granted pending a speedy trial of the actions.

Mr Nigel Pleming, for Mr Tozer; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Miss Margaret Stubbs for Mr Law; Mr Roger Henderson, QC and Mr Adrian Brunner for the defendants *in the Tozer* action; Mr J. Grove Hull, QC for the defendants in the Law action.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that each of the two summonses before him sought a declaration and other relief, arising out of decisions made by stewards of the defendants, purportedly in exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction on December 15, 1982 and December 9, 1982, respectively.

In each case the penalty imposed on the respective plaintiff was suspension of his licence as a trainer of greyhounds. In each case there were two motions, one by the plaintiff seeking interlocutory relief, and one by the defendants asking that the proceedings be struck out for want of jurisdiction.

The defendants were an ordinary company, incorporated under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1976, as a company limited by guarantee, its objects including the discipline and conduct of greyhound racing in England, Wales and Scotland.

The defendants had promulgated rules of racing under which by rule 2 "every person who is the holder of a licence shall be deemed to have read the rules of racing of the NGRC and to submit himself/herself to such rules and to the jurisdiction of the NGRC".

The rules further provided that every trainer must obtain a licence; that a greyhound should not run unless it was in the charge of a licensed trainer; that a greyhound should be deemed to be in the charge of a licensed trainer only while under his or her control, or the control of a licensed kennelhand in respect of that trainer's kennels, or the racecourse where the greyhound was running and under the instructions of the trainer or of a licensed official.

By rule 152 a person was to be deemed to have committed a breach of the rules if the board's stewards in the exercise of their discretion found that that person had been wholly or partly responsible for taking any action expressly or impliedly forbidden by the rules or for failing to take any action which, under the rules, he/she was expressly or impliedly required to take.

Rule 154 provided that in any inquiry the stewards should, except where otherwise provided, adopt such procedure as they might in their absolute discretion consider appropriate.

Rule 174 provided that the stewards should have power to make their orders without assigning any reason for so ordering, if they were satisfied under rule 174 (a) (ii) *inter alia*, that the person concerned had "in his charge a greyhound which on examination ... showed presence in its tissues [etc] ... of any substance which by its nature could affect the performance of a greyhound ...".

By rule 178 a person warned off by the NGRC was disqualified and should be excluded from any racecourse, and by rule 181 a person who was suspended or whose licence was withdrawn should not be employed in any licensed capacity or otherwise in connexion with NGRC greyhound racing at any premises licensed by the NGRC without prior approval of the stewards.

The defendants controlled most but not all the greyhound racing taking place in this country, and whatever other sources of livelihood might be open to the plaintiffs the steward *decisions* effectively deprived them, albeit temporarily, of their chosen vocation.

A claim made by Mr Henderson, for Mr Tozer, and supported by Mr Hull, for Mr Law, that the *defendants* were a public body, because they claimed jurisdiction over any person and not merely over those persons referred to in rule 2, found to have committed a breach of the rules, was wholly unsustainable. The defendants had no rights or duties in relation to any member of the public, as such.

Rule 174 (a) (ii) differed from other rules, where there was clearly some instance of fault in the person said to have broken the rules, since in this case it was sufficient if the greyhound in the trainer's charge had been doped, no matter when or by whom, and no matter what precautions the trainer had taken.

Doping was clearly an extremely serious problem, and the defendants were justified in dealing with it severely whenever and wherever it arose, but whether it could ever be proper to penalise a trainer against whom no criticism of his stewardship of the dogs could be made appeared to his Lordship to be worthy of extremely careful study.

To deprive a trainer of his livelihood required careful justification, and his Lordship could find nothing in the evidence to provide such justification.

But, while deliberately refraining from deeper investigation, his Lordship thought that without any actual act or omission alleged or proved against them the plaintiffs had been found guilty under rule 174(a) (ii), and penalties imposed accordingly.

The defendants' motions that the proper remedy was by way of judicial review, under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, seemed to be based on a *misapprehension*.

Since the alterations to that order and the coming into force of the Supreme Court Act 1981 it had been established in *O'Reilly* v *Mackman* ([1982] 3 WLR 1096) that in any case where the extended remedy of judicial review applied it was an abuse of process to pursue any other remedy. But even that proposition must be treated with caution.

Mr Henderson, supported by Mr Hull, sought to persuade the court that a point of jurisdiction, properly so called, was involved, contending that the plaintiffs, by proceeding as they had, were tempting the court to act as a court of appeal from the stewards – a role the court was in no position to play and that the proceedings should have been by judicial review, but his Lordship rejected those arguments.

It was true that the defendant company was incorporated under an Act of Parliament, but that Act was a perfectly general one, merely enabling bodies of persons, if they so chose, to take advantage of incorporation with limited liability, and no public role whatsoever was cast upon any corporation so formed; nor had it any relationship with members of the public other than those who chose to enter into contractual relations with it.

It was hard to see any element of public law, which had always been regarded as essential to liability to one of the prerogative orders.

The cases on which Mr Henderson relied in support of his contention that there was a "grey area" covering bodies such as the defendants, were *R v Askew* ((1768) 4 Burr 2186); *R v Benchers of Lincoln's Inn* ((1825) 4 B & C KB 855); *R v Darlington Free Grammar School* ((1844) 6 QB 682); *R v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board* ([1967] 2 QB 864); *R v Aston University Senate* ([1969] 2 QB 538); *Herring v Templeman* ([1973] 3 All ER 569) and *R v Post Office* ([1975] ICR 221).

It was at once apparent that those cases went nowhere near establishing that the defendants in the present proceedings were amenable to prerogative orders.

After considering those cases and *R v Electricity Commissioners* ([1924] 1 KB 171, 205); *R v British Broadcasting Corporation* ([1983] 1 WLR 23) and *In re Ness and Incorporated Canadian Racing Association* ([1946] 3 DLR 91) his Lordship said that, on first principles, at any rate down to the coming ino force of section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, there could be not the smallest rational ground for thinking that prerogative orders would have issued against the defendants.

It was said that section 31 of the 1981 Act had made a fundamental change, but if so it was a fundamental change which had escaped the eagle eyes of Lords Justices Ackner and O'Connor, five members of the House of Lords and Mr Justice Woolf.

The scope of the existing Order 53 could be found in the speech of Lord Diplock in *Inland Revenue Commissioners v National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Ltd* ([1982] AC 617, 639) but though the Order made considerable changes in procedural matters no changes were made in the substantive law.

It was said that section 31 made it mandatory for certain types of action for declarations or injunctions, which included the present proceedings, to be commenced by the new procedure of judicial review, but whatever that section did it did not alter the existing Order 53, and thus there was no present rule of court under which the plaintiffs could do what Mr Henderson suggested to commence the present proceedings.

Mr Henderson argued that section 31(2) ought to be construed so as to bring within the scope of judicial review all cases of whatever nature where a declaration or injunction was sought and it was just and convenient for a declaration to be made or an injunction granted.

That in his Lordship's view was a totally impermissible approach. Indeed, having regard to section 29, which expressly provided that the High Court should have jurisdiction to make those orders in those cases in which it had power to do so immediately before the Act, such a construction was quite impossible.

Mr Scrivener submitted that there was nothing in the Rules of Court or in any statute which prevented an action for a declaration being maintained: see *Cocks v Thanet District Council* ([1982] 3 WLR 1121) and *O'Reilly v Mackman*.

One must ask the question: What reason was there in public policy for this tenderness towards "public authorities"? Lord Bridge's answer in the *Thanet* case was that safeguards built into the Order 53 procedure were to protect from harrassment those on whom Parliament had imposed a duty to make public law decisions.

It followed that both the defendants' motions must be dismissed with costs. Interlocutory relief to restore the plaintiffs' licences pending a speedy trial was granted.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Gasquet, Metcalf & Walton; Iliffe Edwards for Mitchell Williams, Southend-on-Sea; Bristows, Cooke & Carpmael.

Damages cut by 20% for no seat belt

Salmon v Newland and Others
Before Mr Justice Michael Davies
[Judgment delivered May 11]

When a plaintiff injured in a road accident had been contributorily negligent in failing to wear a seat belt, and the court was satisfied that her injuries would have been substantially less serious if a seat belt had been worn, it was open to the court to reduce her damages by more than the 15 per cent suggested in *Froom v Butcher* ([1976] QB 286).

Moreover, the cost of a convalescent holiday following an operation made necessary by injuries sustained in the accident would in some circumstances be recoverable in damages.

Mr Justice Michael Davies so held in the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the plaintiff, Ann Salmon, against the second defendant, Kim Yvonne Haining, in an action for damages for personal injury sustained by the plaintiff in a road accident in October 1978.

The plaintiff had been a passenger in her husband's car when it had collided head - on with a car driven by the second defendant.

She had suffered a perforating injury to the right eye resulting in total loss of useful vision in that eye, *multiple facial injuries* resulting in scarring, and a continuing severe anxiety state.

She was unable to cope with her pre-accident job and had to resign.

At an earlier trial, primary liability had been established against the second defendant only.

Mr Stuart McKinnon QC and Mr John M. Gray for the plaintiff; Mr John Prosser, QC and Mr Willaim Blair for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE MICHAEL DAVIES said that he was satisfied that the plaintiff had been contributorily negligent in failing to wear a seat belt and, although there was no medical evidence on the point, that her injuries would have been a good deal less severe if she had been wearing a seat belt.

In *Froom v Butcher* Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, had suggested that the appropriate reduction in such cases would be 15 per cent.

His Lordship did not think that that figure was high enough on the facts of this case: the appropriate reduction was 20 per cent.

The plaintiff had had two painful and unsuccessful operations on her eye, which had caused severe disappointment in addition to the anxiety *state from which she had* suffered since the accident.

In those circumstances it was perfectly reasonable that she should take a convalescent holiday; without it her general condition might now have been a *great deal* worse. Accordingly, the cost of the holiday was recoverable in damages.

His Lordship awarded £18,500 for pain, suffering and loss of amenity, £54,000 for loss of future earnings and *£11,414* special damages, each subject to a 20 per cent reduction for contributory negligence.

Solicitors: Barry Lewis, Guildford; Parker, Son & Nickson, High Wycombe.

Considering area planning policy

Richmond upon Thames London Borough Council v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another
Before Mr Justice Glidewell
[Judgment delivered May 9]

An inspector appointed on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Environment to hear an appeal against the refusal of planning permission by a local authority erred in law in failing to take into account the provisions of an area development plan made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, and in giving preference to a report prepared by the Property Advisory Group to the secretary of state on the subject of planning gain.

Mr Justice Glidewell so held in the Queen's Bench Division in granting a declaration in the above terms while refusing an application to quash the decision of an inspector appointed by the secretary of state under section 235 of the 1971 Act, allowing an appeal by Hutchison, Locke and Monk, a firm, against a decision of Richmond upon Thames London Borough Council who refused planning permission to build an extension to one of the firm's office blocks.

Mr John Howell for the council; Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that policy 29 of the Richmond Town Action Area Plan, which formed part of the development plan for Richmond, stated that office developments should provide planning advantage, of which several examples were set out.

The report of the Property Advisory Group to the secretary of state examined the nature of planning gain, and concluded that the practice of bargaining for planning gain was an unacceptable one.

The inspector, who was appointed by the secretary of state to hear the firm's appeal against the refusal of *planning permission* by the council for a proposed extension to an office building, appeared to conclude that the report obviated the requirement of sections 29 and 35 of the Act for regard to be had to the area development plan.

In this case that involved taking into consideration whether the requirement of planning advantage as set out in policy 29 of the Richmond Town Action Area Plan was complied with.

The failure to consider the policy amounted to an error of law, and a declaration would be granted accordingly.

The substantive decision however was correct, so that in the exercise of his discretion his Lordship would refuse the application to quash the inspector's decision.

Solicitors: Mr G. S. McGowan, Twickenham; Treasury Solicitor.

Employer's duty to warn

Burgess v Thorn Consumer Electronics (Newhaven) Ltd

An employer who had received guidance notes from the Department of Employment and the Health and Safety Executive which referred to the risk of assembly line workers contracting tenosynovitis ought to have recognized that an employee working on the assembly line who was required to make repeated twisting movements with her hands was at risk of developing the disorder and warned her.

Mr Justice Bristow so held in the Queen's Bench Division on May 11, giving judgment for the plaintiff against her former employer in an action for damages for personal injury, arising from her having contracted tenosynovitis in her hand in the course of her employment on the assembly line.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the company should have warned the plaintiff of the risk of her contracting the disorder.

If the condition had been caught early enough, no operation would have been needed and she would have suffered no permanent damage.

His Lordship awarded £3,500 for pain, suffering and loss of amenity and £7,500 for loss of earnings.

University Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Escaping the academic trap

Words of comfort from Philip Schofield to those with second thoughts

By their final year, many students in higher education feel trapped by their academic discipline. Some are concerned that their job choice will be limited because of the specialist nature of their subject. Many more, reading subjects which no longer particularly interest them, fear they may be trapped into a course-related career from which they will derive little if any personal satisfaction.

This fear is widespread. One study of university students in their final year found that 80 per cent wished they were reading a different degree subject. This is understandable. From the age of 13 or 14 we are making choices – first, O and then A level subjects and then our higher education course – choices which progressively narrow our options.

Are we really trapped by our academic subjects? If so, how can we escape?

In many countries, where most courses in higher education are vocationally oriented, employers expect candidates to have directly relevant qualifications for each specific type of work. Thus the disciplinary trap is very real. British higher education, degree courses in particular, is more academically oriented – *subsequent* vocational training being given by employers. Therefore most jobs, apart from medicine, veterinary science or those with a high scientific or technological content, are open to those of almost any discipline. Employers are primarily interested in the level of qualification (e.g. a degree) rather than the subject of the qualification.

Although some types of work, mainly in scientific and technical fields, are open only to those with relevant academic subjects, the majority of vacancies are open to those of any discipline. Those who wish to escape from their course subjects can usually do so quite easily.

For instance, in recent months I have talked to graduates in law, microbiology, philosophy, theoretical physics and politics all working in marketing; geology, history, and engineering graduates in chartered accounancy; and chemistry, economics and modern languages graduates in personnel. On first entering employment, each had undergone a substantial programme of formal training and planned work experience. For their employers, the real value of their academic studies is their acquisition of the intellectual *skills of organizing*, evaluating and communicating complex information and their degree a measure of their potential to acquire vocational skills.

On the other hand, those who have taken more vocationaly oriented degree courses – especially medicine, veterinary science and B.Ed degrees – will find these are not so widely acceptable outside the relevant professions. Similarly, most diploma and certificate courses are not highly regarded outside their own specialist field. There is a greater risk of being trapped by a vocational course than there is in an academic course.

There are regular demands that British education should become more vocationally oriented. This would certainly relieve employers of much of the very high cost of training. However, such a change could have two serious consequences. First, most of those entering higher education would eventually become trapped by their discipline, and many would end up in occupations which do not motivate or interest them. Secondly, it has proved impossibe in any country to anticipate and match the supply and demand for specific disciplines – thus we have surpluses of some and shortages of others. If we reduce the existing high level of transferability from academic to occupational disciplines, we lose a vital flexibility.

Because employers are at present more interested in level of our studies than their content, we are rarely trapped by our subjects, and have a wide variety of career options.

The credit side of banking

Edward Fennell reports on a scheme to launch the high fliers

Competition between the banks to attract the highest calibre graduates is intensifying. Although banking generally, whether in the City or the high street, is heavily over subscribed, it is clear that only a tiny fraction of the many thousands of applicants meet the stringent recruiting standards. Vacancies are therefore going begging because not enough of the brightest people come forward.

With so much competition the less popular high street banks are having to work doubly hard to secure their share of the elite. According to Mr A J Fitness, careers adviser at the City University, there is a well established pecking order, with the merchant banks at the top, the international banks second and the clearing banks at the bottom. The clearing banks themselves admit that they have a lacklustre image. "A lot of graduates think that clearing banks mean being in a cage in Wigan, so it doesn't occur to some of the best students that they might apply to us", said the graduate recruitment manager of one of the big four.

To strengthen their position in the graduate recruitment market, Barclays last year introduced a new management training scheme which incorporates a two-year masters course at Henley Management College.

Barclays reckon that this will not only give them the edge over the other high street banks but will also put them on even terms with the merchant banks in competing for the best business. The Barclays graduate scheme is aimed at attracting the men and women who, ultimately, will fill the top 40 management jobs in the bank. This new development means that successful candidates will become assistant managers after a mere two and a quarter years and then go on to Henley.

Whether this new initiative will bring in the right calibre in the right numbers remains to be seen. Last year only 34 of the 45 places were filled, and Barclays refused to compromise on standards. "It is intended as a high quality scheme, and that's what it will be," Barclays say. "The whole point of it is that we get people who can be stretched. We need elastic bands, not damp pieces of string."

In seeking out the very best candidates, Barclays may have in mind the ex-public school and Oxbridge candidates who still make up the bulk of the merchant banks' recruits. There is a strong feeling among graduate and careers advisers alike that without this traditional blue-chip background there is little chance of getting into the most prestigious banks. Consequently the real meritocrats ("the bright comprehensive student who goes to Essex University") are turning to the international – *particularly* American – banks who are reckoned to be more open-minded about whom they will acept.

"You don't need the right connexion or family background to get into an American bank", said Mr Fitness. "You just need to be a very, very good candidate". The other alternative is to qualify as an accountant or a lawyer or to work for a stockbroker, and then join a bank.

Interestingly, the success of the American banks in scooping up the most able is also causing problems for Civil Service recruiters in their search for administrative trainees. "They are glamorous and offer the chance of foreign travel, particularly to the States," said Mr Fitness. "No wonder they are popular".

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By Order of the Board
H.D. HOWE
Secretary

Registrars:
Close Registrars Limited
Arthur House
803 High Road
Leyton, London E10 7AA

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS

E.R.S. (IMPORT & EXPORT) LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at The Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London EC2, on Monday, the 23rd day of May 1983 at 10.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 5th day of May 1983

By Order of the Board
M. C. Hall,
Director

Super Secretaries

EDITORIAL SECRETARY required for Director of lively sports and general non-fiction division of Hutchinson. Some previous publishing experience would help. Applications should be made in writing to Roderick Bloomfield, Hutchinson Publishing Group, 17-21 Conway St. London W1.

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هكذا من الاهل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather and travel news. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00; 9.05 Election Call (with Radio 4)

10.00 You and Me. For the very young (r) 10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time 10.38 Modern history. Mr Kennedy and Mr Krushchev 11.00 Changing Seasons: Autumn (ends 11.20) 11.42 French conversation 12.00 Mind Stretchers 12.05 Closedown

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish 1.02 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.05 Pebble Mill at One includes Frank Delaney talking to Flora Thompson; the last of Hilary James's Sew Easy items; an interview with Kent Kirk as a preview of tomorrow's programme about Denmark; and music from Jose Feliciano 1.45 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r)

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 The dawn of the Plants in Action. The fifth of seven programmes on the science behind gardening (r) 3.05 Bonanza The Cartwrights help Candy who is the target of a vengeful wife (r) 3.53 Regional news (London and Scotland excepted)

3.55 Play School Shown earlier on BBC2 4.20 Space Sentinels Animated science fiction adventures (r) 4.40 The Littlest Hobo. The German shepherd dog rescues kidnap victims 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter. Janet Ellis makes a four-poster bed from a shoe-box, while Peter and Simon fight wizards

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore 6.00 South East at Six

6.25 Nationwide, presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kershaw. Tonight's programme includes Hugh Scully's Watchdog, which looks into accusations of bureaucratic abuse

6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Music is the theme and among the characters is virtuoso pianist, Bugs Bunny

7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire detective moves with his own kind as he investigates the murder of a yacht club commodore

8.10 Panorama: Who Rules Britain? A report on senior Civil Servants and the very different policies of Labour, the SDP/Liberal Alliance and the Conservatives towards them

9.00 News with Michael Buerk

9.25 The Blue and the Gray. Part two of the three-part serial, begun yesterday, about the American Civil War. It is now Spring 1862 and cousins, Malachy Hale, a Union soldier and Luke Geyser, a Confederate, experience the grim realities of war. (Part three tomorrow night)

11.10 Film 83 introduced by Iain Johnstone. The programme includes a review of Dudley Moore's latest, Six Weeks

11.40 *News and weather*

11.45 Closedown

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain with Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 6.33 and 8.33; sports news at 6.40; pop video at 6.50; Election report at 7.33 with Robert Kee talking to Norman Tebbit; television news at 7.52; guest celebrities The Three Degrees at 8.20; Money Talks at 8.40; Ian Campbell looks for good food at 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: A boy and a kite. 9.47 A layman's guide to computers. 10.04 Surviving a *nuclear attack*. 10.31 Communicating. 10.48 Home is best. 11.05 Elementary arithmetic. 11.22 Caves and the people who live in them. 11.39 *The life of a young* unmarried mother.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Q for Quail. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Piggy Bank (r). 12.30 A Better Read. Tom Coyne interviews the former general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, Tom Jackson, who talks about the pleasure he derives from reading.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news presented by Robin Houston. 1.30 Talking Personally. Judith Chalmers with Dame Cicely Saunders, medical director of St Christopher's Hospice.

2.00 Film: The Pumpkin Eater (1964) starring Anne Bancroft and Peter Finch. A drama analysing, in depth, the break-up of a marriage. Among the strong supporting cast is Sir Cedric Hardwicke in his last role before his death. Directed by Jack Clayton.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse. The one-eyed secret agent and his faithful assistant, Penfold, take a well-earned rest in Brazil. A highly original series deservedly gathering a cult following. 4.20 The New Fantastic Four. A new series of animated adventures. 4.45 Play: The Ghostly Earl. A ghost helps the impecunious Rillington family to keep their castle. 5.15 Different Strokes.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Community news presented by Cathi Wheatley.

6.35 Crossroads. A telephone call upsets Jill Harvey.

7.00 Village Earth. A documentary about Gus Bottrill, the legal adviser to Aborigines living in the old pearling town of Broome on the north-western coast of Australia.

7.30 Coronation Street. Bet Lynch goes to a video-dating agency.

8.00 Brass. The penultimate episode of the hilarious soap-opera send-up and attention focuses on Dr MacDuff. Will he be able to get Lady Patience on her feet again?

8.30 World in Action. A Law Unto Themselves. An examination of the police complaints procedure and the work of the Police Complaints Board.

9.00 Quincy. A young drug addict dies after being taken into custody and a policeman is accused of brutality.

10.00 News

10.40 30 Years On. A nostalgic look at the sporting highlights of Coronation year, presented by Peter Alliss.

11.40 Film: Nothing But the Night (1972) starring Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing. Three deaths look like accidents, but then the Special Branch find a link between the victims. Directed by Peter Sasdy.

1.00 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt *reading a poem by Emily* Dickinson.



Maria Aitken: BBC 2 10.15pm

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Spatial Analysis of Hyde Park. 6.30 Air Fares. 6.55 Maths: Differentiation. 7.20 Learning from Experience. 7.45 Augustus: Portrait and Image. 8.10 Closedown.

9.38 For Schools, Colleges: Play: Out of Work, by Bill Lyons. Closedown at 10.00.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Brian Cant. The story is The Piggy in the Puddle, by Charlotte Pomerantz. 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 Dance Without Steps. An Open University production that examines a repertoire of movement that is not only performed by trained dancers but by the ordinary person in everyday life (r).

5.40 Topper. American comedy series about a husband and wife, who, after being killed on holiday, return to haunt their old house in the company of an inebriated St Bernard dog.

6.05 Collecting Now: Care and Repair. The last of five programmes presented by John FitzMaurice Mills about the restoration of antiques. His subject today is jewellery (r).

6.25 I Can Jump Puddles. Episode four of the nine-part drama serial based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a young man crippled by polio.

7.15 News summary with subtitles.

7.20 Wildlife on Two: Twentieth-Century Fox. David Attenborough narrates the programme that examines the habits of the urban fox, a much maligned creature, it seems (r).

8.00 Call My Bluff. Another in the dubious definitions game chaired by Robert Robinson. On Frank Muir's side are Gayle Hunnicutt and Julian Pettifer while Arthur Marshall is supported by Sheila Steafel and Robert Powell.

8.30 The Best of Russell Harty. Highlights from his shows covering the past three years. Among the host of favourites he was glad to have: Grace Jones (punching her weight) Diana Dors and Eric Morecambe. Musical guests include Rod Stewart

9.25 Spotlight. In the first of a new series Alfred Marks looks back at his life as an entertainer which began at the age of seven in London's Petticoat Lane. With a sometimes wry smile he recalls the more momentous incidents in an action-packed career.

10.15 Private Lives presented by Maria Aitken. Miss Aitken talks to Lord Lichfield and Tracey Ullman who reveal the sights, sounds and smells that bring back memories. Tinkling the ivories and singing a song is Peter Skellern.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: Sodium Chemistry. 12.05 Adaptive Systems: Telecommunications. Ends at 12.35.

● Undiluted sporting nostalgia is the content of Thames's excellent documentary 30 YEARS ON (ITV 10.40pm), introduced by the young villain of the piece when we failed to win the Ryder Cup in Coronation year, Peter Alliss. A suitably contrite Alliss, maddeningly looking as young as he did 30 years ago, recalls the major sporting events in the England of 1953 with the aid of archive film and the celebrities who made the headlines. Researcher Martin Leonard has unearthed some gems covering the sports of football, cricket, horse and motor racing, boxing and, of course, golf. England's successes are balanced by the failures with the winning of the Ashes and Billy Wright's England football team receiving a drubbing from Puskas's Hungary. The programme shows the two old foes playing a friendly game in

CHOICE

Madrid last year with the skilful Magyar a very large figure of his former self. Compton, Edrich, Gordon Richards, Stirling Moss, Matthews and Mortensen all re-live the year's marvellous moments to make this a very successful trip down sport's Memory Lane.

● *PRIVATE LIVES* (BBC2 10.15pm) is a new chat show that promises to be different. Hostess Maria Aitken, sitting amidst baroque-type scenery of London's Greenwood Theatre, invites two guests each week who will reminisce on events that have a special significance for them, reminiscences that are triggered by, say, a smell or a meal or even a song. Peter Skellern is on hand to help with the latter. The ebullient Tracey Ullman and the elegant Lord Lichfield are the first guests – not a particularly original duet – but later in the six-part series Lord Carrington and Joanna Lumley seems an inspired pairing while AJP Taylor with Barbara Castle is positively impish.

● Actor-turned-playwright, Douglas Livingstone, has chosen an unusual format for his first play for radio THE ROAD TO ROCIO (Radio 4 8.00pm). The subject is an Andalusian religious Whitsuntide festival and the innovatory *technique of Livingstone's entails* the usual processes of researching, writing and production being combined as a whole. The result is a success *of* the radio verité type with unscripted incidents being incorporated into the play as they happen.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 As Good As New. The final programme in the series that aims to help people refurbish old furniture and unlikely objects into things of beauty. Antique dealer Mike Smith discusses metals and illustrates how to re-solder joints in brass; remove dents and generally repair brass or copper as well as clean the metals. In addition, he restores a coach lamp; removes rust and paint and, once this is done, explains how to keep metal clean.

5.30 Loose Talk. A magazine programme encompassing the silly and serious, presented by Steve Taylor. Items this evening include music by 14 Karat Soul and guest presenter Peter Felix of Spare Rib magazine interviewing Jimmy Boyle and Costi Mundi, a former member of the Kid Creole group. The week's television is reviewed by John Savage, a researcher at TV-am.

6.30 Be Your Own Boss. Advice for entrepreneurs thinking about going in to business on their own account. In this final programme of the series Henry Cooper looks at a firm that was begun by three men working from home (r).

7.00 Channel Four News includes live coverage of the SDP/Liberal Alliance opening rally in Glasgow with David Steel and Roy Jenkins.

8.00 Harry Cooper's Golden Belt. The second semi-final of the Boys' Clubs Boxing Tournament features clubs representing Birmingham and Cardiff. As usual, Henry Cooper encourages and interviews the boys in the dressing room and the parents at the ringside.

9.00 Vietnam: America's Enemy. Part six and the half way point of the absorbing series examining the conflict in Vietnam. This week it is from the point-of-view of the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front who explain how they learnt to cope with the better equipped opposition and how they treated the American prisoners of war.

10.00 St Elsewhere. Another episode in the black comedy about the patients and staff of a run-down Boston hospital. This week Dr Samuels is reminded of his past when he treats a precocious young patient while Dr Fiscus at last manages to lure Cathy Martin to his apartment. The egotistical Dr Craig becomes even more insufferable when he is made Surgeon of the Year.

11.00 Film: La Chinoise (1967) starring Anne Wiazemsky, Jean-Pierre Leaud and Juliet Berto. A drama about a group of young students who decide that terrorism is the only way to change France's educational system. Directed by Jean-Luc Godard.

12.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week. 25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call with BBC1.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News.
11.03 Down Your Way visits Evesham, Worcs.
11.48 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You And Yours, with Paul Heiney and Pattie Coldwell. Among the items is an investigation into reciprocal medical facilites for British holidaymakers abroad.
12.27 Just A Minute.† 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour, presented by Sue MacGregor. From Woman to Man examines the less common sex change from female to male.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. The Ghost Writer, by Diana Carter.†
4.30 Just The Job 8: The Auctioneer.
4.40 Story Time: Stories from the Raj: *A Mother in India*, by Sara Jeannette Duncan.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz.†
7.00 News.
7.00 The Archers.
7.20 Herbert Howells.
8.00 The Monday Play: Road to Rocio, by Douglas Livingstone.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine presented by Michael Oliver. The programme includes a review of The Great Eric Ackroyd Disaster, a comedy with music by Bill Tidy and Brian Jacques. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. The Handyman, by Penelope Mortimer (11).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Election Platform.
12.00 News: Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Forecast.

VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.0-10.45 For Schools: 10.0 See for Yourself. 10.10 Time to Move. *10.30 Playtime Extra*. 11.0-12.0 For Schools: 11.0 Let's Move! 11.20 Voix de France. 11.40 Movement and Drama 8. 1.55 *Listening Corner*. 2.02-3.00 For Schools: 2.0 Introducing Geography. 2.20 Lifetime. 2.40 Dance Workshop. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 No More Glittering Prizes. 11.50 Kate and Richard.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Berlioz, Bruch, Ravel; records (†).
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) J. C. Bach, Schubert, Haydn, Walton; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Luigi Boccherini; records (†).
10.00 Youri Egorov. Piano recital: Haydn, Prokofiev (†).
10.50 Kodaly. Orchestral music (†).
11.15 Gounod And McCabe. Northern Sinfonia Wind Ensemble (†).
12.00 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Beethoven, Mendelssohn (†).
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. String Quartets by Tippett and Beethoven (†).
2.00 Matinee Musicale. Webber, Duparc, Bryan Kelly, Weber arr. Maurice Johnstone, Richard Rodney Bennett, Ponchielli (†).
3.00 New Records. Vivaldi, Zelenia, Brahms (†).
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure (†).
6.30 Music For Organ. Jacobus Buus, Petr Eben, Gottfried von Einem (†).
7.00 Haydn, Kodaly. String Quartet recital (†).
7.45 Beethoven: The 32 Piano Sonatas, (new series). Recitals by Alfred Brendel, recorded in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Part 1 (†).
8.40 Poetry Now. Recent poetry.
9.00 *Beethoven. Piano Sonatas (Part 2)* (†).
9.45 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Richard Rodney Bennett, Bernard Benoliel (†).
10.45 Jazz in Britain. Nick Evans' Dreamtime (†).
11.15-11.18 News.

VHF Open University: 6.15am Politics of Ageing. 6.35-6.55 Raphael's Tapestries. 11.20pm The Shape of Philosophy. 11.40-12.00 Imagery.

Radio 2

5.00 Ken Bruce.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk. † 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. † 5.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. † 7.28 Cricket Desk.† 7.30 Alan Dell, with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era † 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton, with The Best of Jazz. † 9.30 Star Sound. 9.57 Sports Desk. † 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Monday Night In Manchester. 10.30 Racing Desk. 1.00 Jimmy Young with Two's Best. *2.00-5.00 Charles Move present* You the Night and the Music.† UHF as Radio 1 10.00-12.00.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Pleasures. 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The classic Albums. 11.30 Pleasures. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. *12.15pm Brain of Britain 1983*. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Hermits. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Instruments of Jazz. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Origins. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 *Classical Record Review. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983*. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Parade. 2.00 World News. 2.09 *Review of the British Press*. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial Review. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

[All times in GMT]

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 1/2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Rakio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. *Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service* MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES 1.02pm-1.05 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.20 Make it Work . . . (Beat the recession). 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND 1.00pm-1.05 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.50-7.20 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.02pm-1.05 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Wise Crack. (The advantages and disadvantages of the Youth Training Scheme). 11.40 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East – Let Justice Be Done: 'A Crime at Christ's'. *Midlands* – The Dog Show. North – A Voyage Between Two Seas. North East – Heroes. Hank Marvin talks about people he admires. North West – The Brass Beat. (The Holst Brass Esamble). South – South Sport (new series). South West – Felix Aquarious. Film version of the stage production by Tiverton School. West – R.P.M. 11.45 Close.

S4C

Starts 2.30 Yr Elffant Glas. 2.30 Interval. 3.15 Rod and Line. 3.25 Irish Angle. 3.55 Face the Press. 4.25 Partly Satirical Broadcast. 4.50 CLWB S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Diegyn I'r Haul. 5.30 Chips Comic. 6.00 Square Pegs. 6.30 Get Smart. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sêr. 8.00 Pawb Yn El Fro. 8.30 Y Byd Bedwar. 9.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wqire. 9.55 Film: Obsession. Thriller complete with acid bath murder. 11.35 Basketball. 12.30am Gair Yn El Bryd. 12.30 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Bracken. 2.30-4.00 Film: High Treason. Munitions ship is blown up in the London docks. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 9.00-10.00 Thirty Years On. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.25 News. Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Mine Own Executioner" (Burgess Meredith). Ex-PoW tries to strangle his wife. 3.00-4.00 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 30 Years On. 10.40 Film: Family Way (Hayley Mills) Comedy. Sensitive newlyweds have trouble getting their act together.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00-4.00 Film: Travels With My Aunt (Maggie Smith). Graham Greene's dotty auntie in action. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Nature Trail. 9.00 Minder. 11.40 Making a Living. 12.28 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Make Me Laugh. 2.00-4.00 Film: Fear is the Key. As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Only When I Laugh. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.30 Aujourd'hui en France. 11.35 Film: Return of Stranger". As TSW. 12.45am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00 Film: In This House of Brede (Diana Rigg). Career woman loses her daughter and husband in tragic circumstances. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Benson. 7.00-7.30 Spice of Life. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 2.00-4.00 Film: Windom's Way (Peter Finch). Doctor's work is hampered by a native uprising. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.30 Green Shoes. 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30 am Prayer for Life, closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Make Me Laugh. 2.00-4.00 Film: Fear is the Key. Alistair MacLean yarn about a husband's plan to revenge the killing of his family. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Only When I Laugh. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Film: Return of a Stranger. Mysterious men haunts a young couple. 12.48 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Survival. 2.00-4.00 Film: Showboat (Kathryn Grayson) 1951 remake of the musical. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-7.00 Scotland Today. 11.45 Star Parade. 12.30 am Late Call. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Film: The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins (Harry Secombe). A collection of seven comic stories. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-7.00 News. 11.30 Come Close. 11.45 Trapper John MD. 12.45 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 The Great North Air Race. 2.00 Showcase. 2.15-4.00 Film: The Love Tapes (Martin Balsam) A video computer dating service becomes the latest craze. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vets Life. 10.30 Calendar Comentary. 11.00 Thirty Years On. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA

1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Bracken 2.30-4.00 Film: Constant Husband (Rex Harrison) Having half a dozen wives can be a headache. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00. Minder. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Reports Extra: Survivors. 11.30 30 Years On 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm News and Lookaround. 1.30 Whose Baby? 2.00-4.15 Film: King Arthur was a gentleman. Arthur Askey comedy. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02. Gambit. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.25 Lou Grant. 12.20am Send a note to say you care. 12.25 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Travels with my Aunt (Maggie Smith) Graham Greene's dotty auntie in action 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North tonight. 6.30-7.00 Best of Weir. 11.30 Lou Grant 12.05 News Headlines and weather 12.40 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Aerobatic fighter pilot killed in crash

A pilot was killed yesterday at an aerobatic display when his replica Second World War fighter aircraft crashed in front of nearly 40,000 spectators.

The American Mustang fighter had thrilled the crowd at Barton airfield, on the outskirts of Manchester, with a 10-minute series of passes and rolls executed as it passed low over a copse of trees. Then the engine appeared to cut out and the aircraft nose-dived into a farm field, narrowly missing a farmhouse.

Mr John Connor, an off-duty fireman, ran to the spot and dug into the wreckage with his hands to reach the pilot but when he finally broke into the smashed cockpit he found the pilot was dead.

The accident occurred during the Manchester Air Show which staged 40 aerobatic acts.

Officials at first thought the pilot was the owner of the Mustang, Mr Robert Mitchell of Sutton Coldfield, but minutes later they discovered there had been a last minute switch of pilots. Mr Mitchell had been scheduled to fly the aircraft but bad weather had delayed his arrival from Biggin Hill where he had taken part in the air show.

The dead man was Mr Michael Watkins, aged 45, of Dunchurch, Rugby. A Department of Trade inquiry is to be held.

● The two-day Biggin Hill air show in Kent ended last night with police reporting heavy traffic, in spite of the rain, but no incidents. The police said the wet weather and greasy roads in London and the South-east had not deterred visitors to the show, which attracts attendances of up to 100,000. "Everything has gone very smoothly", a spokesman added.

India 'to fit Exocets to Jaguars'

Delhi, (AP) – India is to use the French Exocet AM39 anti-ship missile on its British-built Jaguar deep penetration aircraft following an agreement with France, the United News of India reported.

The news agency quoted defence sources as saying that Exocet-fitted Jaguars would have "a new punch and could very effectively be deployed for maritime strike roles as well."





Ten Tors tortures youngsters

The twenty-fourth annual Ten Tors expedition across Dartmoor at the weekend claimed many casualties: More than 500 of the 2,400 entrants, aged between 14 and 19, were forced to drop out by injury and the harsh weather; one boy, Ronald Wheeler, of Eastbourne, was burnt by an exploding gas cylinder which destroyed a tent; and another, Gary Kent of Plymouth, was found suffering from hypothermia after being separated from his colleagues.

The Army, which organizes the two-day event, says it is a test of endurance and a chance for young people to taste adventure. It is run by teams of four over three courses of 35, 45 and 55 miles. The photographs, by Nick Rogers, show the start and a Junior Leader helping Clare Goater, aged 15, through the special handicapped event, which was added in 1977.

The first team to complete the 35-mile course was Exeter School Combined Cadets: Exeter's Operation Dartmoor was first home in the 45-mile event; and RAF Halton first in the 55-mile event.

Britain wants deal on rebate before election

Continued from page 1

Herr Hans-Dietrich, the West German minister who hosted the weekend meeting, said afterwards that it was agreed by all that he could say everyone had been "encouraged" by the discussions on the difficult question.

At the Brussels' meeting an attempt would be made to "define problems and take decisions in certain areas" in order to make it possible for a deal to be struck by the Stuggart summit on June 6.

But the whole subject, he admitted, was "highly sensative in some countries". He did not say too much about the consultations over the week to come "for fear of risking everything".

The essetial argument is between Britain, which wants its money now, and those countries led by France, which insist on there being real progress on a new way to finance the community, before agreeing a figure for a British rebate.

Negotiations on the long-term deal will be long and hard unless Britain and West Germany make a major concession and agree to raise the ceiling on the amount of money that can legally be claimed by the community.

Raising the ceiling is important for countries with strong farming interests, which are worried that their farmers would suffer if reforms to the finances are agreed within the existing cash limits.

Britain, which is leading the crusade to hold down farm spending, is fundamentally opposed to any increases in the community's income until a better way of controlling the common agricultural policy is agreed.

Agriculture ministers meet in Brussels again today in another attempt to agree farm prices for 1983. Mr Genscher gave a warning yesterday that it would be very serious if they failed.

With regard to Central America the foreign ministers agreed that tensions were increasing. It was felt that they should look to attempts by the Mexican-led Contradora group to start talks in the area as the best hope to ease the problem. No statement was approved by the meeting on the point.

Had one been issued it could have embarrassed the United States, which does not support the Contadora initiative.

The 10 foreign ministers also expressed satisfaction over the Lebanese-Israeli draft accord for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The ministers also said the EEC should do nothing implying acceptance of the situation in Poland while the Polish people continued to reject the system.

On Afghanistan, they condemned the brutal attack against the civil population in recent attacks north of Kabul.

Letter from Portland

Small-town America on parade in Maine

They like a parade in Portland. Nothing much ever happens there, save for the chaos of hideous winters, followed by the summer deluge of tourists, and parades give the feeling that something is actually going on.

Last weekend, though, something truly momentous happened, an event so auspicious that there was a parade to top all parades. It was the day they opened the Portland Museum of Art.

It is a splendid edifice, and it would be churlish to dwell on the fact that right now it is rather short of works of art to fill its acres of empty white walls. The fact is that small-town America was celebrating for all it was worth and showing that there really are at least two Americas – the brash aggressive cities, and the rest.

The celebrations went on for hours. The local band, the clowns, the ice cream men, and the hot dog stalls all took to the streets to acknowledge something that obviously mattered very dearly to the community. When the carnival reached the museum, where it seemed that half the town was assembled, there were speeches galore and everybody applauded heartily, something that simply could never happen in big-town America.

Could one imagine a New Yorker taking time out to listen to the mayor opening a museum?

There is a reason for the museum being held so dear. Portland is somewhat ashamed of itself for destroying so much of its heritage and ignoring its history, and there is an intense feeling that what is left must be saved.

It is the same throughout the United States – the belated realization that when something is obsolete it does not necessarily have to be bulldozed.

Out on Portland Head, where a lighthouse commissioned by George Washington still sends a beam scurrying across the Atlantic, there is a ruin of a beautiful old mansion that has clung to the cliff edge through scores of vicious winters.

In its way, the ruin is a symbol of how Portland is saving itself from sinking into a total lethargy about its past. For years the people ripped up ancient streets and knocked down old buildings and went berserk with road-building when "Detroit fever" struck after the turn of the century.

The old Union Station in downtown Portland, a nineteenth century granite masterpiece, made way for a boring shopping complex in the 1960s. At about the same time the old post office became a car park.

In the 1920s and 1930s it was fashionable to take off all the intricate masonry from buildings and clad the walls with wood or aluminium, a practice that has left a legacy of may look-alike houses with all the architectural delicacy of a Dagenham council estate.

Only in the 1960s when the heart of the city seemed to stop beating with the demise of Union Station did a group of women get together in somebody's parlour and start to talk about saving historic Portland. Thus a group called Portland Landmarks was born, and set about teaching people what Europe has known for so long – that ruins can have a function.

The new museum of art is therfore important to the soul of Portland. Its centrepiece exhibit is a selection of works by the most famous locally-born artist, the nineteenth century, Wimslow Homer. The paintings had been absent for years, but came home as a gift from a multimillionaire Portlander whose philanthropy also created the museum.

Last year Portland was 350 years old, and the people paraded all over town. It provided an impetus for people to study their history and the *Portland Press Herald* helped with a series of special historical supplements.

The town has boomed and bust many times. It has ben called Casco, Machigonne, and courtesy of the English, Falmouth.

The town grew again from the ashes, oly to be partially wiped out by fire in 1866. Today it is not an especially handsome place, nor a rich one. The state of Maine, encumbered by wicked winters and, it must be said, by the insularity of many of its rural-minded people, is almost the poorest state in the land.

But there is a richness there, a love of the outdoors and an instinctive rejection of the standards of big-city America. Only in a place like Portland could something like a new museum bring the citizens out to celebrate with each other with such unabashed enthusiasm.

Christopher Thomas

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the 2nd Infantry Division at Imphal Barracks, York, 12.

New exhibitions

Rainy Days at Brig o'Turk, drawings by John Everett Millais, Fine Art Society, 12 Great King Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun (from today until June 7).

Edinburgh Guild of Weavers, Spinners and Dyers exhibition, City Arts Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (from today until June 4).

Paintings, prints and drawings by Robert Ball, George Room Gallery, Subscription Rooms, Stroud; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until May 28).

Watercolours and oils by Courtenay Theobald, Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5, closed Sun (from today until June 3).

Exhibitions in progress

From Quill Pen to Microchip – *The Glasgow Herald* 1783 to 1983, People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Dec).

80 Years On: Treasures from Galleries in the North-west acquired with the help of the National Art Collection Fund, City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (until May 28).

Old World New World: Antiquities for the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until 1985).

The Art of the Print: Traditional and modern printmaking techniques, E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45; (until May 28).

Paintings by Frederick Brill, Morris Kestelman & Frederick Gore, Norwich School of Art Gallery, St George Street, Norwich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 28).

Recent aquisitions of paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until June 5).

The Wrestling Boys: Oriental and European ceramics, Burghley House, Stamford, Lincs; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Oct 2).

Dress of the Year 1963-1983, Museum of Costume, Assembly Rooms, Bath; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6, Sun 10 to 6; (until Oct).

Talks, lectures

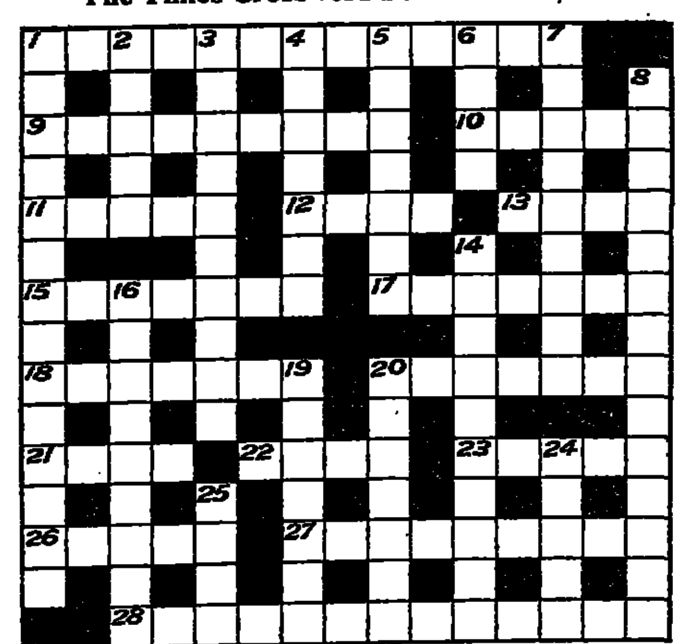
Shellfish and their Allies, by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Art and Architecture in Ancient Macedonia, by Prof Manolis Andronikos, Natural Philosphy Lecture Theatre, Aberdeen University, St Machar Drive, Aberdeen, 5.15.

Music

Organ recital by Peter Underwood, *Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.*

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,130



ACROSS

1 Articles of feminine make-up (5,3,5).
9 Is devoted to the right type of Romance literature (4-5).
10 No idol, he, promoting peace etc (5).
11 The subject of this painting could be wallflowers (5).
12 Foreigner lacks a legal right (4).
13 Just the woman to show the flag (4).
15 For paying lump sums in gold? (7).
17 Food custom in South Africa (7).
18 Conveyance for one passenger rather than a team (4-3).
20 Artist's cap is so eccentric (7).
21 The eastern half of Disney's musical pot-pourri (4).
22 Name of one preceding the vehicle (4).
23 This vessel may return to still waters (5).
26 Lamb wrote of such children (5).
27 He has certainly gained ground (9).
28 The folly of getting knocked out (13).

DOWN

1 Wise "pacifists" their inhabitants? (7,7).
2 Note town in Bucks conspicuous at the present time (5).
3 Concerning something golden, including one characteristic of Tigger (10)
4 Simple folk landing in the soup! (7).
5 Cast over head to show some diffidence (7).
6 The island is absorbed in *nationalism* (4).
7 Ash Wednesday is not one of these (5,4).
8 Capital building material on the Continent (7,2,5).
14 They are in the following category (10).
16 Caprine quality seems to make the world go round? (9).
19 Do a good turn – book into Dream of Paris (7).
20 One should be sorry to do this (7).
24 Animal in a pound (5).
25 Sign at Castle Adamant? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,129

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,129 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Nature notes

Skylarks are nesting in the grass or the young corn; the female sits, while the male sings overhead, often hovering and soaring for five minutes at a time. Their nestlings grow more quickly than those of other song-birds, only staying in the nest for nine days. Male whitethroats, like wrens, build several "cock's nests", deep but flimsy, in the brambles; the female may choose one of them, or build her own. Little ringed plovers are back at gravel pits and dry resorvoirs: like collared doves and black-redstarts, they are a species which has invaded Britain since the war. Ringed plovers, which normally breed on sandy shores, have begun to follow their smaller relatives to these inland sites.

The first hawthorn flowers are opening, rather late this year; their sweet, pungent scent hangs over the hedges. Rowan and whitebeam flowers are poised to open. Cow parsley and Oxford ragwort begin to dominate the country roadsides. The pink spikes of the horsetail have dropped back into the grass, and in their place the second stage of the plant is growing, with its thick ferny leaves. In the woods, wild strawberries flower alongside yellow archangel, a harmless nettle-like plant with buttery-yellow blossoms.

DJM

Illegal parking

From today, the Metropolitan Police will be fitting wheel clamps to cars parked illegally in central London. Drivers of immobilized vehicles will have to pay £19.50 to have the clamp removed, in addition to the usual £10 parking fine.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 5BZ 085764 (the winner comes from Luton); £50,000: 17WW 763743 (Hertfordshire); £25,000: 7FS 685527 (Surrey).

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.85	1.76
Austria Sch	28.40	26.60
Belgium Fr	70.75	75.75
Canada $	1.98	1.90
Denmark Kr	14.22	13.50
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	11.96	11.36
Germany DM	3.98	3.78
Greece Dr	133.50	125.50
Hongkong $	11.14	10.56
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.19
Italy Lira	2355.00	2245.00
Japan Yen	382.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.26
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	160.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.83
Spain Pta	214.50	204.50
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.14
USA $	1.62	1.55
Yugoslavia Dnr	130.00	123.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 3.1 on Friday at 671.7.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 4.35 on Friday at 1218.75.

Anniversaries

John Sell Cotman was born at Norwich, 1782. Mily Balakirev, composer, died (May 29 new style), St Petersburg, 1910.

Christian Aid Week

Christian Aid Week starts today. Donations may be sent to: Christian Aid, PO Box 1, London, SW9 8BH.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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Roads

London and South-east: M3: Lane closures between junctions 3 (Light water) and 4 (Frimley), Surrey. M1: Southbound delays at junction 7 (M10 turn off) A282: Dartford Tunnel approach road: Roadworks at junction with A226 (Blue Star roundabout); avoid at peak periods.

Wales and West: A39: Lane closures at Instow, Devon. M5: Northbound lane closures between junctions 11 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester). A5: Temporary lights on Holyhead to Betws-y-coed road at Llanfair, Gwynedd.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); junction 16 closed except exit from southbound carriageway and access to northbound. A47: Temporary signals at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire.

North: A1(M): Southbound lane closures at Aycliffe intersection, Co Durham. A1/A6136: Various lanes closed for flyover construction on Catterick by-pass, N Yorks. A650: Bradford Road, Leeds, at M1 interchange, only one lane at times.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Grangemouth and Kincardine Bridge). A90: Lane closures at Forth road bridge.

The papers

Commenting on last Friday's violence at Cardowan colliery near Glasgow when the closure of the pit was announced, the Daily Express says: "Fanatics, louts and bully boys will use any excuse to commandeer the streets and to spew hatred of their political opponents . . . This is the unacceptable grimace of Marxism; these are the people Mr Foot would be ready to treat with should he form a government."

The Observer, commenting on Mrs Thatcher's popularity at a time of record unemployment, said "people must feel she is doing something right", and suggested that they feel that basic change was necessary to halt national decline. The weakest and most vulnerable members of society should not, however, be the main victims of change, the paper concluded.

The Sunday Times editorial concentrated on the SDP/Liberal Alliance election manifesto, which it described as "extraordinarily reasonable". The Alliance is well-fitted to play an active role in government but can only hope to achieve a break-through into big-time politics by the adoption of proportional representation. "The time may well not be ripe for the middle-of-the-road prospectus the Alliance offers", the paper said.

According to the Sunday Mirror, however, the Alliance manifesto is "a lonely half-way house between Tory and Labour policies . . . neither one thing nor the other".

The News of the World appeals to politicians to "stop slagging off each other and get down to brass tacks . . . We do not need to be told with every other word they utter that the leaders of all parties but their own are a bunch of muddled, incompetent, *diabolical* and dangerous nitwits – we will make up our minds about that, thank you".

Weather

A depression SW of the British Isles will drift NE to be centred over Devon

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Rather cloudy, showery outbreaks of rain, clearer later; wind SE, moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52to 55F).

E, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mist and fog patches early; showers developing later, some prolonged; wind variable light becoming E to SE moderate; max temp 11 to, 13C (52 to 55F).

W Midlands, Wales, NE England: Showers or longer periods of rain, some bright intervals, wind E or SE light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

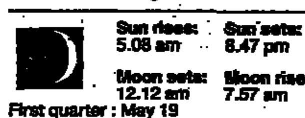
Channel Islands, SW England: Cloudy, rain at times, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind S to SE, moderate or fresh, becoming variable, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, showers or longer periods of rain, hill and coastal fog; wind N to NE, light max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Sunny periods, a few light showers developing; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled; sunny intervals and showers, windy and rather cool.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SE, moderate or fresh, backing E and increasing strong, perhaps gale later; sea slight to moderate, becoming rough later. **English Channel (E):** Wind SE, strong, perhaps gale 8 later; sea rough. **St George's Channel:** Wind E, backing NE, strong, locally gale at times; sea rough. **Irish Sea:** Wind E, moderate or fresh, locally strong in S; sea slight to moderate, but rough in S.



Sun rises: 5.08 am | Sun sets: 8.47 pm
Moon sets: 12.12 am | Moon rises 7.57 am
First quarter: May 19

Lighting-up time

London 9.17 pm to 4.37 am
Bristol 9.26 pm to 4.47 am
Edinburgh 9.50 pm to 4.28 am
Manchester 9.34 pm to 4.36 am
Penzance 9.53 pm to 5.04 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	12	54	Guernsey	f	12	54
Birmingham	c	12	54	Inverness	r	14	57
Blackpool	c	15	57	Jersey	f	13	55
Bristol	f	13	55	London	r	9	48
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	th	12	54	Newcastle	r	11	52
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

London

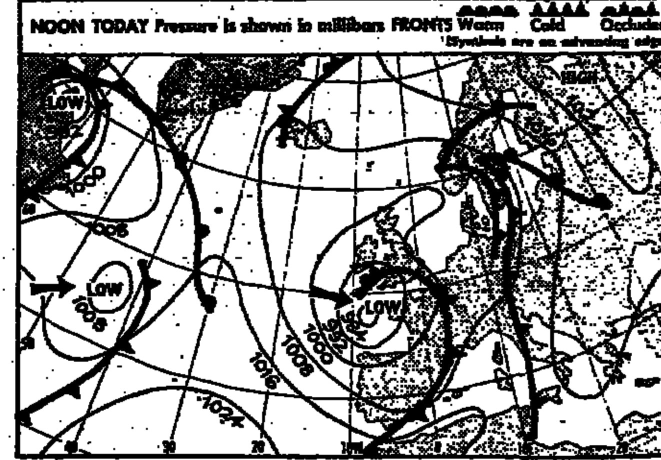
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.52in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,002.8 millibars rising.

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 9.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,008.1 millibars, steady.

Highest and lowest

SATURDAY: Highest day temp: Cromer, 17C (63F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Hartland, 1.02in; highest sunshine: Gorleston, 13.2hr.
YESTERDAY: Highest day temp: Morecambe 16C (61F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 5C (41F); highest [illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

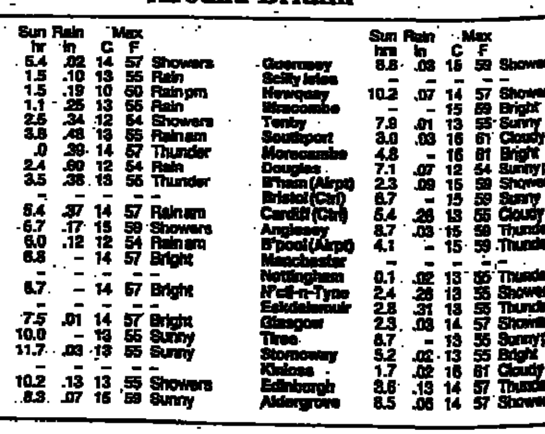
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.50	7.3	5.16	7.0
Aberdeen	4.22	4.1	4.52	4.1
Avonmouth	10.32	12.6	10.49	12.4
Belfast	1.57	3.5	2.24	3.3
Cardiff	10.15	11.7	10.32	11.5
Devonport	9.10	5.2	9.25	5.2
Dover	1.48	6.4	2.21	6.3
Falmouth	8.40	5.0	8.56	5.0
Glasgow	3.49	4.8	4.22	4.6
Harwich	2.52	4.1	3.18	3.9
Holyhead	1.10	5.5	1.38	5.4
Hull	9.25	7.1	9.58	7.1
Ilfracombe	9.12	8.9	9.29	8.8
Leith	5.43	5.3	6.08	5.4
Liverpool	2.07	9.3	2.34	9.2
Lowestoft	12.29	2.5	12.47	2.4
Margate	2.52	4.9	3.23	4.7
Milford Haven	9.27	6.8	9.46	6.8
Newquay	8.18	6.8	8.58	6.6
Oban	8.52	3.7	8.57	3.6
Penzance	8.14	5.3	8.30	5.3
Portland	10.20	1.9	10.30	1.9
Portsmouth	2.20	4.6	2.54	4.5
Shoreham	2.05	6.2	2.36	6.1
Southampton	1.44	4.5	2.14	4.4
Swansea	9.39	9.2	9.50	9.1
Tees	6.46	5.2	7.17	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	2.38	4.3	3.04	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	5.4	.02	14	57	Showers
Scarboro	1.5	.10	13	55	Rain
Bridlington	1.5	.19	10	50	Rain pm
Cromer	1.1	.25	13	55	Rain
Lowestoft	2.5	.34	12	54	Showers
Clacton	3.8	.48	13	55	Rain am
Margate	.0	.39	14	57	Thunder
Folkestone	2.4	.60	12	54	Rain
Hastings	3.5	.38	13	55	Thunder
Eastbourne	–	–	–	–	–
Worthing	5.4	.37	14	57	Rain am
Littlehmptn	6.7	.17	15	59	Showers
Bognor R	6.0	.12	12	54	Rain am
Southsea	6.8	–	14	57	Bright
Shanklin	–	–	–	–	–
Bournemth	6.7	–	14	57	Bright
Poole	–	–	–	–	–
Weymouth	7.5	.01	14	57	Bright
Exmouth	10.0	–	13	55	Sunny
Torquay	11.7	.03	13	55	Sunny
Falmouth	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	10.2	.13	13	55	Showers
Jersey	8.3	.07	15	59	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	8.8	.03	15	59	Showers
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	10.2	.07	14	57	Showers
Ilfracombe	–	–	15	59	Bright
Tenby	7.9	.01	13	55	Sunny
Southport	3.0	.03	16	61	Cloudy
Morecambe	4.8	–	16	61	Bright
Douglas	7.1	.07	12	54	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	2.3	.09	15	59	Showers
Bristol (Ctrl)	6.7	–	15	59	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	5.4	.26	13	55	Cloudy
Anglesey	8.7	.03	15	59	Thunder
B'pool (Airpt)	4.1	–	15	59	Thunder
Manchester	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	0.1	.02	13	55	Thunder
N'cstl-n-Tyne	2.4	.26	13	55	Showers
Eskdalemuir	2.8	.31	13	55	Thunder
Glasgow	2.3	.03	14	57	Showers
Tiree	6.7	–	13	55	Sunny pm
Stornoway	5.2	.02	13	55	Bright
Kinloss	1.7	.02	16	61	Cloudy
Edinburgh	3.6	.13	14	57	Thunder
Aldergrove	8.5	.06	14	57	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	c	25	77
Akrotiri	th	22	72
Alexandria	c	23	73
Algiers	s	23	73
Amsterdam	c	15	59
Athens	s	21	81
Bahrain	c	32	90
Barbados			
Barcelona	c	17	63
Beirut	f	21	70
Belgrade	s	31	88
Berlin	c	19	66
Bermuda			
Biarritz	f	18	64
Boulogne	c	9	48
Bordeaux	f	17	63
Brussels	c	15	59
Budapest	s	30	86
Buen Aires			
Cairo	s	30	86
Cape Tn	r	12	54
[illegible]	c	19	66

		C	F
Copenhgn	f	15	59
Corfu	s	29	84
Dallas			
Dublin	f	11	52
Dubrovnik			
Faro	f	18	64
Florence	s	30	86
Frankfurt	c	17	63
Funchal			
Geneva	c	16	61
Gibraltar	r	16	61
Helsinki	s	17	63
Hongkong	th	23	73
Innsbruck	f	20	68
Istanbul			
Jeddah	s	35	95
Jo'burg	s	17	63
Karachi	c	31	88
Las Palmas	f	22	72
Lisbon	r	13	55
Locarno	r	14	57
L Angeles			
[illegible]	f	16	61

		C	F
Majorca	c	22	72
Malaga	c	15	59
Malta	s	25	77
Melbourne			
Mexico C			
Miami			
Milan	c	15	59
Montreal			
Moscow	f	23	73
Munich	f	20	68
Nairobi	f	24	75
Naples	s	27	81
New Delhi	s	35	95
New York			
Nice	c	18	64
Oslo	c	13	55
Ottawa			
Paris	c	14	57
Peking	s	25	77
Perth	s	19	66
Prague			
Reykjavik	r	8	46
Rhodes	s	27	81
Riyadh	c	34	93

		C	F
Rio de Jan			
Rome	s	27	81
Salzburg	f	24	75
Sao Paulo			
S Francisco			
Santiago			
Seoul	c	24	75
Singapore	f	30	86
Stockholm	f	17	63
Strasbourg	r	16	61
Sydney			
Tangier			
Tel Aviv			
Tenerife	c	21	70
Tokyo	r	23	73
Toronto			
Tunis	s	27	81
Valencia	f	23	73
Vancouver			
Venice	s	24	75
Vienna	s	28	82
Warsaw	s	25	77
Washington			
Zurich	c	17	63

هكذا من الاصل